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# HISTORY

OF

# FAIRFIELD AND PERRY COUNTIES,

## OHIO.

## THEIR PAST AND PRESENT,

*CONTAINING*

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF OHIO; A COMPLETE HISTORY OF FAIRFIELD AND PERRY COUNTIES; THEIR TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, VILLAGES, TOWNS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, INDUSTRIES, STATISTICS, ETC.; A HISTORY OF THEIR SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; MISCELLANEOUS MATTER; MAPS OF THE COUNTIES; BIOGRAPHIES AND HISTORIES OF PIONEER FAMILIES, ETC., ETC.

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COMPILED BY A. A. GRAHAM.

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*ILLUSTRATED.*

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CHICAGO:
W. H. BEERS & CO.
*1883.*

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# COMPILER'S PREFACE.

LESS than a century since not a white man dwelt in the present limits of the two counties, the history of which these pages chronicle. Now not an acre is unclaimed, and the eye sees the surface of the land dotted with comfortable homes.

The PIONEERS, whose lives are dimly portrayed in these pages, are the remote cause of all this; the labor of their children, the immediate cause.

The aim of this volume is to preserve the deeds and lives of those who have done all this. That errors are made, and that omissions occur, none are more sensible than the compiler and publishers. A diligent effort was made to get all, and a vigilant effort made to be correct. But as long as human minds are forgetful, so long will history contain errors.

In the preparation of Fairfield county the various newspapers freely lent all the aid they possessed. Competent writers were sent to every township and every town, and thus every church, school, academy, and other public enterprise, was faithfully recorded. Very many conflicting opinions arose among the oldest inhabitants, but these were carefully compared, and the one bearing the impress of truth preserved.

The compiler desires to extend his thanks to all who aided him in any way in the preparation of the part pertaining to Fairfield county. Although the patronage from that county was not so large as from Perry county, yet no effort and no expense was spared to obtain a complete and reliable history. In this he thinks he has been materially successful.

The history of Perry county is entirely the work of MR. E. H. COLBURN, who, in a faithful manner, has preserved his county's history—in fact, better than any resident historian it has been the compiler's lot to meet.

A. A. GRAHAM,
*COMPILER.*

# AUTHOR'S PREFACE.--PERRY COUNTY.

SOME eight years ago the idea presented itself that a history of Perry county might be written, or compiled and published, which would be of permanent value and benefit. Not long after I began collecting materials and, as time and opportunity premitted, preparing the manuscript. Not being able to secure sufficient capital to bring out the work as desired, the publication was necessarily delayed, and finally the manuscript disposed of to Mr. A. A. GRAHAM, who was regularly engaged in publishing county histories. He concluded to publis i Perry and Fairfield counties together; hence, the present volume. The Perry County History is, with slight modifications, the same as contemplated by the author several years ago.

In addition to the direct credits given in the book, the author is, of course, indebted to various sources for information, including the county newspapers, "Ohio in the War," and a large number of citizens, who have manifested an interest in the work. The late J. W. STINCHCOMB, of Nebraska, furnished many of the facts concerning the early history of Thorn township, and T. SPENCER STILLMAN, of Somerset, contributed most of the information in relation to the old Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. Mr. WILL PEOPLES gathered most of the information for the township histories of Madison, Bearfield, and Pleasant townships, and presented it in form very nearly as published.

It is impossible that such a publication should be free from errors, though great pains have been taken to make the history fair, correct and trustworthy, and one that will increase in interest and value as the years pass away.

If it may appear, in some respects, that proportionate space has not been given to matters of equal interest, it should be remembered that available materials are not the same in all cases, and that persons from whom information must necessarily be obtained are not always equally ready or able to give it. Nevertheless, it has been the aim of the author and compiler to accord a fair and impartial presentation of all subjects and matters embraced within the scope of the work.

I have had no control over the Biographical department, though that will, no doubt, prove to be one of the most interesting features of the volume.

"With malice toward none," and charity and good will toward all, the Perry County History is respectfully submitted to the consideration of patrons and readers.

E. S. COLBORN,
*AUTHOR.*

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BY A. A. GRAHAM.


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# PART I.

## THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO:
OHIO STATE JOURNAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
1883.

# The Northwest Territory.

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

## EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

## DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

## ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Piequa in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col: Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, now realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

## AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlemen s began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

## DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

## TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

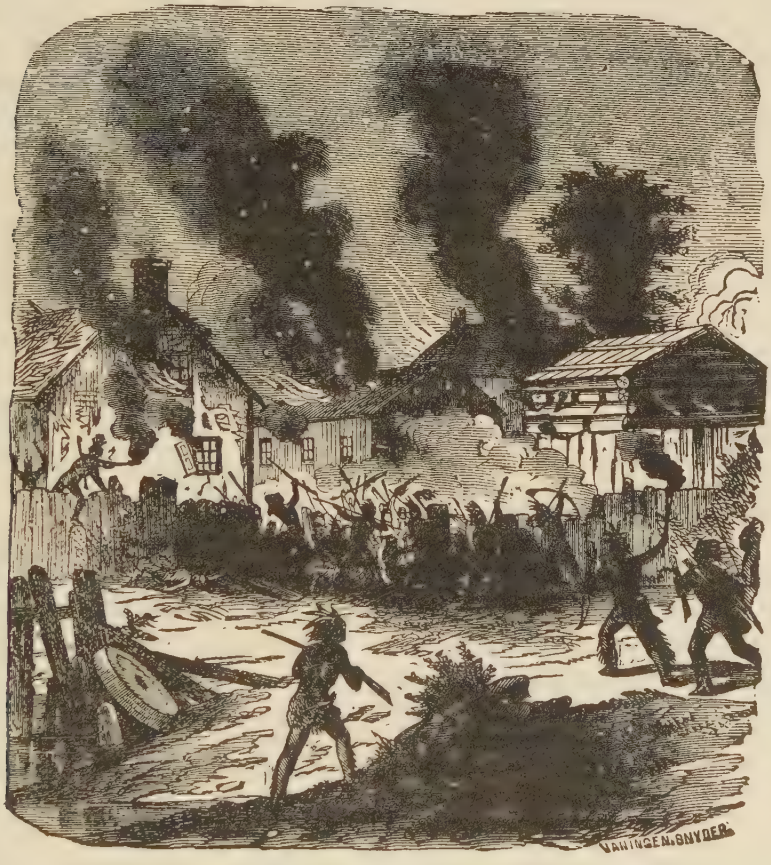
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.




INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigar University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

## BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

*We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
*President and Deputy from Virginia.*

*New Hampshire.*
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

*Massachusetts.*
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

*Connecticut.*
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

*New York.*
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

*Pennsylvania.*
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

*Delaware.*
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

*Maryland.*
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

*Virginia.*
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

*North Carolina.*
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

*South Carolina.*
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

*Georgia.*
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

## Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

### Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

### Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

### Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

### Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

### Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

### Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

### Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

### Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

### Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

### Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

### Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

## Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

## ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

# PART II.

## HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

# HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

## FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St: Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

### ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

*Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled,* That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

*Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

*Be it ordained by the authority oforesaid*, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

*Provided*, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

*It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid*, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law aught ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

*Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford; Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly, from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

## THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, I ctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

## BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

*Resolved further,* That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

*Resolved further,* That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

*Resolved further,* That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

### THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

### OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

*The Western Reserve* will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

## BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

### ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798–99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red-bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a $4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled befere 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton; the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. First settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Shenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArther, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

## GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to ereet the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided, to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, was the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State; was re-elected in 1881.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

## ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the " Mound Builders " had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

### SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

## OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}°$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

### OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewall Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

### A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wythevillé, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

## SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

## CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

# POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

| | COUNTIES. | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | The State | 581434 | 937903 | 1519467 | 1980329 | 2339511 | 2665260 | ..... |
| 1 | Adams | 10406 | 12281 | 13183 | 18883 | 20509 | 20750 | 24004 |
| 2 | Allen | ..... | 578 | 9079 | 12109 | 19185 | 23623 | 31923 |
| 3 | Ashland | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23813 | 22951 | 21933 | 28883 |
| 4 | Ashtabula | 7382 | 14584 | 23724 | 28767 | 31814 | 32517 | 37139 |
| 5 | Athens | 6338 | 9787 | 19109 | 18215 | 21364 | 23768 | 28418 |
| 6 | Auglaize | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11338 | 17187 | 20041 | 25443 |
| 7 | Belmont | 20329 | 28927 | 30901 | 34600 | 36398 | 39714 | 49638 |
| 8 | Brown | 13336 | 17867 | 22715 | 27332 | 29958 | 30802 | 32726 |
| 9 | Butler | 21746 | 27142 | 28173 | 30789 | 35340 | 39912 | 42580 |
| 10 | Carroll | ..... | ..... | 18108 | 17685 | 15738 | 14491 | 16416 |
| 11 | Champaign | 8479 | 12131 | 16721 | 19782 | 22698 | 24188 | 27817 |
| 12 | Clark | 9533 | 13114 | 16882 | 22178 | 25300 | 32070 | 41947 |
| 13 | Clermont | 15820 | 20466 | 23106 | 30155 | 33034 | 34268 | 36718 |
| 14 | Clinton | 8085 | 11436 | 15719 | 18838 | 21461 | 21914 | 27539 |
| 15 | Columbiana | 22033 | 35592 | 40378 | 33621 | 32836 | 38299 | 38299 |
| 16 | Coshocton | 7086 | 11161 | 21590 | 25674 | 25032 | 23600 | 26641 |
| 17 | Crawford | ..... | 4791 | 13152 | 18177 | 23881 | 25556 | 30583 |
| 18 | Cuyahoga | 6328 | 10373 | 26506 | 48099 | 78033 | 132010 | 196943 |
| 19 | Darke | 3717 | 6204 | 13282 | 20276 | 26009 | 32278 | 40498 |
| 20 | Defiance | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6905 | 11886 | 15719 | 22518 |
| 21 | Delaware | 7639 | 11504 | 22060 | 21817 | 23902 | 25175 | 27380 |
| 22 | Erie | ..... | ..... | 12599 | 18568 | 24474 | 28188 | 32640 |
| 23 | Fairfield | 16633 | 24786 | 31924 | 30264 | 30538 | 31138 | 34283 |
| 24 | Fayette | 6316 | 8182 | 10984 | 12726 | 15935 | 17170 | 20364 |
| 25 | Franklin | 10292 | 14741 | 25049 | 42909 | 50361 | 63019 | 86816 |
| 26 | Fulton | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4781 | 14043 | 17789 | 21062 |
| 27 | Gallia | 7098 | 9733 | 13444 | 17063 | 22043 | 25545 | 28121 |
| 28 | Geauga | 7791 | 15813 | 16297 | 17827 | 15817 | 14190 | 14255 |
| 29 | Greene | 10529 | 14801 | 17528 | 21946 | 26197 | 28038 | 31849 |
| 30 | Guernsey | 9292 | 18036 | 27748 | 30438 | 24474 | 23838 | 27197 |
| 31 | Hamilton | 81764 | 52317 | 80145 | 156844 | 216410 | 280370 | 318808 |
| 32 | Hancock | ..... | 813 | 9986 | 16751 | 22886 | 23847 | 27788 |
| 33 | Hardin | ..... | 210 | 4598 | 8251 | 13570 | 18714 | 27028 |
| 34 | Harrison | 14345 | 20916 | 20099 | 20157 | 19110 | 18682 | 20455 |
| 35 | Henry | ..... | 262 | 2503 | 3434 | 8901 | 14028 | 20587 |
| 36 | Highland | 12308 | 16345 | 22269 | 25781 | 27773 | 29133 | 30280 |
| 37 | Hocking | 2130 | 4008 | 9741 | 14119 | 17057 | 17925 | 21126 |
| 38 | Holmes | ..... | 9135 | 18083 | 20452 | 20589 | 18177 | 20775 |
| 39 | Huron | 6675 | 13341 | 23933 | 26203 | 26616 | 28532 | 31609 |
| 40 | Jackson | 3746 | 5941 | 9744 | 12719 | 17941 | 21759 | 23679 |
| 41 | Jefferson | 18531 | 22489 | 25030 | 29133 | 26115 | 29188 | 33018 |
| 42 | Knox | 8326 | 17085 | 29579 | 28872 | 27733 | 26323 | 27450 |
| 43 | Lake | ..... | ..... | 13719 | 14654 | 15576 | 15935 | 16326 |
| 44 | Lawrence | 3499 | 5367 | 9738 | 15246 | 23249 | 31380 | 39068 |
| 45 | Licking | 11861 | 20869 | 35096 | 38846 | 37011 | 35756 | 40151 |
| 46 | Logan | 3181 | 6440 | 14015 | 19162 | 20996 | 23028 | 26268 |
| 47 | Lorain | ..... | 5696 | 18467 | 26086 | 29744 | 30308 | 35525 |
| 48 | Lucas | ..... | ..... | 9382 | 12363 | 25831 | 46722 | 67388 |
| 49 | Madison | 4799 | 6190 | 9025 | 10015 | 13015 | 15633 | 20129 |
| 50 | Mahoning | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23735 | 25894 | 31001 | 42867 |
| 51 | Marion | ..... | 6551 | 14765 | 12618 | 15490 | 16184 | 20564 |
| 52 | Medina | 3082 | 7560 | 18352 | 24441 | 22517 | 20092 | 21454 |
| 53 | Meigs | 4480 | 6158 | 11452 | 17971 | 26534 | 31465 | 32325 |
| 54 | Mercer | ..... | 1110 | 8277 | 7712 | 14104 | 17254 | 21808 |
| 55 | Miami | 8851 | 12807 | 19688 | 24999 | 29959 | 32740 | 36178 |
| 56 | Monroe | 4645 | 8768 | 18521 | 28351 | 25741 | 25779 | 26497 |
| 57 | Montgomery | 15999 | 24362 | 31938 | 38218 | 52230 | 64006 | 78545 |
| 58 | Morgan | 5297 | 11800 | 20852 | 28585 | 22119 | 20363 | 20074 |
| 59 | Morrow | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20280 | 20445 | 18583 | 19073 |
| 60 | Muskingum | 17824 | 29334 | 38749 | 45049 | 44416 | 44886 | 49780 |
| 61 | Noble | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20751 | 19949 | 21137 |
| 62 | Ottawa | ..... | ..... | 2248 | 3308 | 7016 | 13364 | 19763 |
| 63 | Paulding | ..... | 161 | 1034 | 1766 | 4945 | 8544 | 18490 |
| 64 | Perry | 8429 | 13970 | 19344 | 20755 | 19678 | 18453 | 28218 |
| 65 | Pickaway | 13149 | 16001 | 19725 | 21006 | 23169 | 24875 | 27853 |
| 66 | Pike | 4253 | 6024 | 7626 | 10953 | 13643 | 15447 | 17927 |
| 67 | Portage | 10095 | 18826 | 22965 | 24479 | 21208 | 24584 | 27500 |
| 68 | Preble | 10237 | 16291 | 19482 | 21736 | 21820 | 21809 | 24534 |
| 69 | Putnam | ..... | 230 | 5189 | 7321 | 12808 | 17081 | 23718 |
| 70 | Richland | 9169 | 24006 | 44532 | 30879 | 31158 | 32516 | 36306 |
| 71 | Ross | 20619 | 24068 | 27460 | 32074 | 35071 | 37097 | 40307 |
| 72 | Sandusky | 852 | 2851 | 10182 | 14305 | 21429 | 25503 | 32063 |
| 73 | Scioto | 5750 | 8740 | 11192 | 18428 | 24297 | 29302 | 33511 |
| 74 | Seneca | ..... | 5159 | 18128 | 27104 | 30868 | 30827 | 36955 |
| 75 | Shelby | 2106 | 3671 | 12154 | 13958 | 17493 | 20748 | 24136 |
| 76 | Stark | 12406 | 26588 | 34603 | 39878 | 42978 | 52508 | 64027 |
| 77 | Summit | ..... | ..... | 22560 | 27485 | 27344 | 34674 | 43788 |
| 78 | Trumbull | 15546 | 26153 | 38107 | 30490 | 30656 | 38659 | 44882 |
| 79 | Tuscarawas | 8328 | 14298 | 23631 | 31761 | 32163 | 33840 | 40197 |
| 80 | Union | 1996 | 3192 | 6422 | 12204 | 16507 | 18730 | 22374 |
| 81 | Van Wert | ..... | 49 | 1577 | 4793 | 10238 | 15823 | 23080 |
| 82 | Vinton | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9353 | 13631 | 15027 | 17226 |
| 83 | Warren | 17837 | 21468 | 23141 | 25560 | 26902 | 26689 | 28392 |
| 84 | Washington | 10425 | 11731 | 20823 | 29540 | 36268 | 40609 | 43244 |
| 85 | Wayne | 11933 | 23333 | 35808 | 32981 | 32483 | 35116 | 37452 |
| 86 | Williams | ..... | 387 | 4465 | 8018 | 16633 | 20991 | 23821 |
| 87 | Wood | 733 | 1102 | 5357 | 9157 | 17886 | 24596 | 34026 |
| 88 | Wyandot | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11194 | 15396 | 18353 | 22401 |

# POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

| States and Territories. | Area in square Miles. | Population. 1870 | Population. 1880 | Miles R.R. 1872 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *States.* | | | | |
| Alabama | 50,722 | 996,992 | 1,262,794 | 1,671 |
| Arkansas | 52,198 | 484,471 | 802,564 | 25 |
| California | 188,981 | 560,247 | 864,686 | 1,013 |
| Colorado | 104,500 | 39,864 | 194,649 | 392 |
| Connecticut | 4,674 | 537,454 | 622,683 | 820 |
| Delaware | 2,120 | 125,015 | 146,654 | 227 |
| Florida | 59,268 | 187,748 | 267,351 | 466 |
| Georgia | 58,000 | 1,184,109 | 1,539,048 | 2,108 |
| Illinois | 55,410 | 2,539,891 | 3,078,769 | 5,904 |
| Indiana | 33,809 | 1,680,637 | 1,978,362 | 3,529 |
| Iowa | 55,045 | 1,191,792 | 1,624,620 | 3,160 |
| Kansas | 81,318 | 364,399 | 995,966 | 1,760 |
| Kentucky | 37,600 | 1,321,011 | 1,648,708 | 1,123 |
| Louisiana | 41,346 | 726,915 | 940,103 | 539 |
| Maine | 31,776 | 626,915 | 648,945 | 871 |
| Maryland | 11,184 | 780,894 | 934,632 | 820 |
| Massachusetts | 7,800 | 1,457,361 | 1,783,012 | 1,606 |
| Michigan | 56,451 | 1,184,059 | 1,636,331 | 2,235 |
| Minnesota | 83,531 | 439,706 | 780,906 | 1,612 |
| Mississippi | 47,156 | 827,922 | 1,131,592 | 910 |
| Missouri | 65,350 | 1,721,295 | 2,168,804 | 2,580 |
| Nebraska | 75,995 | 123,993 | 452,433 | 828 |
| Nevada | 112,090 | 42,491 | 62,265 | 593 |
| New Hampshire | 9,280 | 318,300 | 346,984 | 790 |
| New Jersey | 8,320 | 906,096 | 1,130,983 | 1,265 |
| New York | 47,000 | 4,382,759 | 5,083,810 | 4,470 |
| North Carolina | 50,704 | 1,071,361 | 1,400,047 | 1,190 |
| Ohio | 39,964 | 2,665,260 | 3,198,239 | 3,740 |
| Oregon | 95,244 | 90,923 | 174,767 | 179 |
| Pennsylvania | 46,000 | 3,521,791 | 4,282,786 | 5,113 |
| Rhode Island | 1,306 | 217,353 | 276,528 | 136 |
| South Carolina | 29,385 | 705,606 | 995,622 | 1,201 |
| Tennessee | 45,600 | 1,258,520 | 1,542,463 | 1,520 |
| Texas | 237,504 | 818,579 | 1,592,574 | 865 |
| Vermont | 10,212 | 330,551 | 332,286 | 675 |
| Virginia | 40,904 | 1,225,163 | 1,512,806 | 1,490 |
| West Virginia | 23,000 | 442,014 | 618,443 | 485 |
| Wisconsin | 53,924 | 1,054,670 | 1,315,480 | 1,725 |
| *Total States* | 2,054,671 | 38,154,127 | 49,369,595 | 59,716 |
| *Territories.* | | | | |
| Arizona | 113,916 | 9,658 | 40,441 | ..... |
| Dakota | 147,490 | 14,181 | 135,180 | ..... |
| Dist. of Columbia | 60 | 131,700 | 177,638 | * |
| Idaho | 90,932 | 14,999 | 32,611 | ..... |
| Montana | 143,776 | 20,595 | 39,157 | ..... |
| New Mexico | 121,201 | 91,874 | 118,430 | ..... |
| Utah | 80,056 | 86,786 | 143,906 | 375 |
| Washington | 69,944 | 23,955 | 75,120 | ..... |
| Wyoming | 93,107 | 9,118 | 20,788 | 498 |
| *Total Territories* | 860,482 | 402,866 | 783,271 | 873 |
| Aggregate of U.S. | 2,915,203 | 38,555,983 | ..... | 60,852 |

*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

# PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

## Population and Area.

| Countries. | Population. | Date of Census. | Area in Square Miles. | Inhabitants to Square Mile. | Capitals. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | 446,500,000 | 1871 | 3,741,846 | 119.3 | Pekin | 1,648,800 |
| British Empire | 226,817,108 | 1871 | 4,677,432 | 48.6 | London | 3,251,800 |
| Russia | 81,925,400 | 1871 | 8,003,778 | 10.2 | St. Petersburg | 667,000 |
| United States with Alaska | 38,925,600 | 1870 | 2,603,884 | 7.78 | Washington | 109,199 |
| France | 36,469,800 | 1866 | 204,091 | 178.7 | Paris | 1,825,300 |
| Austria and Hungary | 35,904,400 | 1869 | 240,348 | 149.4 | Vienna | 833,900 |
| Japan | 34,785,300 | 1871 | 149,399 | 232.8 | Yeddo | 1,554,900 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | 31,817,100 | 1871 | 121,315 | 262.3 | London | 3,251,800 |
| German Empire | 29,906,092 | 1871 | 160,207 | 187. | Berlin | 825,400 |
| Italy | 27,439,921 | 1871 | 118,847 | 230.9 | Rome | 244,484 |
| Spain | 16,642,000 | 1867 | 195,775 | 85. | Madrid | 332,000 |
| Brazil | 10,000,000 | ..... | 3,253,029 | 3.07 | Rio Janeiro | 420,000 |
| Turkey | 16,463,000 | ..... | 672,621 | 24.4 | Constantinople | 1,075,000 |
| Mexico | 9,173,000 | 1869 | 761,526 | ..... | Mexico | 210,300 |
| Sweden and Norway | 5,921,500 | 1870 | 292,871 | 20. | Stockholm | 136,900 |
| Persia | 5,000,000 | 1870 | 635,964 | 7.8 | Teherau | 120,000 |
| Belgium | 5,021,300 | 1869 | 11,373 | 441.5 | Brussels | 314,100 |
| Bavaria | 4,861,400 | 1871 | 29,292 | 165.9 | Munich | 169,500 |
| Portugal | 3,995,200 | 1868 | 34,494 | 115.8 | Lisbon | 224,063 |
| Holland | 3,688,300 | 1870 | 12,680 | 290.9 | Hague | 90,100 |
| New Grenada | 3,000,000 | 1870 | 357,157 | 8.4 | Bogota | 45,000 |
| Chili | 2,000,000 | 1869 | 132,616 | 15.1 | Santiago | 115,400 |
| Switzerland | 2,669,100 | 1870 | 15,992 | 166.9 | Berne | 36,000 |
| Peru | 2,500,000 | 1871 | 471,838 | 5.3 | Lima | 160,100 |
| Bolivia | 2,000,000 | ..... | 497,321 | 4. | Chuquisaca | 25,000 |
| Argentine Republic | 1,812,000 | 1869 | 871,848 | 2.1 | Buenos Ayres | 177,800 |
| Würtemburg | 1,818,500 | 1871 | 7,533 | 241.4 | Stuttgart | 91,600 |
| Denmark | 1,784,700 | 1870 | 14,753 | 120.9 | Copenhagen | 162,042 |
| Venezuela | 1,500,000 | ..... | 368,238 | 4.2 | Caraccas | 47,000 |
| Baden | 1,461,400 | 1871 | 5,912 | 247. | Carlsruhe | 36,600 |
| Greece | 1,457,900 | 1870 | 19,353 | 75.3 | Athens | 43,400 |
| Guatemala | 1,180,000 | 1871 | 40,879 | 28.9 | Guatemala | 40,000 |
| Ecuador | 1,300,000 | ..... | 218,928 | 5.9 | Quito | 70,000 |
| Paraguay | 1,000,000 | 1871 | 63,787 | 15.6 | Asuncion | 48,000 |
| Hesse | 823,138 | ..... | 2,969 | 277. | Darmstadt | 30,000 |
| Liberia | 718,000 | 1871 | 9,576 | 74.9 | Monrovia | 3,000 |
| San Salvador | 600,000 | 1871 | 7,335 | 81.8 | Sal Salvador | 15,000 |
| Hayti | 572,000 | ..... | 10,205 | 56. | Port au Prince | 20,000 |
| Nicaragua | 350,000 | 1871 | 58,171 | 6. | Managua | 10,000 |
| Uruguay | 300,000 | 1871 | 66,722 | 6.5 | Monte Video | 44,500 |
| Honduras | 350,000 | 1871 | 47,092 | 7.4 | Comayagua | 12,000 |
| San Domingo | 136,000 | ..... | 17,827 | 7.6 | San Domingo | 20,000 |
| Costa Rica | 165,000 | 1870 | 21,505 | 7.7 | San Jose | 2,000 |
| Hawaii | 62,950 | ..... | 7,633 | 80. | Honolulu | 7,633 |

POPULATION OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amanda Township, including the following villages | 1,840 | Madison Township | 1,387 |
| Amanda Village | 375 | Pleasant Township, including village of Pleasantville | 2,281 |
| New Strasburg Village | 35 | Pleasantville Village | 334 |
| Royalton Village | 170 | Richland Township, including the following villages | 1,502 |
| Berne Township, including the following villages | 2,625 | Rushville Village | 227 |
| Berne Village | 47 | West Rushville Village | 212 |
| Sugar Grove Village | 262 | Rush Creek Township, including the following places | 8,604 |
| Bloom Township, including the following villages | 2,179 | Bremen Village | 248 |
| Greencastle Village | 91 | Geneva Village | 26 |
| Jefferson Village | 80 | Lancaster City | 6,802 |
| Lithopolis Village | 404 | First Ward | 1,904 |
| Clear Creek Township, including the following villages | 2,080 | Second Ward | 1,400 |
| Oakland Village | 139 | Third Ward | 1,603 |
| Stoutsville Village | 340 | Fourth Ward | 816 |
| Greenfield Township, including the following villages | 2,036 | Fifth Ward | 1,079 |
| Carroll Village | 288 | Violet Township, including the following villages | 2,197 |
| Dumontville Village | 17 | Lockville Village | 129 |
| Gesselville Village | 50 | Pickerington Village | 188 |
| Havensport Village | 79 | Waterloo Village | 262 |
| Hocking Township | 2,412 | Walnut Township, including the following villages | 2,070 |
| Liberty Township, including the following villages | 3,070 | Millersport Village | 180 |
| Baltimore Village | 489 | New Salem Village | 196 |
| Basil Village | 287 | Total population | 34,283 |

POPULATION OF PERRY COUNTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bearfield Township, including following village | 997 | Millerstown Village | 84 |
| Portersville Village | 50 | Rendville Village | 349 |
| Clayton Township, including following villages | 1,164 | Thompsonville Village | 52 |
| Rehoboth Village | 162 | Monday Creek Township | 1,636 |
| Saltillo Village | 80 | Pike Township, including following villages | 3,059 |
| Coal Township, including following villages | 3,836 | Bristol Village | 116 |
| New Straitsville Village | 2,782 | New Lexington Village | 1,357 |
| Straitsville Village | 308 | Pleasant Township, including following villages | 1,053 |
| Harrison Township, including following villages | 1,562 | Moxahala Village | 375 |
| McLuney Village | 66 | Oakville Village | 130 |
| Roseville Village | 96 | Reading Township, including following villages | 3,367 |
| Hopewell Township | 1,284 | New Reading Village | 118 |
| Jackson Township | 1,896 | Somerset Village | 1,207 |
| Madison Township, including following villages | 714 | Salt Lick Township, including village of Shawnee | 3,970 |
| Mt. Perry Village | 108 | Shawnee Village | 2,770 |
| Sego Village | 32 | Thorn Township, including following villages | 1,900 |
| Monroe Township, including following villages | 1,780 | Thornport Village | 125 |
| Corning Village | 270 | Thornville Village | 269 |
| | | Total population | 28,218 |

## COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

* * * * * * * * *

This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

* * * * * * * * *

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

* * * * * * * * *

At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactmant of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

* * * * * * * * *

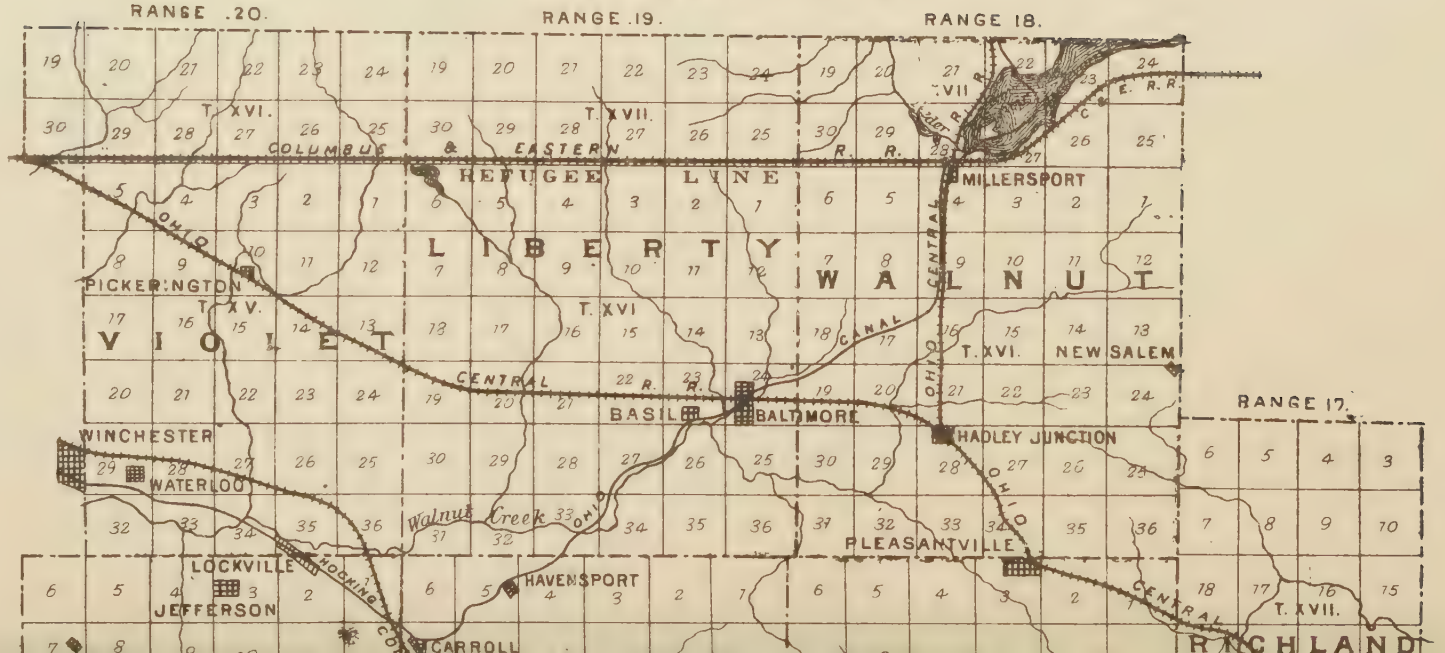
And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

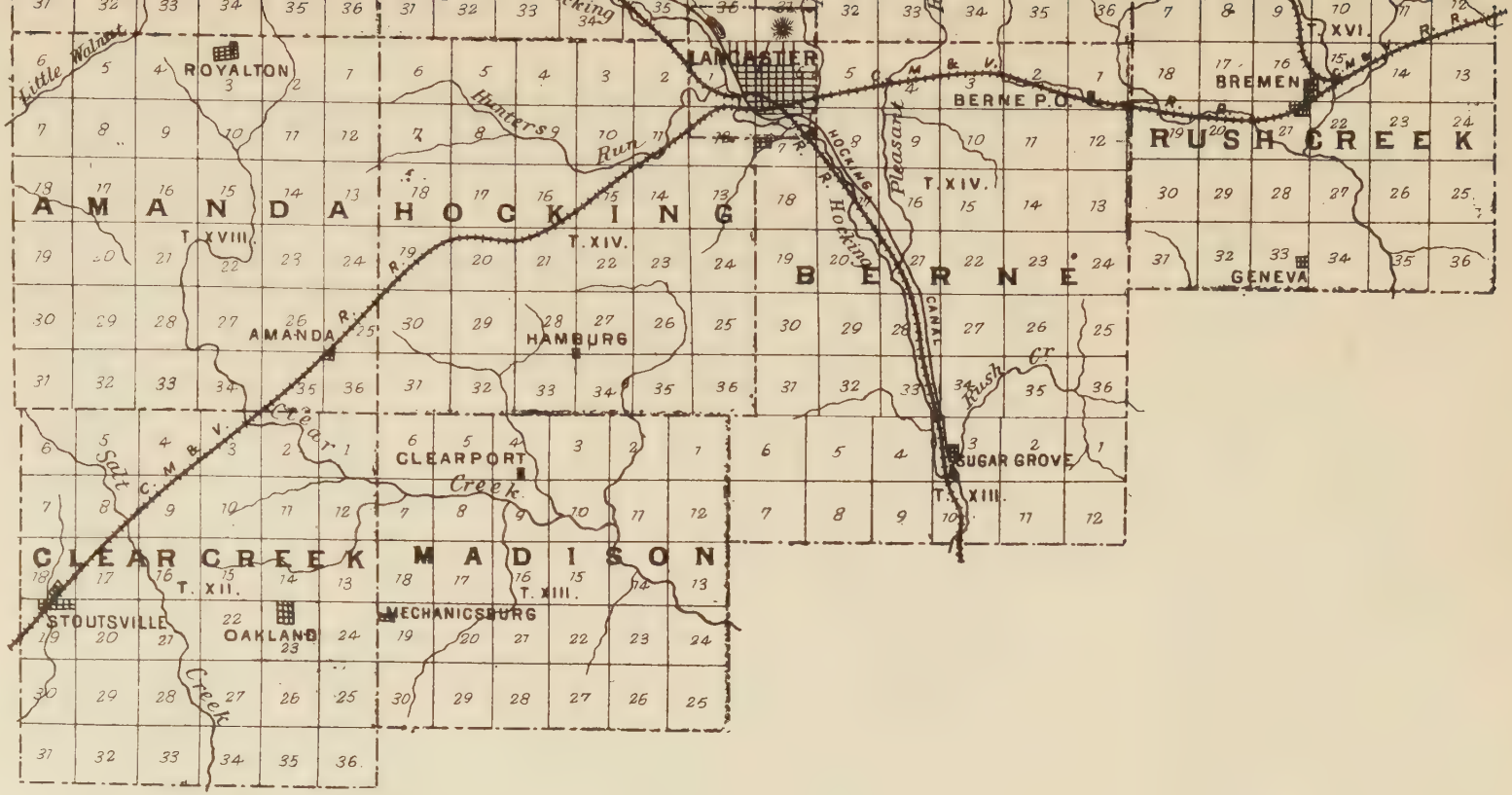
And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.

# PART III.

# HISTORY OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

# Map of FAIRFIELD COUNTY OHIO.




LANCASTER
ROYALTON
BERNE P.O.
BREMEN
RUSH CREEK
AMANDA
HOCKING
BERNE
HAMBURG
GENEVA
SUGAR GROVE
CLEARPORT
CLEAR CREEK
MADISON
STOUTSVILLE
OAKLAND
MECHANICSBURG
Little Walnut
Hunters Run
Pleasant
Rush cr.
Salt Creek
T. XVIII.
T. XIV.
T. XIII.
T. XII.
T. XVI.

# HISTORY OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

## CHAPTER I.

### GEOLOGY.

"In the immediate valley of the Hocking, we find the modified Drift, in the form of sand and gravel terraces, which were once great sand flats and bars, formed by the stream when it stood from eighty to one hundred feet higher than now. Much of the city of Lancaster is built on such terraces. Underneath the sand and gravel, and elsewhere in the lower grounds, we often find the blue Drift clay, containing scattered boulders. In this day we obtain trunks of trees, roots, twigs, etc., generally of the coniferous type. They represent the vegetation which grew in the valley, or along the hillsides, at the beginning of the Drift era."

It is true that Lancaster stands on this accumulation of Drift material; and also true that trunks of trees, roots and other vegetable growths that once flourished on the surface, are now found from thirty to seventy feet below the surface in sinking wells, specimens which, the report says, "grew in the valley, and along the hillsides, at the beginning of the Drift era." How, then, is it possible to conceive the idea that the bed of the preglacial river once stood from eighty to one hundred feet higher than now.

It is also true that beds of blue Drift clay, varying from two or three to twenty or more feet in thickness, are found deep down below the surface on which Lancaster stands, and that in this blue clay are found granite boulders, which are known to have come from near the Arctic regions. Shallow strata of yellow drift clay are likewise found in the same deposits, and the entire Hocking, as far down as the lower falls, at Logan, presents the same evidence of accumulated Drift, with sand and gravel terraces, the sand and gravel being foreign deposits, and not native to the Hocking Valley or to the surface of the County, which is almost entirely sand stone. At the falls, the bed of the stream strikes the bed rocks. All above the falls, so far as is known, the water flows on the bed of the Drift deposit.

But not only the immediate valley of the Hocking, but the entire area of the County, lies within the field of the Drift. The Drift clays, both the blue and the yellow, are also found in sinking wells and other excavations in all the low lands of the County, at various depths and of various thicknesses, but chiefly the blue. The sand and gravel terracing also follows the water courses and table lands. The Drift boulders are found all over the County, as well on the highest hills, as in

the low lands, and of weights varying from a few pounds to several tons. The largest one yet discovered in the County lies partially buried in the ground, in the corner of the enclosure near the east bank of Baldwin's run, about two miles northeast of Lancaster. Its two principal diameters have been estimated to be eighteen and sixteen feet. Another of very considerable dimensions lies on the slope of Mount Pleasant, and near its summit. They are Quartzites, Granites and Diorites, as also of other kinds of hard rock. Some of them are exceedingly hard, as they must have been to withstand the grinding processes they were subjected to in floating, or perhaps rolling down from the mother beds far to the north, and from which they were torn away by the ponderous ice glaciers that moved down the continent, grinding and forcing their way over rocks and mountains as they came, until, by the melting of the ice, they were left scattered all over the face of the country. Some of these boulders were found to be limestone; and in some localities of sufficient quantity to be collected and broken up for the lime kiln. Such use has been made of them in Fairfield County.

The drift clay is not found in the elevated lands, but always in the table lands, and always below the gravel terraces, which shows it to have been deposited by the waters before the glacial Drift set in; and it is believed a long interval of time intervened between the two eras. The material of which these border terraces are formed was undoubtedly brought down by the general Drift flood, and distributed along the valleys and water courses in the form of deposits, merely. The terrace planes are found mixed, however, more or less, with the wash from the adjacent hillsides, in particular localities. The Drift beds, from their light and gravelly make up, are usually easily drained, and lying on the borders of water courses, for the most part, they become eligible sites for towns and cities, many of which are built upon them. Lancaster stands on a drift bed—all that part of it lying below the hill, and it is more than probable that the elevation passing through the town from north to south, and known and spoken of as the "hill," was entirely formed during the Drift age. It contains no ledges of sand rock, as the hills surrounding the town do; and besides, beds of blue clay have been found on its slopes, at great depths below the surface. In sinking a well on the east slope, in 1862, at the depth of from forty to seventy feet, trunks and limbs of coniferous trees were found imbedded in the blue clay Drift. Professor Andrews, in his Geological Report for 1872 and 1874, says:

"When we carry back the study of our surface Geology to the period immediately antecedent to the Drift, we find that all the leading valleys had been eraded by the same system of surface drainage which now exists. The general surface features of the whole State were the same as now. The Scioto, Hocking and Licking rivers drain by their upper waters much of the central and level portion of the State, a region now covered with a mantle of Drift materials. They drained the same area before the Drift.

"The Drift period was of immense duration, and the great northern currents, with their floating ice bergs, with loads of debris from northern regions, would, in time, be able to cover the bottom of the shallow sea with the materials we now find, and arranged as we now find them.

Again, what force, or *vis a tergo*, would have been exerted to impel the vast glacier across the great valley of the lakes, and up and over the high ground to the south. In all recorded movements of glaciers, the ice is carried down slopes, so that gravity, if not positively aiding, could not retard the movement.

"If a glacial sheet extended into Southern Ohio, it must have passed over the vast distance between the lakes and Hudson's Bay (now reported to be 1,500 feet high, which is not as high as the highest lands of Ohio water shed, as reportad by Dr. Newberry), across a general depression in which lie the lakes, and up over the water-shed, dividing the waters of the lakes and the Ohio river."

There are sufficient reasons for the belief that, at a very remote period in the past, the present bounds of Fairfield county contained a number of small lakes, or lakelets. If lakes ever had a place here, their existence must have antedated the Drift period. Among the localities likely to have been lakes in the long ago, may be mentioned the prairie lying immediately west of Lancaster, extending from the crossing of the Logan road over the canal, south of Lancaster, embracing the marshy grounds on the south side of the East graveyard, and extending up the Hocking as far as opposite the residence of Isaac Claypool, in Greenfield township, a distance of about five miles. This was undoubtedly once a lake, receiving at its head the waters of the two branches of the Hocking, and with its outlet at the south end.

The muddy prairie gives evidence of having been once a small lake, of two or three miles in length, by a mile or so in width.

Also the flat lying along the track of the Muskingum Valley railroad, in the direction of Berne station, and extending perhaps as far as Bremen, of widths varying from a quarter of a mile to over a mile, and with probably arms running out in the Raccoon valley, and indented by the spurs of hills.

There are likewise evidences of the existence of ancient lakelets along the course of Clear creek, in the southwest part of the county; also, in Walnut township, and in the vicinity of Carrole, in the north end of Greenfield township. It is probable, since the entire bounds of the county are within the Drift range, that these basins were filled with the debris carried down from the north by the mighty flood of waters, though thousands of years may have passed since.

The most interesting features of Fairfield county, in a geological regard, are those already described as being the product of the Drift era. Beyond that, the sandstone formations demand the next consideration. The sandstone of Fairfield county is the Waverly, so named from the circumstance of its having been first quarried at that place. The stone at Waverly is, however, of a much finer texture than that of Fairfield, and is shipped to all parts of the State, to be used as flag-stone, and for other purposes. Waverly is the county seat of Pike county, and is situated on the alluvial table land of the Scioto, sixteen miles south of Chillicothe.

Fairfield county lies directly within the range of Waverly formations, but the texture of the stone is different, the most of it being coarser grained, especially those cropping out at Mount Pleasant and the ledges along down the Hocking and its adjacent hills for a considerable

distance back in both directions. The color of the Fairfield sandstone varies from a clear white to yellow of different tints, some of it quite dusky. The greater portion of it is, however, of a light yellowish hue. Some of the formations are considerably firm in texture; others softer. It has been found that when dressed and laid in walls, it hardens by exposure, and it is believed it will endure the ravages of time even better than limestone. Fairfield sandstone is largely shipped to other parts of the State for building purposes. The cathedral, at the corner of Broad and Fifth streets, Columbus, is almost entirely built of Hocking sandstone, and the new court-house at Lancaster is wholly of sandstone, quarried in sight of the building. There is sandstone sufficient in Fairfield county to build a hundred cities.

Some of the ledges are of great thickness, without a fissure in them. They underlie all the hills of the southern part of the county, and crop out from many of them, especially along Hocking quite down to the county line. Mount Pleasant is simply an immense sand-rock from top to bottom, and extending to an unknown depth below the surface. In some instances the ledges extend hundreds of feet without a crack; in some places they are cleft and fissured, and it is not uncommon to see large masses of the solid rock detached from the main body, and precipitated down to the low lands, as if by some internal convulsions of the earth. There are detached fragments of all sizes, some of them possibly amounting to hundreds and thousands of tons weight. Some of the sandstone formations show supposed traces of iron.

A very wonderful geological phenomenon presented itself a number of years ago, to which the attention of the writer was called at the time. The Lilly brothers, stone cutters, in the preparation of a large block of yellow sandstone that had been brought from the hills south of Lancaster to be wrought into a monument, came across an Indian flint arrow head imbedded in the solid sandstone. The sandstone was moulded nicely to it on all sides, so that the flint, when finally liberated, left its mould perfect and smooth. The flint was very white, forming a sharp contrast with the yellow sandstone in which it was imprisoned. The position where it was found was several inches from the outside of the block.

The stone-cutter fixed the point at which the flint was found at about ten feet from the outside surface of the rock, as it originally existed before the quarry was opened.

Two points are indisputably settled by the discovery, viz: first, that the flint arrow point was artificially formed; and secondly, that it was formed before the rock, no matter at what age of the world either event occurred.

In some of the hills about Lancaster, as also in other parts of the county, the sandstone material is found in concrete masses in combination with gravel, sand, and clay, thus forming conglomerates of exceeding hardness, and which are used for bouldering, and as foundations for buildings. They are also found to make very strong walls for adobe work. What has been known as "Green's Hill," and the hill upon which the South Schoolhouse stands, are examples. The bodies of both hills, as far as they have been penetrated, are conglomerate, underlaid with deep beds of a fine quality of building sand, especially Green's Hill.

The upper strata of the Waverly sandstone, which is known to lie immediately below the coal measures, is found in the hills facing Rush creek, where it passes between the two villages of Rushville. It is finer grained than the stones at Waverly, but not sufficiently hard to be used for building purposes. In Rush creek bank, a little below the mill south of the village of Rushville, there is a vein of sandy shale of a bluish hue, indicating vicinity of coal. Its thickness is ten or twelve feet, and in it are contained moluscan fossils; but those that belong to the Waverly formation are found in the upper strata. There is also, in the same vicinity, a very thin stratum of coal, and rocks that usually characterize coal beds. Beyond this there are no other evidences of the presence of coal; nor are there within the bounds of the county, so far as has ever been discovered, any available coal beds.

The lower stratum of the Waverly stone appears in the margins of the ravines at Lithopolis, in Bloom township. This specimen is exceedingly fine grained, and bears all the characteristics of the typical Waverly stone, as originally discovered. Its color is light drab, its tissue even, and easily worked.

Fairfield county is not known to have any coal. If there be coal below its surface it is out of reach by the ordinary means of mining now in use. But the near proximity of apparently inexhaustible coal fields, and with easy and rapid facilities for transportation, it can never feel the privation.

The same is true of iron. So far as known there is no iron in Fairfield county. Some of its surfaces indicate the not very remote presence of iron ore, and some specimens of sandstone show apparent streaks of the iron tinge. Some of the fragments of rock, when lifted, are of a greater weight than ordinary stone, which has given rise to the belief that iron ore existed in the hills, but none has ever been found.

The great wealth and sources of wealth of the county exist in its vast stone quarries, and in the richness and arability of its soil, so that in all time to come it can never fail to vie with any other interior county of the State in the extent of its resources. Its timber, with prudent economy and with coal for fuel—coal obtained from the Muskingum mines, the Sunday creek mines, Perry county mines, from Shawnee, Straitsville, and the Hocking Valley, all lying within distances ranging from twenty-five to not exceeding thirty-five miles—places Fairfield in a position equal, if not superior, to any interior county of the West.

The idea is not yet wholly abandoned that lead exists in the county, and that it will some day be discovered. The reliance, however, rests wholly on the traditions brought down from the Indian times, the circumstances of which are written in the chapter on Indians, found in another part of this volume.

## CHAPTER II.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY is bounded on the east by Perry, on the south by Hocking, on the west by Pickaway, and on the north by Licking counties. It is situated in the eastern part of the State, and in the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude, its northern boundary being about ten miles south of the fortieth degree. Its seat of government is twenty-one miles east of the Scioto river, and twenty-one miles south of the National Road. It contains fourteen townships, viz.: Clear creek, Amanda, Bloom, Violet, Madison, Hocking, Greenfield, Liberty, Berne, Pleasant, Walnut, Rush creek, Richland and Lancaster. Clear creek, Amanda, Bloom and Violet form the western tier; Rush creek and Richland lie on the east; Madison and Berne on the south, and Violet, Liberty and Walnut make the north tier. Its outlines are irregular. Rush creek and Richland project beyond the direct south and north range of Berne, Pleasant and Walnut, thus forming two abrupt offsets. On the south, the direct line is notched by offsets in Madison and Berne townships, occasioned by detaching Auburn and Perry townships since the original formation of the county, and attaching them to Hocking county. The west and north lines are direct, with the exception of a notch on the west side of Violet township, formed by detaching a tier of six sections, including the village of Winchester, and attaching them to Franklin county. But Violet being originally an eight-section township, its two north sections still remain bordering on the east of the old Franklin line.

Clear Creek, Amanda, Bloom, Rush Creek, Hocking, Greenfield and Pleasant townships each contain thirty-six sections; Liberty, Walnut and Berne each forty-eight sections; Madison thirty; Richland twenty-four, and Violet forty-two sections, thus making the area of the county four hundred and ninety-two square miles. In making this computation, no notice is taken of the township of Lancaster. The dimensions of the township are two miles square, but its area was included in the original townships from which it was taken. The diameter of the county, on its western line, is twenty-six miles; its east and west diameter, from the east line of Rush Creek township to the west line of Amanda township is twenty-four miles.

The principal water course that cuts the surface of the county is the Hocking river. It is a small stream, scarcely deserving the title of river, and is formed by the junction near Hooker's station of its two branches. The west fork, which is the principal, and therefore called Hocking, or originally Hockhocking, takes its rise from a spring near Greencastle, and near the center of Bloom township. The maps differ a little as to the head of Hocking, but old residents of the township fix it a little southwest of the village of Greencastle. From its source

meanders along to the rocky precipice just within the edge of Greenfield township, sometimes spoken of as the upper falls of Hocking, and having received the waters of two or three tributaries, becomes the water power of the "Rock Mills," the appellation by which the place has long been known.

The east branch, sometimes spoken of as Claypool's run, rises in the north part of Greenfield township, and runs in a nearly due south direction until it unites with the main branch a short distance above Hooker's station. From the junction, the course of the Hocking is due southeast, until it enters the north east of Hocking township, and after skirting the west border of the city of Lancaster, enters Berne township less than a mile below the city. It then curves more to the west, and flows in a nearly due south direction to Sugar Grove, where it receives the waters of Rush creek, and about one mile and a quarter below passes out of the county through section ten of Berne township.

Rush creek is the next stream of importance in Fairfield county, and is something larger than Hocking. It, likewise, has two branches, both of which have their origin beyond the county. The principal or north fork enters Richland township from the east, and about at its center, and pursuing a nearly due west course across about two-thirds of the width of the township, takes a direction a little east of south; passing between the Rushvilles, still continues a south course to Bremen, after which it curves something to the west, and passing across a part of Marion township, Hocking county, turning nearly due west, re-enters Fairfield county and unites with the Hocking at Sugar Grove.

The east, or south branch, takes its origin in Perry county, and enters Rush creek township at its northeast corner, and forms a junction with the north branch about one mile south of Bremen. Both branches have numerous small tributaries.

Clear creek, in the southwest part of the county, has its origin in Amanda township, and embodies in its course several small tributaries. It drains some of the richest lands in Fairfield county, especially in Amanda and Clear creek townships. Its course is very serpentine, especially in Amanda township. Its general course is southeast, to where it passes into Hocking county across the eastern line of Madison township, at the north corner of section twenty-four; then passing across the northeast corner of Clear creek township, entering Madison diagonally from northwest to southeast, and near its center enters the Hocking river several miles below Sugar Grove.

There are three small streams, all passing down out of Pleasant township, and known respectively as Pleasant run, Ewing's run, and Fetter's run. Of these three, Pleasant is the largest. They are all tributaries of the Hocking, and mingle with its waters at different points below Lancaster. The latter two, viz., Fetter's and Ewing's runs, form a conjunction at a point about northeast of Lancaster, from which, until it enters the Hocking a short distance below Lancaster, it has been known as Baldwin's run. Pleasant run enters the Hocking some miles below Lancaster. They all three rise in the north half of Pleasant township, just south of the dividing ridge between the waters of the Hocking and those of the Scioto.

The divide which determines the flow of the waters respectively be-

tween the Scioto and the Hocking, so far as the surface of Fairfield county is concerned, takes an irregular direction. The northern portion of the county, including the townships of Walnut, Liberty, and Violet, and the north third of Pleasant, are drained by the Little Walnut, a tributary of the Scioto. The divide is therefore shown to be between the south two-thirds and the north third of Pleasant township, thence west to near the center of Bloom township, thence south through Bloom, Amanda, and Clear Creek townships, approaching nearest the west line at the south part of Clear creek, for the rivulets in the western portions of these townships run off in the direction of the Scioto, and become its tributaries.

Prairies.—Fairfield county never has had any extensive prairies. The largest one within the bounds of the county is that which has been known as the "Muddy Prairie," situated in Amanda township, eight miles west of Lancaster. It is of two or three miles in diameter from south to north, and about one mile wide from east to west. On its north margin, and extending in the direction of Royalton, the character of the timber, and the general appearance of the country, gives one the idea pretty distinctly of barrens, commonly so called, such as are seen west of the Scioto. The next largest spot of prairie in the county is at Lancaster, extending from Kuntze's Hill along up the Hocking to near Hooker's Station, in Greenfield township. The average width of this strip of prairie land is probably about a half mile. Much of it was at an early day a swamp, and portions of it are yet too soft for safe travel. There is also a strip of true prairie ground extending across the north end of Berne township, along the line of the Zanesville Railroad, as far as Berne Station, and again in the vicinity of Bremen, and along the Raccoon. There are also spots of prairie land along Little Walnut creek, in Walnut township, and along Clear creek, in Clear Creek township. Also at several other points in the county there are typical dispositions of the timber and surface conditions sufficiently marked to inspire the idea of barrens.

Fairfield county has no body of water within its limits, or ever has had within the historic age, that deserves the name of lake or lakelet. That which approaches nearest to it is the "Big Reservoir" in the north part of Walnut township; but this is almost entirely artificial, and only a part of it lies within the county. Previous to the making of the Ohio Canal there existed there a natural pond of water, the exact area of which can not now be ascertained. But upon the construction of the canal all that low body of land now constituting the reservoir was filled with water by artificial systems of draining, for the purpose of forming a feeder for the canal in times of low water. Its present area is something over three thousand acres. In some of its parts the water is of considerable depth. About one-third of its surface lies within Licking county, a portion in Perry, and the remainder in Walnut township of this county.

The next considerable body of water in the county is the small reservoir at the north-west corner of the city of Lancaster, which is a feeder to the Hocking canal; but it is also chiefly artificial. This little reservoir has a water surface of probably thirty acres, but unlike the big reservoir, contains few fish.

In the pioneer age of the county there were numerous small ponds of water distributed all over its surface, but they have been so far drained and dried up that, outside of the two reservoirs, there is nothing within the county that would at this day claim hardly the dignity of a respectable small pond. One of the principal of these was Neibling's pond, on the site of the present Lancaster, and which is elsewhere described in this volume. Also, at Muddy Prairie and in the prairie west of Lancaster, were once considerable ponds, but there are no ponds in either of them now.

Fairfield has at no former time been characterized for extensive swales or marshes. One of the most considerable shoales, probably, that ever existed in the county was that which passed directly through the center of the present Lancaster, crossing Main street just where Shawk's alley is, and where it originally dipped into a considerable pond. This has also been particularly described in the first chapter on Lancaster. There were also a few swales in the northern townships, but they have been drained and changed into arable land. The principal boggy spots were in the prairie along the western bank of the Hocking, along the line of the present Muskingum Valley Railroad, in the direction of Bremen, at the Muddy Prairie, Claypoole's run, and Clear Creek.

Surface.—There are few, if any, counties in Ohio with less waste land than Fairfield. There are few acres within its entire borders that are not capable of cultivation, varying, however, somewhat in richness of soil. The eastern part of the county is mostly of a gently undulating surface, and generally well adapted to wheat growing. The southeast part, embracing a portion of Berne township, and the most of Rush Creek, is level, and a great deal of it quite fertile. At Rushville, in Richland township, along the borders of Rush Creek, there is considerable interruption in the surface, especially in the vicinity of the two villages. The creek, in passing between East and West Rushville, cuts through a very considerable elevation, forming high and precipitous banks on both sides, which are underlaid with a fine quality of the Waverly sandstone. These interruptions continue more or less, until the stream pushes out of the county, at its southern border. In the vicinity of Bremen, and Rush Creek bottom, it widens out into a considerable space of rich table land.

The northern part of the county, comprising nearly all of Richland, Pleasant, Walnut, Liberty, Violet, Bloom, Amanda, Greenfield and the northern part of Hocking, is either gently rolling, or level, with the exception of the bluffs along Ewing's and Fetter's runs, and a ridge of hills running north of Lancaster, and again up Hocking, in the vicinity of the Rock mill. The staple products are corn, wheat, grass, and all varieties of small grains and vegetables. About Lithopolis, in Bloom township, there are also considerable interruptions in the surface, in the vicinity of a small stream that passes the north border of the village.

Going west from Lancaster to Amanda, the face of the country is considerably broken into hills and ledges of sandstone, especially within the first four miles out from Lancaster. Upon reaching the Muddy prairie, two miles east of Amanda, the surface drops to a level, and continues so, with only moderate undulations about the village of

Stoutsville, until the Pickaway county line is reached. The largest portion of Clear Creek township, which lies directly south of Amanda, is level, and for the most part highly fertile.

Immediately south of Lancaster, the hills set in, and continue more or less rugged to the south county line, embracing the southern part of Hocking township, all of Madison, and a considerable part of Berne. The valley of the Hocking, below, or south of Lancaster, and on its east side, for a considerable part of the distance to Sugar Grove, is lined with out-cropping ledges of sand rock, which gives the valley a highly romantic appearance, especially from the elevated lands about the State Farm on the west, from some points of which the ranges of sandstone are seen at a distance of three or four miles on the east side of Hocking.

Some of the hills rise to a considerable height. The site of the Reform Farm is six hundred feet above the level of the Hocking table lands, situated only four miles to the east, and about five hundred feet above the site of Lancaster, six miles distant. Some of the interruptions south of Lancaster, and within the bounds of Berne township, are exceedingly rugged and romantic.

The Kettle hills, so called, a romantic place, two miles south of the Court House, is not, perhaps, equalled or surpassed in Ohio for wildness and beauty of scenery. It is a dip down of about one hundred feet, forming an area of nearly level land at the bottom of about two acres, which is thickly set with forest trees and underbrush. Then precipitous and nearly perpendicular sand rocks stand up on all sides, surmounted with pines and cedar, and other growth of timber, which, frowning down into the depths, give it rather a gloomy appearance. The usual place of descent is at the north-east corner, and down through a cleft in the rock by means of projecting points, and by grasping the bushes and roots of trees that grow out from the fissures of the rocks. At the north side of the basin there are projecting rocks, forming beneath dark cavernous recesses quite away from the world above, with all its noise and clamor. It is a lonely, gloomy spot to visit; but to the lover of nature's wild freaks, one well worth visiting.

The passage from Lancaster to the Reform Farm is, in its entire length of six miles, over an elevated ridge, from which, to look off on either side, brings into view landscapes and views not surpassed in grandeur and sublimity by the wildest views of western Virginia or Pennsylvania. The hills, far and near, are covered with a mixture of evergreen and forest trees, presenting to the eye a variegated scene not often equalled—a view one loves to linger over.

Passing south of the farm a still more wild and rugged section is entered, which continues over the entire area of Madison township to the Hocking county line, yet the soil on much of this elevated land is productive, some of it yielding fine crops of corn, but is probably better adapted to fruit growing. The rocks of these hills are mostly of the Waverly sandstone kind, cropping out more or less along the rugged declivities. There are few and very small spots of table land in Madison township.

As in all other counties of the State of similar topographical and geological construction, Fairfield contains numerous fine springs of pure limpid water, mostly of the kind called hard or limestone water; but of

springs denominated mineral there are few, if any. Springs issue from the hill sides and from beneath ledges of rocks, and also from the lowlands. Every part of the county abounds more or less with good springs, among which Cold Spring, at Cold Spring Hill, near Lancaster, is probably one of the best. At the west end of Wheeling street, Lancaster, there were originally a number of excellent springs, and on that account Mr. Zane, the original proprietor of the town, donated the lot of ground containing them to the citizens for public use, but in the construction of the Hocking Valley canal the lot was taken for its use, and now forms the basin, so-called, at the foot of the street, by which they have been destroyed. There is at the fourth lock, on the southeast border of Lancaster, one of the strongest springs of water in the county. None of these springs afford the same quantity of water they did in the early days of the country. The flow has been diminished by the general drying up of the surface.

## CHAPTER III.

### FLORA AND FAUNA.

FLORA.—Almost the entire growth of timber over the whole area of the county is of the hard wood kind, including hickory in all its varieties, black walnut, sugar tree, hackberry, beech, water beech, iron wood, wild cherry, swamp beech, and oak. Of the querous, or oak family, there are a great many varieties, including white oak of four or five kinds—black oak, red oak, jack oak, pin oak and burr oak (the latter being perhaps the least abundant in the county), dog wood and laurel. Of the soft woods may be mentioned chestnut, white and pitch pines, poplar, cottonwood, silver leaf, sassafras, and soft or swamp maple.

In some of the northern townships the beech predominates sufficiently to have acquired the appellation of the beech woods. South and southwest of Lancaster are the principal pine groves, mostly among the sandstone hills. The hills skirting the State Farm road are particularly characterized by thick groves of both the white and pitch pines. The oak family is distributed everywhere, as are the different varieties of hickory. Black and white walnuts are found in certain localities, and occupy generally the bottom and richer lands, as does also the wild cherry. The sugar tree is found on all varieties of soil, but chiefly on the most fertile. The oak family, as a rule, loves best the hills and clay soil. Chestnut timber is most abundant in the vicinity of Lancaster, and on the hills to the south and southwest. The hackberry, iron wood and water beech prefer low, rich lands. The burr oak is also indigenous to the low and rich lands. Pines flourish best among the hills and sandy soils, and in this county they are most abundant along the sandstone hills skirting the Hocking Valley. Poplar, cottonwood, and silver leaf belong to rich soil, but none of them are very abundant in Fairfield county. Sassafras grows on all varieties of soil Swamp or soft maple is not very abundant in the county, though it is a native, and occupies the lowest lands. Dog wood grows everywhere, but best in good soil. The laurel is limited to the sandstone hills along the Hocking, and in the vicinity of Lancaster. Hazel has never been much of a growth in Fairfield county, and only a few dwarfed bushes here and there are to be seen. The hazel seems to have refused the friendship of civilization. The little clusters of the bush that are still to be found seem sickly and pining away. The paw-paw, however, still flourishes well on the rich flats along the water courses in some parts of the county.

The ash and elm were quite abundant in the county at an early day, but have become rather scarce. Of the former there were three varieties—the white, gray and black; of the latter two, the red or slippery elm and the white elm. Both the ash and elm belong to good land,

especially the elm. The slippery elm has been chiefly valuable for the medicinal virtues of its inner bark, used as a soothing mucilaginous remedy. The wood of the white elm has been used in the mechanical arts, on account of its hardness when dry. Neither of the elms will burn when green. Ash wood burns well green or dry. Ash wood is valuable in the arts, especially the white. The elm has been largely destroyed on account of its general worthlessness, while the ash has been cut down for firewood and lumber. The white elm bears domestication, and flourishes well along the margins of solid city pavements. But if the slippery elm be transplanted it, after a while, becomes sickly. The same is true of the black locust; it decays if planted in town. In some parts of Fairfield county the black locust originally grew luxuriantly in a wild state; it is now very scarce.

The honey locust still flourishes on the low lands along the streams and flats. Buckeye was at no time abundant, and is now scarce. The spice-wood bush, in the pioneer age, very abundant on the low rich lands, is now almost extinct. It would not survive in juxtaposition with civilization. The twigs of the spice-wood, decocted, formed a highly agreeable beverage of an aromatic flavor, and was much used by the first settlers of the country. Teas made from the spice-wood and the bark of sassafras root, when trimmed with maple sugar and cream or milk, was liked by nearly everybody.

The whortleberry (commonly called huckleberry), is a very abundant growth on the sandy hills of the south part of the county. The fruit comes every year, and ripens in June and July. There are thousands of bushels of the berries marketed every summer. Blackberries and dewberries are likewise abundant annual crops, mostly in the south part of the county. The surplus crop is shipped beyond the county. Both the blackberry and the dewberry seek waste fields and fence corners, or along the margins of prairies or the jungle of fallen timber. But they also flourish under cultivation.

The ginseng plant was recognized by its unpretentious trilobed single stem, of six or eight inches in height, surmounted by a cluster of three or four red berries in August and September. During, perhaps, the first twenty years after the settlement of the county commenced the ginseng was found in great abundance on the low, rich lands. It grew in clusters, or patches, like the podofillin, or May apple. For many years extensive raids were made upon the ginseng patches by the diggers, because it had a market. It was supposed to possess valuable medicinal qualities, and was bought up by speculators and shipped out of the country.

Its virtues resided in the root, which was a tribulb, resembling in shape the radish, usually one large central bulb, flanked by two smaller ones. The digging season was in the latter part of August and early September, and was indicated by the ripening of the berry and the yellow color of the leaf. One might search the wild low lands now a whole day without finding perhaps a single ginseng plant.

The sanguinaria lanadensis, or poocoon root, was of two varieties—the red and the yellow, and was very plenty in the early years of the county. It grew on the same kind of soil as the ginseng, which it very much resembled. It seemed, however, to prefer a limestone surface.

The roots of the sanguinaria, especially the red, sometimes called blood root, were valued for their supposed medicinal properties, and were a good deal sought after. It was claimed to be an Indian remedy. This plant has, likewise, nearly entirely disappeared. It seems, with the wild man of the forest, to have been indigenous to a condition of undisturbed nature.

The snake root, known as Seneca snake root, Virginia snake root, and black snake root, so abundant once, and so much used during the pioneer age as teas and bitters by infusing them in whiskey or cherry bounce, are now difficult to find. The black snake root was indigenous to sandy, rich soils, and was recognized by its stalk of eight or ten inches in height, and its lanceolated leaf. Its virtues resided in the root, which was a small, dark brown tuber, giving off a profusion of dark, hair-like fibers. It was classed among the tonics. The other snake roots grew on higher lands, as a rule. The Seneca snake root sent up a stalk sometimes attaining three or four feet in height. Its root was tuberous, and of a light yellow color. It was also supposed to be used by the Indians as a medicine. These snake roots were used both as tonics and diaphoretics, or sweating medicines. They were found quite profusely around Mount Pleasant, and the low lands along Hocking and the other water streams. An isolated plant of either of them can now and then be found yet in some out of the way place.

There were, likewise, in the wild and new condition of the country almost innumerable varieties of stinking weeds, grasses, and plants that are scarcely to be seen at all now, while hundreds of varieties not found here at first have taken their places.

The wild nettle was a native of the soil of the Northwest. It grew very luxuriously in certain sections of Fairfield county. It was a rather majestic weed, and rose up usually from two or three to five feet in height, standing very thick on the ground. Its fibre resembled that of common flax, and when treated in the same way was capable of being wrought into fine linen, and was so wrought. A nettle patch is rare now.

The May apple was found in immense patches, even in acres, both on the high and low lands. It also appears to be failing with each year, so that at the present very small patches are found, probably less than a tenth of what the woods afforded seventy years ago, and these in the least frequented spots.

The wild plum will not tolerate encroachment, nor can it be domesticated and still maintain the full development and richness of its fruit. It is strictly a forest plant. To cut away the forests about a wild plum thicket is to consign it to decay and ultimate death. And there are none of the luscious, large wild plums any more to be found, that seventy years ago were so abundant along the Hocking Valley and in other parts of the county. The few trees that remain are dwarfed, and yield small, sour plums.

Black haws, of which the valleys once so abounded, have shared the same fate with the plum. The crab-apple bears the acquaintance of man better. It seems even to be improved by culture.

Fauna.—The wild animals found in the Hocking Valley, when the first settlers arrived, are referred to in more than one place in other

chapters of this work. A more particular notice of them may be proper under this head. Wolves, bears, panthers, wild-cats and deer, were native denizens of the forest long before man came. They did not remain long; even those that escaped the rifle ball and the snare took their way farther back into the depths of the still wild forests. The grey and red fox lingered longer among the craggy recesses of the hills of the southern part of the county. The grey squirrel was too much attached to the farmer's corn field to readily part company with his newly formed acquaintance, notwithstanding the continual crack of the cruel rifle, to which they become such easy and frequent prey. The raccoon and black mink have become scarce, mainly owing to the hunter's art and to the marked value of their pelts. The opossum, ground hog and hedge hog, are also becoming rare, while the rabbit multiplies and burrows about, both on high and low lands, an easy prey to the boys and the sportsman's shot gun.

There was a class of wild birds that have mostly fled before the face of man, but which were very numerous in every part of the country, at its first settlement. Of these may be mentioned the owl, of all varieties, the great and small hawk, the kite, sometimes called the swallow tailed, or forked tailed hawk, the bald, grey and black eagle, the turkey buzzard and the raven. The most of these have entirely disappeared. Buzzards are occasionally seen hovering over the hills, remote from towns and populous settlements. Black birds and black crows are not one five hundredth part so numerous now as in the early years of the country, while a solitary raven is occasionally seen.

Of wild singing birds, there seem to be fewer now than in the former age, though they still continue to make the grove merry with their melody. This seems strange, when it is remembered that that class of birds are known rather to follow than lead the advance of civilization. It is the opinion of naturalists that the chief of the singing birds were not here at all before the white man came, and that they followed the sound of the woodman's axe, and the tinkling cow bell. Space will not permit special reference to the various kinds of singing birds of the woods.

Wild geese and ducks were, likewise, far more numerous than now.

The pheasant, once so numerous through the hills of Fairfield, and whose drumming was so familliar to the ear of the pioneer families, is still about the thickets on the hillsides, but in greatly reduced numbers, owing, doubtless, to the constant raids made upon them with the shot gun and rifle.

There were two or three varieties of the crane that often lit down in the ponds and marshy lands, such as the blue crane, the stork and the sandhill crane, but they are now seldom seen near the habitation of man, except in their elevated flights from north to south, and back again, with the changing seasons.

The county, in its native state, was infested with such poisonous reptiles as were common to the country, including the viper, copperhead and rattlesnake, besides all the varieties of snakes less harmful. The prairie rattlesnake, and the spotted or mountain rattlesnake, were mostly dreaded. The former inhabited the prairies and meadows, the latter hid themselves about the hills and rocky crevices. Mount Pleasant furnished homes for many hundreds of them, in its fissures and recesses.

The bite of either of these reptiles was dangerous, and always fatal. The copperhead and the viper have sometimes been confounded, but they were distinct varieties. The black snake, garter snake and water snake were harmless. The mountain rattlesnake is probably now extinct in the county, but the prarie variety is still occasionally found in the low lands along the Hocking and other localities. The big flood of 1873, washed them out by the dozen, and they were slaughtered by the boys, as they attempted to make landings.

The early settlers were greatly annoyed by the various kinds of insects that filled the air in countless millions everywhere. The principal torment was from the gnat and musquito. Their numbers in modern years are comparatively small. The black hornet and yellow jacket were numerous enough in the early years of the settlements to prove exceedingly annoying.

The beaver and otter, once valuable for their rich furs, are now about extinct, especially the former. An occasional otter is still found along the water courses, where they inhabit. The musk rat still burrows himself in the banks of creeks, ditches, and along the canal, and is ready, on the slightest alarm, to sink instantly to the bottom.

## CHAPTER IV.

### ARCHÆOLOGY.

THERE are within the bounds of Fairfield county, probably, in all about twenty ancient works, ascribed to the mound builders, consisting of mounds, circles and squares, but none of very imposing dimensions. They are found in nearly or quite every township in the county. The principal ones are in Greenfield, Bloom, Clear Creek, Hocking, Berne, Walnut, Rush Creek and Richland. Their form and general appearance does not differ from others found in various parts of the State and elsewhere. Some of them are simple conical mounds, others are squares and circles.

The works at Rock Mill have been regarded as the largest and most interesting of any in the county. They are situated in Greenfield township and on the hill a short distance above the upper falls of Hocking. They consisted, before they were disturbed, of, first, a square of four hundred and twenty feet on each line, and standing towards the four cardinal points. The elevation is several hundred feet above the bed of Hocking, t Lancaster, seven miles down the stream. The embankments of the square, when the county was first settled, were about four feet in height.

In addition to the square, there were originally two circles of the diameters of one hundred and twenty-five, and two hundred feet, respectively. The smaller circle contained a small mound, so disposed as to overlook all the other works, as well as the surrounding country, for several miles, in all directions. There were no appearances to indicate that anything of the nature of a fosse or moat had ever existed about either the square or the circles.

Until within the last few years, the site of these remains was covered with a dense growth of forest trees and under brush. But this has been mostly cleared away, and the embankments leveled down, and plowed over, so that any interest that the works might have possessed for the antiquarian or archaeologist, is mainly destroyed. The clay of which the elevations were constructed was different entirely from that of the hill upon which they stood, and when spread upon the surface by the leveling process, formed a very noticeable contrast with the native soil, it being of a bright yellow color. The settlers of the neighborhood say there is no such clay in the near vicinity. No archaeological remains were found in these works.

Very little attempt has ever been made to explore the mounds of Fairfield county, and what has been done, has resulted in finding only a few human bones. In some instances bones have been dug up near the surface, which were believed to be those of the modern Indian, as they were known to bury their dead in these ancient mounds.

A number of years since, Dr. M. Z. Kreider, of Lancaster, conducted

a careful examination of a mound situated about one mile southwest of the city, on land now owned by G. A. Mithoff, but at that time known as the Creed farm. The result of his exploration was the finding of a few bones and trinkets, probably belonging to some Wyandot warrior.

The most thorough and successful examination conducted in the county was by Professor E. B. Andrews, some two or three years before his death, in the autumn of 1880, at Lancaster. The mound was situated near Greencastle, in Bloom township. He employed workmen, and went through and to the bottom of it. The only discovery made was a large quantity of human bones at the base and center of the mound. The bones were chiefly those of the head and face, the long bones having almost entirely disappeared. The specimens to which the attention of the writer was invited, at the residence of the Professor, consisted of teeth and portions of the superior and inferior maxillary bones, and bones of the head and face, with, also, a few fragments of the cervical vertebræ. There was one entire skull, and several whole and half jaw bones, still retaining the teeth in their sockets. There were, likewise, a large number of teeth disconnected with the jaws. Most of the bones and teeth were entirely perfect in form, but seemed to be disintegrating from exposure to the open air.

In the anatomy and general structure of the teeth and jaw bones, as well as those of the cranium, there were no perceptible differences from those of the Anglo Saxon race. The teeth were sound, though some of them were from the jaws of very aged persons, as indicated by the wearing away from attrition. There were, also, the usual signs on the necks and fangs of old teeth, showing the absorption of the alveolar bones which form the sockets of the teeth; and even incrustations of tartar, or lime, still adhering to the necks of the teeth, precisely as the dentist of the present day finds the situation in the mouths of his patients. In one or two cases the teeth were cupped, or worn down, in some instances to the very margins of the alveolar sockets, and showing the same glossy and smooth faces now seen in the mouths of people. In the aggregate there were near a half bushel of these specimens. The Professor subsequently sent them to some institution of learning. Regarding all the circumstances, it seemed probable that they must have been the teeth and bones of the veritable mound builders, as the Indians would scarcely have penetrated to the center of the mound to deposit their dead. Besides, the Indian custom of burying has been known to be superficial, or near the surface.

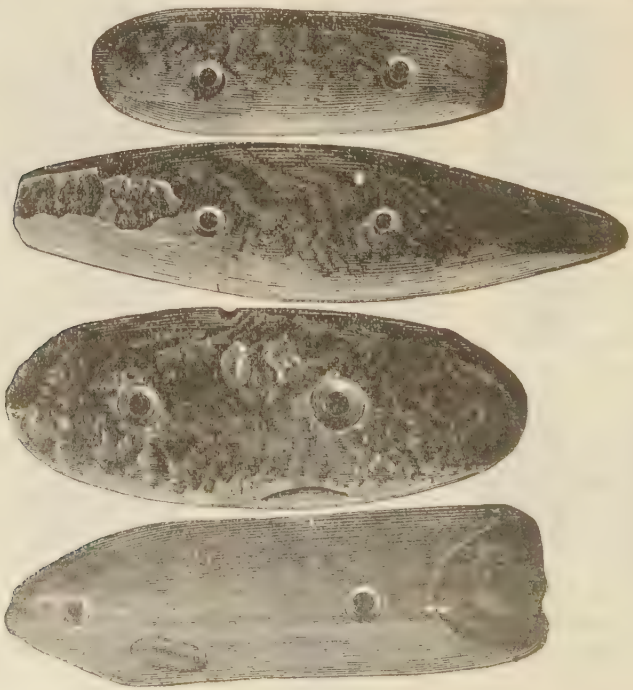
A mound on the land of William Pannebaker, one mile above Sugar Grove, was opened a few years since by Dr. Brown of that place, with no other result than the finding of a few bones, which were probably those of an Indian. There are three conical mounds near together in Berne township, which are very symmetrical and beautiful. One of them is situated on the farm of Dr. Shoemaker, and from its summit the other two are in view. Their average height is from ten to twelve feet. A little to the south of the mounds there is a curiously wrought stone ledge, that is unquestionably a work of art; but, isolated as it is, its design would be difficult to conjecture, unless as a breast-work against hostile movements. There are, also, three or four mounds on the Raccoon, in Rush Creek township, that present interesting features, as also in various other parts of the county; but, beyond those already mentioned, no other examinations have taken place.

On the farm of Jacob Crawford, four miles east of Lancaster, and in the north end of Berne township, upon the summit of a considerable

elevation, are found some highly interesting specimens of stone work. The area of the summit is several acres, and level, with a full growth of forest trees. Some of the margins of the hill, especially at the southwest corner, are precipitous, and faced with out-cropping sandstone. Some of the points are exceedingly rugged and romantic. Near the center of the summit is a stone structure that seems to have been artificially laid together, and bearing the appearance of great antiquity. The material had manifestly been brought from below, as there is no cropping out on the summit. Taken as a whole, one can easily imagine an altar, or a rostrum. At other points of the surface, otherwise smooth, and covered with grass sod, quite a number of undressed stones are set in the ground perpendicularly, presenting the appearance of a modern rude cemetery. The compiler visited these works in company with Mr. Crawford, whose theory was, that the summit was a place for the entombment of the dead; and that the structure near the center was an altar, either for sacrifice or religious orations. How much of this inspiration is due to the existence of grave yards and grave stones in the nineteenth century, must be left to conjecture.

On Clear Creek, and in Clear Creek township, not very distant from Abbot's store, is situated an ancient work that seems to have been skillfully engineered. It is a square of two or three acres, and stands parallel with the four cardinal points. There are, also, in its vicinity dim evidences of minor works.

In what is known as Tarhill hollow, one or two miles northeast of the Reform Farm, and near the east line of Hocking township, there is



seen a very handsome conical mound, standing solitary and alone. There are a few ancient works within the county, variously distributed, but all of minor importance.

In a lecture given by Prof. Andrews, he expressed the belief that the bones found in some of the mounds, especially those near the surface, were the remains of Indians. While that may be true, it seems quite probable that those taken from the central base of mounds were placed there by the architects themselves, as the Indians could not have reached that point without making extensive excavations, which was contrary to their known habits. Such excavations, though made even hundreds of years in the past, would have so disturbed the strata of earth as to be noticeable in all time to come. No such disturbances have been discovered.

The whole surface of Fairfield county, at its first settlement by the white race, abounded more or less with flint arrow points and stone axes, known to be Indian relics. The flint was unquestionably obtained by them from the quarries of Licking and Perry counties, as no flint is known to exist in Fairfield. Tomahawks, and other Indian relics, were likewise found upon the surface, and were also turned up by the plow. All these evidences of the sojourn of a former race are now becoming quite rare. It is in fact in every respect as if they had never been here at all, and history alone tells that once the Hocking valley and the hills of Fairfield county were alive with the Wyandot and Delaware tribes.

## CHAPTER V.

### INDIAN TRIBES.

At the time of the treaty of Greenville, concluded August 3, 1795, the Wyandot tribe occupied the present site of Lancaster. By the terms of the treaty, the Indians surrendered all their possessions in the Hocking Valley, and soon afterwards a body of them went away to join their friends in the Sandusky country. A few of their number, however, remained in the valley, and hunting squads of them continued to return during the hunting seasons, until 1812.

Their town was situated on the north bank of Hocking, and on the same ground now occupied by the railroad and agricultural works, on the southeast border of Lancaster. It was called Tarhetown, after the name of their chief, Tarhe. In English, the name was "crane," and hence the town was sometimes called "Cranetown." According to the most authentic information attainable, Tarhetown contained, in 1790, about one hundred wigwams and five hundred souls. The Wyandot tribe is believed to have numbered at that time about five hundred warriors. Nothing is known as to how long they had occupied the Hocking Valley. All that is known is that they were found here by the first white scouts that came up from the settlement at Marietta, to explore the valley, soon after that settlement was begun. It was learned in after years that they considered the Hocking among their best hunting grounds, abounding as it did in all kinds of wild game and fur-producing animals. Some of them were heard to say that they left Tarhetown with a great deal of regret.

Those who continued to revisit the valley, and to linger about after the white settlements began, are said, for the most part, to have been entirely civil and well behaved, when well treated, and not under the influence of whiskey. A few exceptions occurred, mostly in the way of stealing horses, some instances of which may be mentioned.

In the spring of 1799, Frederick Harmon, with two or three others, came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, built two or three cabins and raised some patches of corn, at a point some five miles east of the present city of Lancaster, with the intention of returning in the fall to bring their families. A few days before they were to set out, the discovery was made that Mr. Harmon's horse had been stolen. An effort was made to trace the thieves, but all that could be learned was that Indians had been seen in the vicinity of the Hocking, having in possession such a horse. But they had two or three days the start, and the pursuit had to be abandoned. Mr. Harmon walked all the way back to Westmoreland, a distance of over three hundred miles.

Whether the horse escaped from the Indians, or whether they traded him off, or sold him, was never learned. He was subsequently recovered near Marietta, and was recognized by a brand on his shoulder.

Another time, the Indians stole two horses in the same end of the

county, and took them to their camp, near where Rushville now is. The owner, in searching for his horses, discovered them at the Indian camp, and demanded them. The Indians shook their heads. He urged his demand, whereupon one of the savages approached him with a large knife, and flourished it around the man's head, thereby indicating what he might expect if he persisted. He was compelled to go away without his property. On the following morning he returned, bringing with him several of his neighbors, and renewed his demand, which was still refused, whereupon the men leveled their guns and told him to go and untie his horses, which he did, and the matter was ended. There were also other frequent depredations of the kind. but the horses were generally recovered.

John Ashbaugh, related a wrestling match, between his father and a stalwart Indian, whose prowess at never having been beaten, caused

him to swagger along in a very self satisfied manner. But in this match he was thrown every fall, at which he became very angry, becoming silent and moody. It was only through the interference of his Indian friends, that he at last became reconciled.

Theodore Murphy relates a story of his mother. They lived a mile west of the present Rushville. The Indians came to her home almost daily for something to eat, and for salt. She always provided for them. Although they were friendly, she was afraid of them, and did all she could to keep them in a good humor. They were fond of salt, and always demanded the half of what she produced. She learned to bring out a tincupful at a time, when, upon receiving one-half of it, they would go away satisfied.

At one time, when her husband had to go to Chillicothe, to mill, a distance of over forty miles, she took her children and dog and went into the fodder house, and staid all night, for fear of the Indians. To keep her baby quiet, she kept it constantly at the breast; and through fear that the dog would bark, she kept her hand on him.

When her husband, Edward Murphy, came to look at the land upon which he settled, before he made the entry, an Indian showed him five excellent springs of water, and tomahawked the trees, so that he could find them again. This was in 1802, and the springs are still flowing in undiminished quantity and quality.

William Murphy was a brother of Edward Murphy, and settled in the north part of the county about the same time, perhaps one or two years earlier. For a number of years he engaged extensively in trade with the Indians, by purchasing their furs and peltries in exchange for dry goods, and such trinkets as Indians admired, and sometimes a little silver money.

For some unknown reason they became prejudiced against Mr. Murphy, and, it was said, threatened his life. Whether there was danger or not, he hid himself when Indians were known to be in the vicinity, and kept out of the way till they left the settlement.

A favorite center for the Indians was at and about the Rock Mill, probably mainly attracted there by the whiskey manufactured by Loveland and Smith. Mingling constantly with the white men that came about, their habits and movements were observed. It came to be known that they frequently had supplies of fresh lead, and that they always had it immediately after their squads returned to camp after two or three days absence. This circumstance led to the belief that they procured the metal near by. They would sell or give it away, but no promise of reward or other logic could ever induce them to tell where they procured it. Many thought the mine was at no great distance from the Rock Mill, but others believed it to be in the hills south of Lancaster.

For many years the search was maintained in vain. One thing at least was true, the Indians procured lead in considerable quantity, and there was no place within a hundred miles where it could have been purchased in such quantities.

A serious tragedy at one time was barely averted. The Wyandots were on a drunk, for whiskey was plenty, and was sold *ad libitum* in the little log cabin village. They became for some reason greatly en-

raged at Joseph Hunter, the pioneer, and resolved to take his life.

The difficulty began in town. Mr. Hunter and his friends found it impossible to appease the whiskey-infuriated savages. He fled to his cabin, which stood half a mile west of the village. Soon finding that they were on his track, and would be upon him, he told his wife to tell the Indians that she did not know where he was, and then grasped his rifle and shotpouch and fled to the woods, burying himself in a brush heap not far from the cabin. The savages were soon there, and after searching the cabin by looking under the beds and in the loft, finally concluded that he had taken his gun and gone into the woods. They then returned to town, uttering all the way the most demoniac yells. Hunter kept himself out of sight a few days, until his enemies became sober, and that was the last of it.

ARROW AND SPEAR POINTS.

Old citizens relate that at a very early day the boys of both races collected on the site of the village, and practiced various sports, such as running foot races, hopping, jumping, wrestling, and playing at ball, in the most friendly manner. Others speak of the faithfulness of the In-

dians in keeping their word, and fulfilling their contracts, and of their friendship and hospitality to visitors at their camps. Jacob Shaeffer, of Clear Creek, says they were the best neighbors he had. But when under the influence of whiskey their unreasoning natures became uncontrollable, and when irritated they became dangerous. As a rule, the Wyandots were not thieves, though they had thieves among them. So far as is known, no white person was ever murdered by an Indian within the bounds of Fairfield county, after the treaty of Greenville.

Chief Tarhe is said to have been a noble Indian; in stature, tall, and in physical strength and endurance, powerful; in peace, just and faithful; in war, terrible. In his old age he had a white wife, who had been his captive from her eighth year. Those who saw her spoke of her as being thoroughly Indian in every respect, save her white skin and red hair. Tarhe's own account of her, was that in one of his predatory excursions on the upper Ohio, he had stolen her from the home of her parents when she was eight years old, and brought her to Tarhetown, on the Hocking, and that she had been brought up with his tribe, and afterwards became his wife.

The chief's wigwam stood near where the fourth lock on the Hocking canal now is, and close to a large spring that still continues to discharge its waters into the Hocking river. The wigwams of the village were constructed of bark, peeled from trees when the sap was flowing, in May, and set on poles planted in the ground, joined together at the top, forming a conical, or sugar-loaf structure. One side was left open, facing a fire kept burning on the outside in summer, but in winter fire was built inside, an opening being left at the top for the escape of the smoke. Many of the wigwams were still standing at the time of the beginning of the whites' settlement, and were not all removed for many years afterwards.

There is no history to show how long the village existed, but it was there when the white race came.

Their burying grounds were in the vicinity. The graves were very shallow, as a rule. In making excavations in the surrounding grounds, Indian bones are found to this day. At the time of the beginning of the white settlement at Lancaster, and for many years afterwards, the site of Tarhetown was thickly set with bushes and a few forest trees, the undergrowth being chiefly wild plum.

At the first settlement of the valley there existed little or no evidence that the Wyandots had ever practised agriculture. The remains of a few peach orchards, are spoken of by the oldest inhabitants; and it may be that they raised small patches of corn. The strongest presumption is, from all that can be learned, that they lived entirely by the chase.

The history of the Wyandots, generally, is, that when on the war path they were peculiarly a savage and bloodthirsty people. There was probably no tribe west of the mountains that surpassed, or equalled them, in rapine and murder, and general devastation, especially along the frontier of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Simon Girty, whose memory is forever desecrated by the whole civilized world, was for a time among them.

Another Indian village existed within the limits of Fairfield county, situated one mile northwest of the village of Royalton, in Amanda

township. It is supposed that the Indians forsook it soon after the Greenville treaty, as it was found in a dilapidated condition by the white settlers at their first coming. The name of the village was Tobytown, named from chief Toby, who governed there. In General Sanderson's "Brief notes on the early settlement of the county of Fairfield," published in 1852, he refers to it as "another village of the Tribe," meaning the Wyandot tribe, in these words: "Another portion of the tribe then lived at Tobytown," and located it on the site of Royalton. The actual site of Tobytown was a mile from Royalton, as has been said, and its inhabitants were Delawares. Toby was a Delaware chief of inferior rank. The village was small, compared with Tarhetown. Its previous history is not known.

Like the Wyandots, the Delawares continued to revisit the scenes of their old home for a number of years after the pale faces came. About the year 1812 when the country began to fill with its new owners, and game was growing scarce, with their neighbors, the Wyandots, they all disappeared and were seen no more.

FLINT PERFORATORS.

Their presence in the west part of the county is well remembered by the oldest inhabitants. They are mentioned as having deported themselves well, and of giving no cause of complaint on the part of their pale faced brethren. But they required kindness and fair dealing, and to be kept in a good humor. At that early day, attempts were made to educate them in the arts of husbandry and letters, but they manifested no disposition to copy after their white brethren in anything except in using the gun and drinking whiskey.

Long after the town had been vacated, and the Indians had left the country, relics of their former residence were found, both on the surface and below, such as flint arrow-points, stone axes, tomahawks and human bones, often accompanied by beads and other trinkets. Neither in the vicinity of Tarheton or Tobytown, were there found any specimens of pottery or other art.

A man named William Clark, some years after the evacuation of Tobytown, build a house on the old site, or adjacent land, and in digging the earth for a mortar hole, came upon a quantity of silver rings, brooches and other ornaments, mingled with the bones of an Indian, which indicated that the remains were those of a chief. One of his little

sons carried some of the trinkets to his mother, but she, imagining that they gave off an unpleasant odor, requested that they be buried again.

Tobytown was built on both banks of a small stream, chiefly on the east bank. The stream was in early times called Toby Creek, after the name of the chief, and was so marked on the early maps of the county. Afterwards the name was changed to Little Walnut, by which it is now known.

The Indians who remained about Tobytown drank whiskey freely, whenever they could procure it, and when under its influence, easily became enraged. The Clark family settled at Tobytown in 1799, at a time when they had but few neighbors, and most of those at considerable distances. They stated in after years, that they always got along with the Indians in a friendly way; but that when they had whiskey, they found it best to let them have their own way, deeming prudence the better part of valor. Squire Cole relates, that Mrs. Clark told him more than twenty years ago, that on one occasion when the Indians were drinking, a number of them came to her house one day and demanded whiskey. Being afraid of them, she managed to slip away with her children out of their sight, and keep hidden until they left to continue their search somewhere else.

## CHAPTER VI.

### SURVEYORS.—REFUGEE LANDS.

Very soon after the treaty of Greenville, the general government directed the survey of the public lands lying within the bounds of the territory now composing the counties along the Hocking valley, with the view no doubt of bringing it into an early market, by which immigration and settlement of the county would receive early attention. The surface of the present Fairfield county was among the first to be sectioned off. It was laid out in full sections, first, of six hundred and forty acres, and subsequently subdivided into half and quarter sections, for the convenience of purchasers, and for the greater encouragement of a rapid settlement of the county. The section lines were, without any exceptions, run to correspond with the four cardinal points of the compass, for the better convenience of forming townships and ranges, each full section being of the dimension of one mile square. Thus the townships of Fairfield county, in conformity to the original surveys, have their border lines due north and south, and east and west. The average township of the county is a six mile square of thirty-six sections. The variations from this dimension are shown elsewhere; but all maintaining the same lineal direction. This is within the bounds of the present limit of the county. All the surveys remain precisely as first made. There are, however, great inconveniences constantly arising in regard to bounds, and corners and lines, owing to the lack of carefully prepared and preserved plattings and permanent corner stones. Scarcely a piece of land of any dimension can be, or ever is transferred, without the employment of a surveyor, whose principle business seems to be to find the original bounds. After all, with the best that be done, frequent misunderstandings and litigations arise.

The original field notes and plats of each respective surveyor, being private property, have been laid aside, and are probably mostly lost. The sections and city lots are marked by lines on the maps and plats, but each man's farm, or corners, are not. If there are corner stones, they are sometimes hard to find. The same difficulties frequently arise in trying to find just where one man's city lot stops and his neighbors begins. It is often set up, that somebody's wall or fence is a few inches or feet over on somebody else. These are difficulties that it would seem should not exist. It would seem that the surface of terra firma should be so well platted and marked, that the only business of the surveyor would be to measure off portions of the land, sold, or to be transferred.

The names of all the original surveyors of land now within Fairfield cannot be ascertained. They did their work, the fruits of which are found on the maps, perfect or imperfect, as the case may be. Beyond what is etched and printed, all else they did is lost. Others follow them to find, or try to find, how near they were right. Quite a number

of law suits have arisen in Lancaster upon disputed lines, sometimes involving individuals, and sometimes the city in expense more or less onerous. A suit about an original line occurred three or four years since between the city and the Cox heirs, that was attended with considerable expense on both sides, and in which the city lost the case. It grew out of a difficulty as to where the original line of Zane's section was. Another litigation has been going on, and not yet settled, between the heirs of S. McCabe and Christ Rudolph, about one or two feet on the dividing line between their adjoining lots, In this case several times the value of the disputed ground has been paid in costs and attorney's fees, besides getting up a family war, of which the end is not yet. It is a matter of considerable doubt to-day, whether any surveyor could find the original lines of Zane's section of one mile square, on which the city of Lancaster stands, for they did not quite correspond with the subsequent sectioning, nor with the township lines. Among those known to have been engaged in the government surveys, at the beginning of the settlements, were James Dunlap, Elnathan Schofield and Samuel H. Smith. There were also others in the service; but these were perhaps the principal surveyors. Mr. Schofield did a large amount of the work, probably more than any one man in the field. He surveyed the lands as far down Hocking as below the falls, at Logan, but especially in the east part of the county.

The titles to all lots of ground on Zane's section, which make up the body of the city of Lancaster, are entirely secure, and are liable to no greater difficulties regarding bounds than are any city lots elsewhere. But on the outskirts, where lots border, or are supposed and claimed to border, on the original line of the Zane section, difficulties are likely to occur, and have already occurred. The Cox heirs vs. the city of Lancaster, before referred to, is a case in point, because on the line. A number of surveyors were called to settle the dispute, by fixing the original line, one, from an adjoining county. It may be so in the other cases. The line is lost; and the oldest citizens differ materially and widely as to where it originally was. The chief difficulty is that the location does not correspond with the established sections.

REFUGEE LANDS.—The history of what is known as the Refugee lands is somewhat confused. Historians have described it variously as to its extent and number of acres. In some statements its length from west to east has been given at eighteen miles, while others make it double that, and more. In one statement the length was given at sixty miles. Without attempting to reconcile these discrepancies, it may be stated, generally, that the tract is supposed to have contained one hundred thousand acres, and that it was a narrow strip of four and a half miles in width, and extended from the Scioto River, east, in a due line. Upon the hypothesis that the tract contained one hundred thousand acres, that would give it an eastern extension of near fifty miles, if its width was four and a half miles, which is probably nearly correct. Two miles of this strip belongs to Fairfield county, running along the northern margins of Violet, Liberty and Walnut townships. The other portion of it, of the width of two and a half miles, lies over the line within the county of Licking, corresponding with the width of Fairfield.

The history of this tract of land is as follows: During the Revolutionary war, there were certain men of Canada and Nova Scotia, who sympathized with, and rendered aid to the United States, some of them joining the American Army. For this lack of loyalty to the crown of Great Britain, that government confiscated their possessions. For their co-operation with the colonists, in their struggle for independence, the government of the United States caused this strip of land to be surveyed and set apart for this use.

To what extent they entered upon it, is not known; but the remainder was subsequently sectioned off and sold as Congress land.

## CHAPTER VII.

### PIONEER HISTORY.

In April, 1798, Captain Joseph Hunter, arrived from Kentucky, and settled on the Hocking, half a mile west of the present city of Lancaster, and a few rods north of the Zanesville and Maysville Pike. This worthy man did not move into a populous region, but the fact that his nearest neighbor on the east, lived somewhere near Zanesville, and on the west at Chillicothe, did not deter him from making a stand to contest the ground with Dame Nature, who had held the territory undisputed for so long, and who is both a help and an obstacle to advancing civilization everywhere. Captain Hunter was unquestionably the first white man, who settled in the Hocking Valley, and he of all others is entitled to the honor of having established the county of Fairfield. He died in 1829, and was buried near the spot where his hand had first marked "human progress," in indelible characters. His wife died in 1870, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Castle, of Lancaster. The work begun by Captain Hunter, was destined to be helped forward by brave hearts and willing hands, and in May a number of settlers found their way into the territory now included in Fairfield county, among whom were Nathaniel Wilson, Sr., Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaffer, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen. These all settled about three miles west of where Lancaster now stands, and within the limit of Hocking township.*

Thrown upon their own resources, in a fertile, but new and wild region, these adventurers found that their lot would henceforth be one of hardship and inevitable privation, but they faced their self-imposed trials bravely, and after creating a shelter for their families and limited worldly goods, tickled the earth so effectively, that she laughed back with a harvest of corn the same year.

This was the beginning. But where the necessity for brave men and true presents, responses are always abundant, and in the spring of 1799 a general tide of immigration made mighty breaches in the forests, which for centuries had stood unscathed by the attempts of the red man for a mere animal subsistence. But mind was now exercising her dominion over matter and these passive grants must bow.

One of the first necessities of that period was to get to the most desirable lands to which the trace could not be followed. When the settlers had wagons, the tedious process of cutting a road through the woods with axes was the only resource, and required unlimited patience as well as great muscular exertion. Pack horses could generally be led

*The names of subsequent settlers, by townships, will be found in the respective township histories.

between the trees, where a "blazed" route had already been laid. Roads through the settlements or to the county seat were obtained through the united efforts of the settlers to derive benefit therefrom. A "blaze" was simply a large chip cut from the trees between which the route lay; the "blaze" of course becoming unnecessary when a path had been worn, unless after a fresh fall of snow, when the first one to make the trip required to bring it again into use. Hickory bark torches were employed to follow one of these "blazed" routes at night.

For many years there were no bridges, and when the water at the usual fording places was so high as to forbid either wading or swimming, it only remained for the traveler to tarry, till the overflow had been carried off, and the stream fallen to something like its usual channel. Thus the elements often interfered with the best laid plans of the settlers—much oftener than in these days of sublime engineering achievement.

The pampered epicure and the enterprising and public spirited citizen of to-day are almost equally ignorant of tho true import of tho words, "pioneer times;" for the "short and simple annals of the poor" are not the most eagerly sought, though they are generally instructive and pathetic pages in the book of history; and the customs, laws and superstitions of the men and women, who laid the foundation for this broad and lofty plane of civilization have already but the place of a child's fairy tale, in every day life. That the thinking people of to-day fail to accord the full meed of praise to those early struggles is not due to ingratitude, but to an imperfect conception of the debt owed them. That which now seems so full of poetry and romance was to them but the monotony of every-day existence, and that which now seems delightful primitiveness was to the pioneers only a weary, painful, and all but disheartening struggle for a bare subsistence. They had no leisure, if they had a desire, to transmit their simple tale to posterity, for it seemed not that their deeds possessed any degree of heroism or merit, only continued hardships and toil. Thus the customs, laws and superstitions of the early pioneers of Fairfield county have had a narrow escape from being consigned to the graves of their possessors.

The settlement of a family in Fairfield county, for at least two decades of the present century, meant plenty of "elbow room," but it also meant unremitting toil. The rude cabin had to be built, and it was generally necessary to have a crop of corn planted immediately, for, although game was abundant and varied, the beasts of burden, upon which the settler was so dependent, were not carnivorous, and even the family of the pioneer could not subsist entirely upon animal food. The truck patch was the next necessity, and as nature had never been taxed for the maintenance of man, she was lavish in her responses to his petitions for food.

The law of reciprocity was rigid, and the pioneer was compelled both to receive and grant assistance in making these wild places habitable. Thus the men felled trees, notched, trimmed and raised the logs to their places in the rude dwelling; rolled logs, split rails, fenced, and cut out roads together; the women spun, wove, quilted, and, ultimately, pared apples, made apple-butter and soap, and picked wool in company.

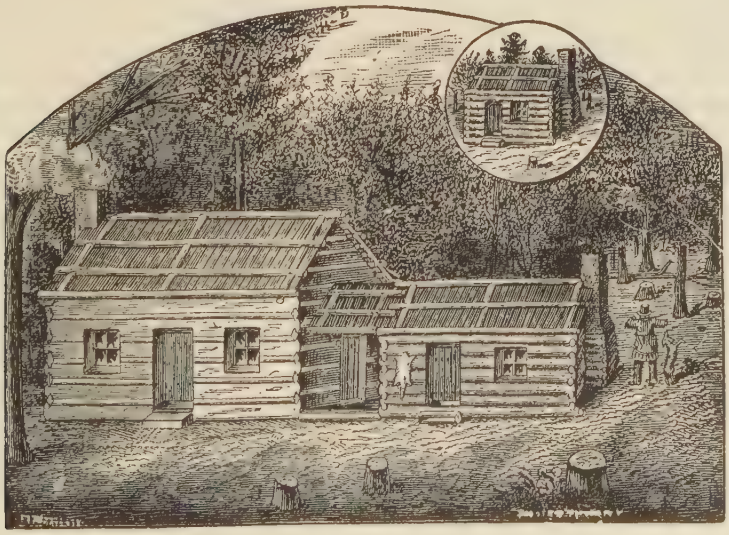
There is little doubt that the "Rock Mill," built by Hezekiah Smith and Joseph Loveland, in the fall of 1799, was the first structure of the kind in the county. It was built of logs, and wedged in between the rocks, so that the grist had to be taken in at the gable, and let down to hopper by a rope. Smith and Loveland were both Yankees, and possessed the full measure of Yankee shrewdness in all that had to do with money-getting; and it was not long after they began to serve the public as millers until they went into the distillery business, and made whisky for Indians and white men.

Before Fairfield county was half a dozen years old, its surface was dotted by dozens of still-houses. In those days whisky was regarded as a household necessity much more than now. Everybody drank. It was respectable and fashionable. The bitters were taken in the morning before prayers, and the last thing at night. Doubtless the liquor was as pure as it was possible to make it, or at least contained nothing worse than the strychnine and nicotine compound of to-day; but the same paradoxical ideas regarding its qualities existed then as now, and men drank it in the winter to sustain animal heat, and in the summer to counteract the same; and, despite its purity, pioneer whisky made red noses, and ragged raiment, and empty larders. Whisky was generally passed around at funerals, bnt just what the meaning of this custom was, is hard to say—perhaps to drown sorrow. The green glass bottle, with its long neck, was passed around, and to render the fellowship closer, each drank from the same small spout.

Not only was assistance given those able to repay in kind and degree, but the helpless were well provided for. The settler who became disabled by sickness or accident had no fear that his pressing work would remain neglected. His crops were tended and gathered; his stock cared for; his firewood cut, and all without expectation or desire for reward; the golden rule being the only incentive. When dangerous or protracted sickness visited the humble home of the pioneer, his neighbor, perhaps half a score of miles distant, held it no less than his bounden duty to minister to his wants. Even the presence of death was made lighter to bear by the ready, practical sympathy sure to be offered. The expense attending a pioneer funeral was light, being limited to the cost of coffin and shroud. The measure of grief was not seen in the nodding plumes, draped bier and long procession of magnificient equipages. The body was robed for its dreamless repose by familiar hands; the grave dug, the body placed therein, and the little mound raised by those who had perhaps been associated with the departed one in clearing the very spot where the weary body was destined to find its ultimate rest. The widow's "cruise of oil," or "measure of meal," was not suffered to fail, and her fuel was provided, her grist taken to mill, and all as freely offered as thankfully received.

The privations of the pioneer in the matter of clothing arose not so much from the lack of raw material as from an absence of implements and tools for working it up. After the first two or three years, and when the supplies brought to the frontier ran low, the settler had usually a few sheep to furnish him wool for clothing, and an occasional beef was killed, and this furnished leather for shoes, of which one pair was the yearly allowance. Small tan-yards were established through the

county at an early day, and the leather tanned on the halves. If a man had two hides, he was especially fortunate, for he could then possess a side of upper, and one of sole leather. The stock was sometimes made up by the head of the family, and sometimes by the itinerant shoemaker. No thought of going shopping for clothing ever entered the head of the early pioneer. Nearly every house had its spinning-wheel and loom, and if a man had no sheep he bartered for wool sufficient to clothe his family. Fulling mills sprang up through the newly opened country, and hither the rough but serviceable "home spun" was brought to receive final treatment before being made up. Fulling was charged for by the yard. At the fulling mills the cloth was sometimes colored, though the latter work was more often performed where the cloth was woven. Black, brown and drab dyes were most generally employed. The great coats were nearly always drab, and made with "shingled capes:" *i. e.* from two to four overlapping capes, regularly graduated in size, the smallest or upper one being about six inches deep. The number of capes or shingles was considered a sort of measure to the wearer's title to gentility—or, at least, of his pride. An amusing story is told of the wedding coat of a young man then looked upon as a leader of fashion. The material had been woven and dyed after the most approved mode of the time, and taken to a local seamstress, whose skill was highly lauded. In due time the coat was returned, and so far as appearances went, was perfect. But when the owner tried it on he found that he could not lower his arms to his sides. The sleeves had been sewed in upside down, and the expectant groom was obliged to postpone the ceremony until the error could be remedied.



A PIONEER HOME.

Sheep and cattle were the main dependance for clothing and shoes, and it will be pertinent in this connection to mention the raising of these, as well as other live stock. Many of the emigrants brought one or

more milch cows. It was not so difficult to winter cattle, but epidemic diseases were more frequent and more fatal than now, and the pioneer sometimes found himself without a single cow in the winter season, and with small children to whom milk was almost an imperative necessity. murrain was quite frequent, and hollow horn greatly troubled the milch cows.

The first sheep brought into the county soon became unhealthy, and many died, and it was several years before they became acclimated. The principal malady was a species of influenza, or catarrh, which, if allowed to become chronic, was fatal. It was unquestionably a form of the disease common to horses, and known as glanders. The disease was at that time deemed contagious, but it is more probable that the remote cause was general. Foot rot was also common, and not being as thoroughly understood as now, generally terminated fatally.

Hogs were introduced at an early day, and were far less liable to disease than either horses, cattle or sheep. They bred rapidly, and, with the exception of the kidney worm, were but lightly afflicted in any way. In the wild state of the country many small droves strayed from the plantations, and in a very few years the woods contained large numbers of "wild hogs." The hills south of Lancaster were especially rich in this kind of game, which haunted that locality in search of acorns, upon which food they thrived and generally kept in a good order through the winter. Many families relied entirely on these droves of wild hogs for their winter's supply of pork. Sometimes the settlers managed to keep their ear-mark on a drove of wild hogs, and thus established their ownership. All domestic animals, from the necessities of the case, being allowed more or less liberty, it was a matter of law that each stock owner should possess a peculiar mark, called an ear-mark, because generally made on the ear, although with horses the mark was usually burned into the shoulder. This mark was recorded in a book, kept by the township clerk, and was selected with especial reference to its dissimilarity with the mark of any other man in the township; and when litigations arose over the dispute of ownership of stock, the book was brought into court, and the mark on the disputed animal compared with the record. Speaking of wild hogs, calls to mind a story told by Henry Leonard, of Liberty township. More than sixty years ago Father Gundy, of that township, contracted forty head of fat hogs to Mr. Buckingham, of Zanesville, for one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, net weight, which, according to the custom of the day, was to be found by deducting one-fifth of the gross. Gundy drove his hogs to Zanesville, a distance of forty miles, but Buckingham would not take them, saying that the market price was only one dollar and twenty-five cents. Gundy declined to sell his pork at any such figure, and turning away, walked back to his home in Liberty township, leaving the hogs to care for themselves. Within three weeks every hog of the forty was back on the Gundy farm. Almost the entire distance traveled was a wilderness. Gundy afterwards got his price, one dollar and fifty cents, at Chillicothe.

The wild turkey was a great favorite with the people of that time, and could be obtained with very little trouble, as vast flocks of this royal game then roamed the whole country. But the white man's rifle,

and his ruthless destruction of the favorite haunts of the bird, soon thinned the flocks out, so that it became a question both of strategy and markmanship to bring one down. Even the pioneer's grain field would not tempt this wary and suspicious bird to stay, after the woods became more scanty. Experiments have shown that the wild turkey cannot be domesticated. Eggs brought from their haunts have been hatched under the well domesticated barnyard hen, but when the turkey became half-grown, he seemed to forget any obligation he might be under to his foster-mother, and soon disappeared, preferring the life led by his ancestors, who held a place in his affections far above any ties of adoption. Fabulous stories are told of the enormous flocks of wild turkeys seen here fifty or sixty years ago. It is said that a Philadelphia merchant, about that time, took a trip through the West, and on his return had business in the neighborhood of Newark. This finished, he hired a man to carry him to Zanesville. Their route lay through Hog Creek valley, which was famous for its groves of beech nuts. The turkey is very fond of beech nuts, and the remembrance of this fact caused the driver to volunteer the statement that he had seen, in that locality, over a thousand wild turkeys at one time. The merchant, a very tyro in backwoods lore, seemed inclined to shave the driver's story at least seventy-five per cent, but it was finally concluded to submit the subject to the man with whom they were to take dinner, an old pioneer, and a famous hunter. At the table, the driver boldly plunged into the subject, and a direct interrogatory as to the largest number of turkeys ever seen in the valley, at once caused the man to reflect a moment, and then came the reply, with all the positiveness of one who considers himself indisputable authority: "Wall, I reckon about twenty thousand!"

But the wild turkeys and wild hogs were by no means the most troublesome dwellers in the forests. Wolves swarmed over the territory in great numbers during the first years of Fairfield county; and the settlers soon learned that foot rot and influenza were not the only enemies from which they must protect their sheep. The sheep were placed before dark in close pens, built of heavy logs, and from nightfall to daybreak, the wolves would keep up their hungry howls, and woe to any unfortunate strays, who had been overlooked in penning up the flock. Their bones, cleaned and polished by the rough tongues of the marauders, would greet the eyes of the frontiersman, who came down in the morning to liberate his frightened sheep, having heard the din of the rapacious creatures during the night with complacent satisfaction, confident that his property was safe from all possible harm. Wolves rarely attacked a human being, but for this the settlers are entitled to as much credit as the wolves, for the pioneer seldom ventured far from his clearing at night alone. The wolves would howl around the sugar camps at night, but as they share with all beasts of prey a wholesome dread of fire, a live brand from under the boiling saps thrown among them always secured the sugar makers a welcome immunity from their company.

Panthers were occasionally seen, but they generally found prey enough in the forests, and when this began to fail them, they had for various reasons about concluded to decamp. The rifle, with its small,

patched ball, was, in the hands of the intrepid hunter, a formidable foe, and even had not large numbers of these been destroyed, they, in common with wild turkeys, wolves, and bears, were unwilling to stay and become part of civilized society, if even permission had been granted them. But one instance is related of any fatal attack on the human species by these savage beasts, among the settlers of Fairfield county. A woman, living in what is now Violet township, went into the woods to look after her cows. Her protracted absence alarmed the family, and going in search of her, they found her body lying in the woods partially devoured, and surprised a large panther in the immediate neighborhood. One of the arms was entirely devoured, and the body horribly mutilated.

The squirrels, raccoons, blackbirds, and crows were a source of great annoyance and inconvenience to the farmer of the early days The birds gave the most trouble when the corn was first planted, while the stalks were small and tender. They would follow the rows, and make systematic business of destroying the farmer's work, and the crops had frequently to be replanted part or wholly. This was not so hard to bear when the season was forward, but it was as apt to occur when the crops had barely time to mature before frost might reasonably be expected, as at any other time. The squirrels were still more ruthless in their attacks; for they made their appearance in the cornfield in August and September, and when corn is in the milk; that is, when it is just right for the table in the form of "roasting ears," a slight injury by beak of bird, or tooth of squirrel, is sufficient to prevent it from acquiring a good, sound, plump grain; and the squirrels came in such numbers, and were so dainty in their feasting—perhaps eating but a few grains from each ear—that scarcely enough sound corn was left in a large field to supply the table of the rightful owner. The raccoon ate what he wanted whenever he chanced to stop, but he carried on his raids. at night, and was, therefore, almost as hard to combat as the squirrel.

Fairfield county was formally declared by Governor St. Clair, during the session of his territorial council, on the 9th of December, 1800, about two years before Ohio was admitted to the Union as a State. The area of Fairfield county was originally four times as great as now, embracing all of the present county of Licking, nearly all of Knox, probably a portion of Richland, portions of Pickaway and Hocking, and extending into Perry some distance east of Somerset. The name of "Fairfield" is suggestive of the broad, beautiful lands lying at the head of the Hocking Valley to-day, and the possibilities open to these hardy pioneers doubtless prompted them to name the district, in accordance with their prophetic views.

Just one month before this formal declaration of Fairfield county, Lancaster had been laid out, and lots sold, so by the same authority it was named as the county seat, and dubbed "New Lancaster." The first contraction of the original bounds of the county, was the creation of Licking county, in 1808, and the northern boundary of Fairfield was thus established as it has since remained. Before that, the city of Newark was a part of Fairfield county. On the 12th of January, 1810, Pickaway county was formed, and the western boundary of Fairfield thus established, has been since changed, but slightly. Perry county sprang into existence in 1817, and thus fixed the limits of Fairfield on

the east. Hocking county on the south, was formed March 1st, 1818; but this boundary has since been somewhat changed. Nearly all of Auburn and Perry townships were stricken from Fairfield, about thirty years ago, and attached to Hocking county. The townships originally embraced in Fairfield county, were, Hocking, Berne, Clear Creek, Greenfield, Licking, Amanda, Pleasant, Clinton, Thorn, Richland, Reading, Pike, Jackson,, Falls, Perry, Auburn and Salt Creek—17. Many of them embraced a large territory, and some were for many years very sparcely settled. The townships of Fairfield county at this writing are: Amanda, Berne, Bloom, Clear Creek, Greenfield, Hocking, Liberty, Madison, Pleasant, Richland, Rush Creek, Violet, Walnut and Lancaster—14.

The population of this county in 1820, the first year of the decennial census, was 13,508; in 1830, 24,753; in 1840, 31,858; in 1850, 30,264; in 1860, 30,623; in 1870, 31,149; in 1880, 34,283. The decrease in population between 1840 and 1850, is due to a large emigration to California and the less remote West, during that decade.

The position of Fairfield county, both geographically and topographically is an important part of its history. Situated at the head of the Hocking valley, Lancaster, its county seat, becomes of necessity the outlet or eye of the valley as far south as Athens, by its canal and railroads. Fairfield, therefore, is within and a part of the Hocking Valley. Fifty years ago the Hocking Valley was little known to any but its immediate residents. Now, by reason of its mineral wealth, no citizen of this Republic, who takes an active interest in her commercial affairs, and especially in mining matters is ignorant of her location and resources. For fifty years the stage running between Maysville and Zanesville, only stopped at Lancaster long enough to take meals and change horses, and the traveler of the day was ignorant of the resources lying just south of the station, which was merely looked upon as a convenient place to recruit horseflesh and appease the cravings of hunger. Even the citizens of Lancaster, previous to the opening of the canal, knew about as much of the true wealth of the valley, as they did of the geological formations of the South Sea Islands. But this was not to continue; a wise Creator had not prepared fuel scores of centuries before the advent of those for whose convenience it was intended, only that they, despising or neglecting their opportunities, should lack for what lay at their very feet. But these opportunities were not slighted; and soon the people of the Hocking Valley had discovered a greater wealth within their grasp, than could be obtained by the most patient pursuit of pastoral or scholarly or sedentary employments; for coal and salt and iron were discovered, and the canal was dug and operated, and soon found too slow, and was superceded by the swifter, and costlier and noisier steam-giant; and the attention of engineers and capitalists was engrossed in calculating and developing the resources of this vast region; and a few years have sufficed for raising the Hocking Valley from obscurity to a place among the richest mineral posessions of this populous and wealthy and happy country. Immediately north of this great field of industry and wealth, blocking the outlets of this now famous valley, is Fairfield county; and through it must necessarily pass, in all time to come, the chief products of this vast mining region.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### GENERAL GEORGE SANDERSON'S NOTES.

General Sanderson came from Kentucky to the Hocking Valley, with his father, in 1798, when he was a boy, and spent his long life in and about Lancaster. He was identified with the beginning and progress of the town and county, and filled several positions of trust and honor, and died in 1871, at a ripe old age.

About the year 1851, he prepared a small pamphlet of some sixty or seventy pages, which he entitled "A brief history of the early settlement of Fairfield county." The pamphlet was published by Thomas Wetzler, then of Columbus, and was distributed variously over the county; but at the end of thirty years, the compiler of this work with great difficulty and search, at last unearthed a single copy in a mutilated condition. Extracts from its pages follow, which, though in part a repetition of matter incorporated in other pages of this volume, will be excused, because a history of Fairfield county would be incomplete, without the notes of General Sanderson. His sketches were, in fact, outside of its political and religious history, the only history of the county, ever written. The pamphlet formed the text of Howe's History of Ohio, so far as Fairfield county was concerned. But the extracts are chiefly valuable, on account of the familiarity of their writer with the scenes he describes. The following are extracts:

"The present generation can form no conception of the wild and wilderness appearance of the county in which we now dwell, previous to the settlement of the white people. It was in short a country,

> Where nothing dwelt but beast of prey,
> Or men as fierce and wild as they.

The lands watered by the sources of the Hocking River, and now comprehended within the present limits of the county of Fairfield, were, when discovered by some of the settlers of Marietta, owned and occupied by the Wyandot tribe of Indians, and were highly prized by the occupants as valuable hunting grounds, being filled by almost all kinds of game and animals of fur. The principal town of the Nation, stood along the margin of the prairie, between the mouth of Broad Street and Thomas Ewing's canal basin, and extending back as far as the base of the hill, south of the Methodist Church. It is said that the town contained, in 1790, about one hundred wigwams, and five hundred souls. It was called *Tarhe*, or in English, *Cranetown*, and derived its name from that of the principal chief of the tribe. The chief's wigwam stood upon the bank of the prairie, near where the fourth lock is built on the Hocking Canal, and near where a beautiful spring of water flows into the Hocking River. The wigwams were built of the bark of trees, set

Mt Pleasant in 1776.

on poles, in the form of a sugar camp, with one square open, facing a fire, and about the height of a man. The Wyandot tribe at that day numbered about five hundred warriors, who were a furious and savage people. They made frequent attacks on the white settlements along the Ohio River, killing, scalping and capturing the settlers, without regard to sex, age or condition. War parties on various occasions attacked flat boats descending the river, containing emigrants from the Middle States, seeking new homes in Kentucky, by which, in many instances, whole families became victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife.

"The war chief had a white wife in his old age. She was Indian in every sense of the word, except her fair skin and red hair. Her history, as far as I have been able to learn it, is this: Tarhe, in one of his raids on the frontier setttlements along the upper Ohio, near Wheeling, had taken her prisoner and brought her to his town on the Hocking. She was then about eight years old, and never having been reclaimed by her relatives and friends, she remained with the nation, and afterwards became the wife of her captor.

"On the 17th of May, 1796, Congress, with a view, no doubt, to an early settlement of their acquired possessions by the treaty of Greenville, passed an act granting to Ebenezer Zane three tracts of land, not exceeding one mile square each, in consideration that he would open a road on the most eligible route between Wheeling, Virginia, and Limestone, (now Maysville,) Kentucky. Zane performed his part of the contract the same year, and selected one of his tracts on the Hocking, where Lancaster now stands. The road was only opened by blazing the trees and cutting out the under brush, which gave it more the appearance of an Indian path, or trace, than a road, and from which circumstance it took the name of Zane's trace—a name it bore many years after the settlement of the country. It crossed the Hocking at a ripple, or ford, about three hundred yards below the turnpike road, west of the present town of Lancaster, called the crossing of Hocking. This was the first attempt to open a public highway through the interior of the Northwestern Territory.

"In 1797, Zane's trace having opened a communication between the Eastern States and Kentucky, many individuals in both directions, wishing to better their conditions in life by emigrating and settling in the back woods, then so called, visited the Hock-Hocking for that purpose; and, finding the country unsurpassably fertile and abounding with springs of the purest water, determined to make it their new home.

"In the spring of 1798, Captain Joseph Hunter, a bold and enterprising man, with his family, emigrated from Kentucky and settled on Zane's trace, upon the bank of the prairie west of the crossings, and about one hundred and fifty yards north of the present turnpike road. Captain Hunter cleared away the brush, felled the forest trees, and erected a cabin, at a time when he had not a neighbor nearer than the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. This was the commencement of the first settlement in the upper Hocking Valley; and Captain Hunter is regarded as the founder of the flourishing county of Fairfield. He lived to see the county densely populated, and paid the debt of nature in the year 1829.

"The general government directed the public domain to be surveyed. The lands were first laid off in full sections, and subsequently in half and quarter sections. Elnathan Schofield, our late fellow citizen, was engaged in that service.

"In 1800, 1801 and 1802, emigrants continued to arrive and settlements were formed in the most distant parts of the county, cabin-raisings, clearings and log-rollings were in progress in almost every direction. The settlers lent each other aid in their raisings and other heavy work requiring many hands. By thus mutually assisting one another, they were all enabled, in due season, to provide themselves cabins to live in. The log cabin was of paramount consideration. After the spot was selected, logs cut and hauled, and the clap-boards made, the erection was but the work of a day. They were of rude construction, but not always uncomfortable.

"About this time merchants and professional men made their appearance. The Reverend John Wright, of the Presbyterian Church, settled in Lancaster in 1801; and the Reverend Asa Shinn and Reverend James Quinn, of the Methodist Church, traveled the Fairfield circuit very early.

"Shortly after the settlement, and while the stumps remained in the streets, a small portion of the settlers indulged in drinking frolics, ending frequently in fights. In the absence of law, the better disposed part of the population determined to stop the growing evil. They accordingly met, and resolved, that any person of the town found intoxicated, should, for every such offense, dig a stump out of the street, or suffer personal chastisement, (the chastisement consisted of so many stripes on the bare back, well laid on.) The result was, that after several offenders had expiated their crimes, dram drinking ceased, and for a time all became a sober, temperate and happy people.

"In April, 1799, Samuel Coats, Senior, and Samuel Coats, Junior, from England, built a cabin in the prairie, at the crossing of Hocking, kept bachelor's hall, and raised a crop of corn. In the latter part of the year, a mail route was established along Zane's trace, from Wheeling to Limestone. The mail was carried through on horseback, and, at first, only once a week. Samuel Coats, Sr., was the post-master, and kept his office at the crossing. This was the first established mail route through the interior of the Territory, and Samuel Coats was the first post-master at the new settlement.

"The settlers subsisted principally on corn bread, potatoes, milk and butter, and wild meats. Flour, tea and coffee were scarcely to be had, and when brought to the country, such prices were asked as to put it out of the power of many to purchase. Salt was an indispensable article, and cost, at the Scioto Salt Works, five dollars for fifty pounds; flour cost $16 per barrel; tea, $2.50 per pound; coffee, $1.50; spice and pepper, $1.00 per pound.

"The early settlers were a hardy and industrious people, and for frankness and hospitality, have not been surpassed by any community. The men labored on their farms, and the women in their cabins. Their clothing was of a simple and comfortable kind. The women clothed their families with their own hands, spinning and weaving for all their inmates the necessary linen and woolen clothing. At that day no cab-

ins were found without their spinning wheels, and it is the proud boast of the women that they could use them. As an evidence of their industry and saving of time, it may be mentioned, that it was not an infrequent thing to see a good wife sitting, spinning in her cabin, upon an earthen floor, turning her wheel with one foot, and rocking her baby in a sugar trough with the other.

"The people of that day, when opportunity afforded, (which was not often,) attended public worship: and it was nothing new, or strange, to see a man at church with his rifle—his object was to kill a buck, either going or coming.

"In 1799, Levi Moore, Abraham Bright, Major Bright, Ishmael Due and Jesse Spurgeon, emigrated with their families from Allegheny connty, Maryland, and settled near where Lancaster now stands. Part of the company came through by land from Pittsburg, with their horses, and part of their horses and goods descended the Ohio River in boats to the mouth of the Hocking; and thence ascended the latter in canoes to the mouth of Rush Creek. The trace from Wheeling to Hocking, at that time, was, almost in its entire length, a wilderness, and did not admit of the passage of wagons. The land party of men, on reaching the valley, went down to the mouth of Hocking and assisted the water party up. They were ten days in ascending the river, having upset their canoes several times, and damaged their goods."

## CHAPTER IX.

### REMINISCENCES OF EARLY TIMES.

The first celebration on the Hocking of the birthday of American Independence occurred in 1800. The late General George Sanderson was an eye-witness, and the following account of the occasion came from his lips substantially as given. The celebration was participated in by the few families, who had settled in the valley and adjacent country. It was held on the knoll in Mithoff's meadow, west of the Hocking, and on the south side of the pike, The *menu* of this pioneer banquet contained venison and wild turkey, roasted before a log fire, corn-bread, vegetables, and copper-distilled whisky. This last was a very important factor in the day's enjoyment. It was not doled out by the glass, but the barrel was stood on end, unheaded, and dippers provided. The crowd was then given perfect liberty to drink as freely and as often as desired. Foot-races, jumping and wrestling matches, quoit throwing, and kindred amusements assisted in passing the time. There was no reading of the Declaration of Independence, nor eloquent and patriotic orations, nor costly and magnificent pyrotechnic display, to make the day memorable; but in their stead patriotic songs, and blood-stirring games and amusements, much better suited to the temper of the people. Towards noon a solitary traveler was seen approaching from the east, over Zane's Trace. He halted, learned the meaning or the gathering, and was pressed to alight and sample the viands provided, and particularly to pledge the health of the young Republic in a generous dram of the favorite beverage. Then came the usual questions, plainly put and candidly answered, as to his residence, destination and business. He was from Virginia, and on his way to the valley of the Scioto, where some of his Old Dominion neighbors had preceded him, and he proposed to become one of their number, if the location was pleasing. The settlers told the traveler that the valley of the Hocking was immeasurably superior to that of the Scioto in productiveness, health, beauty of scenery, and all else, which should be considered in selecting a residence. Warming up to their subject, and influenced, probably, to a certain extent, by patriotism and copper-distilled whisky, they told the Virginian that there were better people in the Hocking valley, than in the land towards which he was traveling. He replied that he could better compare the merits of the two districts when he had visited both; and as for the people dwelling therein, he was convinced that equally as good men could be found in the Scioto valley as in the Hocking, and perhaps, on his arrival at his destination, there would be a slight preponderance in favor of the former. In those days the term "a good man" was used entirely to describe a man capable of engaging in ordinary physical employments, and possessing a large amount of physical courage. In this sense, therefore, the traveler had thrown down a challenge, which the valor of the settlers forbade them to refuse.

It was proposed that the matter be conclusively settled then and there, and the stranger gladly acceded, only stipulating that fair play be given him, He was furnished with "seconds" from the throng, who were as much bound to see him fairly treated as though he had always their confidence and their friendship. A ring was formed, the traveler and the man selected to fight him stepped in, stripped, and the bout commenced. No interference was permitted, and, after a stubborn trial, in which both men were well pummeled, the traveler acknowledged his defeat. He was consoled with the assurance that his courage and prowess were highly esteemed, and again invited to remain with this people, whose generosity and bravery he had so satisfactorily tested. He concluded to stay, remarking that, while he knew little of either valley, there were as good men in the Hocking as he cared to encounter.

A roll of paper bearing the date of June 14, 1836, has been found, appended to which are the names of one hundred and sixteen persons, who were citizens of Fairfield county at the time. The document, which is headed "The Anarugens of Fairfield County," is a subscription list for defraying the expenses of a Fourth of July celebration held that year. Less than a dozen of those,whose names appear on the paper, are alive to-day. The following shows the purpose of the paper: "We, the undersigned, do each agree to pay the sums annexed to our names, for the purpose of defraying certain contingent expenses for the celebration of American Independence, on the Fourth of July, by the Anarugens of Fairfield County." The following is nearly, but not quite, the full list, a few names being illegible: David Iric, James Sherman, John McClelland, William R. Claspill, Samuel Matlock, J. C. Weaver, George Bentley, Jacob Hite, Micheal Bissinger, Jacob Young, Nathaniel Cook, Robert Fielding, John Stallsmith, Zachariah Clemens, Henry Cronmer, C. Lobinger, Henry Orman, William Embich, R. M. Ainsworth, G. H. Little, P. H. Cramer, George Leoder, E. Nigh, John Schaffer, J. E. Kinkead, William Hutchison, S. K. Hensell, J. Flemm, Work Galbriath, Michael Garaghty, C. W. Meeker, James Furguson, James Cross, Samuel Sturgeon, A. Crooks, James McMames, William Phelen, David Regg, Jesse B. Hart, William Wiley, Salem Shafer, Hugh Boyl, Robert Sturgeon, Silas Tam, Thomas Edingfield, Jacob Schaffer, William Amsbach, Thomas Pinkerton, Robert Short, Joseph Work, Louis Levering, W. C. Embich, P. M. Kosser, W. T. Sherman, S. B. Butterfield, William Daugherty, William Richards, H. Cook, William Medill, John Baldwin, Henry Myers, P. Van Trump, M. E. Kreider, John G. Willock, Robert Dunkin, Isaac Comer, Levi Anderson, Adam Guesman, L. Baker, A. Hunter, John Ramsey, D. B. Light, C. J. Arnett, J. N. Little, Stephen Smith, Daniel Riffle, J. C. Allen, Kimball Hall, Samuel S. Nigh, George W. Claspill, Joel Smith, John Van Pearse, Joseph Lilley, Thomas Hardy, George Reber, P. Beacher, Jr., Christian Rudolph, Henry Kestler, John H. Tennant, Henry T. Myers, John B. Reed, Samuel Michaels. Theodore Gunther, John M. Bigelow, B. Morgan, Samuel Hart, Geo. Creed, Louis Thompson, Ewel Jefries, Gabriel Carpenter, Jacob Embich, Sosthenus McCabe, John W. Miers, Charles Beck and William King. There were two parties of the celebrators, the "Anarugens,"

whose rendezvous was Schofield's Mineral Spring, south of the Mithoff farm, and another, to which no name was assigned, who assembled at Cold Spring Hill. There is nothing to show whether or not the two were in any sense rival gatherings. Frederick A. Schaeffer prepared the dinner for the "Anarugens," and Gottleib Steinman for the party at the Cold Spring. The orator of the day at Schofield's spring was John M. Creed; at the Cold Spring, a young man named Cleary officiated. Two military companies, "The Hocking Spyes," Captain Jonas A. Ream commanding, and the "Lancaster Blues," captain unknown, were in attendance. The occasion was made livelier, if not more enjoyable, by two old-fashioned, *i. e.*, rough and tumble, fights. It was rare, indeed, that any civic or military assemblage dispersed without an entertainment of this nature. One of the belligerents of that memorable Fourth of July is still living in Lancaster, at an advanced age. When the festivities were over, the "Anarugens" found that about thirty dollars of the fund, provided for the day's pleasure, still remained in hand; and when they learned that Mr. Steinman would lose money on his dinner at the Cold Spring, they turned this sum over to him. It had been the purpose of the "Anarugens" to march to the "Black Bear," a tavern on the Rushville road, about four miles east of Lancaster, with "Pumpkin-head" Bill Green for orator of the day, but this idea was abandoned, and they gathered at the Mineral Spring, as above stated, with Mr. Creed as speaker.

The Old Court House bell has a rather romantic history; although much that is told about it has only a traditional foundation. It was brought to the Island of San Domingo, from Spain, in the early part of the last century, and placed upon a monastery, where it remained for many years. Various stories are circulated regarding the manner, in which it got off the island, all of which inclined to give the pirates a large amount of credit. Some have asserted that it was among the plunder, when these liberal-minded gentlemen sacked the island; others that it was sent away to prevent it from falling into their hands. As to the manner in which it got into its present prosaic position, there is likewise much specnlation. But it was brought to Lancaster by General Williamson, about 1807, and mounted on the Old Court House, where it remained for forty-five years, or until the Temple of Justice was razed to the ground. It was then laid aside for about twenty years, and now, mounted on the engine house, on High Street, does duty as an alarm bell.

When the Old Court House was first built, it was necessary to use green elm "back-logs" for the huge fire-places, coal being undiscovered in the valley. By some means, a sprout from one of these logs took root, and grew into a tree, the trunk of which was eighteen inches in diameter. It stood at the northeast corner of the building, about five or six feet from the wall, and just where the curbstone of the pavement now is. Soon after the demolition of the Court House, it went into decay and was cut down.

Another tree, a weeping willow, claims some space in the annals of old Fairfield. It stood in front of the old Judge Irwin residence, and was cut down in 1870, after reaching the age of fifty years. It is said to have grown from a sprout carried by Mrs. Irwin, on horseback, and

used as a riding whip for several days, in a journey of some length. The tree was very large, covering the entire front of the building. Soon after the last member of the Irwin family passed away, it was noticed that the tree was slowly but surely dying, and it soon shared the same fate as the elm tree just mentioned.

In the summer of 1825, it was learned that Henry Clay would pass through Lancaster, en-route from his home in Ashland, Kentucky, to Washington. It was resolved to give him a public dinner, and the following paper was circulated for signatures:

"July 25, 1825.

"We, the undersigned, agree to contribute our proportion of the expense of a public dinner, to be given to Mr. Clay, when he shall pass through Lancaster on his way to Washington City.

[Signed.] "William Irwin, Elnathan Schofield, John Noble, Hugh Doyle, William Hanson, James White, Benjamin Connell, E. B. Thompson, Samuel Effinger, Richard M. Ainsworth, Michael Garaghty, G. D. Campbell, George Myers, Noah S. Gregg, Jacob Schaffer, T. Tenny, Adam Weaver, Hocking H. Hunter, Henry Arnold, Robert McNeill, George Sanderson, R. Sturgeon, Henry Stanberry, John Herman, A. Pitcher, Isaac Church."

An invitation having been forwarded in accordance with the above, Mr. Clay's letter, accepting the honor, is appended. The letter, in Mr. Clay's own hand-writing, together with a part of the proceedings of the occasion, can be seen at the law office of Brazee and Drinkle.

LEBANON, O., August 1, 1825.

"I received your very obliging letter on the 27th ultimo, informing me of the kind intentions of the citizens of Lancaster to make me a public dinner, and to know at what time I may pass through your town.

"I have been detained here upwards of two weeks by the illness of my youngest daughter, whose case has alternately filled me with hope and apprehension. Present appearances are more favorable, and we persuade ourselves, that she is convalescent. But it will still be some days (how many I cannot say,) before we shall be able to move her. It is my intention to pass through Lancaster, and I shall be extremely glad, if circumstances shall be such, as to admit of my accepting the hospitality, with which you propose to honor me. If it should be the case, I will endeavor to apprise you of the time of my arrival.

In the meantime I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY."

"P. S. Be pleased to offer my respectful compliments to Messrs. Schofield and Ewing." H. C."

Of the twenty-nine men, whose names are affixed to the above subscription, only Hugh S. Gregg is living at this time. Mr. Clay arrived and the dinner came off as arranged.

Some time previous to 1820 the southern part of Fairfield county, and indeed all the settled country, lying between Lancaster and the Ohio River, was pestered by a gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters. Their rendezvous was known to be "Sleepy Hollow," among the ragged hills, a few miles south of Lancaster. Their number was not known,

but many citizens had reason to lament their skill and cunning, and some of the band mingled with honest men, seemingly engaged in ordinary occupations. Mr. Thomas Ewing, the prosecuting attorney of this county at the time, was a man of magnificent physique and great courage. The capture of the band had often been tried, and always unsuccessfully, and Mr. Ewing asked to be sworn in as a special constable, which was done. By a careful espionage he ascertained, that eight or ten of the thieves habitually ano regularly met at a house in "Sleepy Hollow," and he decided that it was possible to capture them, though several were known to be desperate characters, particularly the leader, who was also a powerful and courageous man. Having defined his plan, he selected the following men, with especial reference to their strength and bravery: Nathaniel Red, Christian Neibling, Adam Weaver, Christian King, David Reese, Elnathan Schofield, and two or three others. This little posse started for the den of the outlaws, sometime after dark on an evening, which was known to be appointed for one of their conclaves. Arrived in the vicinity, they halted under cover of a dense thicket and secured their horses. They quietly surrounded the house and then broke down the door. The thieves were holding their conference in the second story, and, being surprised, were soon in bonds, with the single exception of Mr. Schofield's man, who was about to prove more than a match for him. Seeing this, Mr. Ewing, who had selected and overpowered the leader of the gang, jumped to the assistance of Schofield, when the leader rose to his feet and threw himself backwards from the window, bound as he was, and actually succeeded in getting away. It is supposed that the women in the lower part of the house aided him in his escape. The remainder of the band were sent to the Penitentiary, after due trial.

Considerable discussion has arisen in the effort to settle the identity of the first white male child, born in Fairfield county. The friends of the late Hocking H. Hunter have claimed that honor for him; but Mr. Hunter himself once acknowledged his belief, that Captain Levi Stewart, who is living at this writing, was thirteen months older—this, after comparing notes personally with Mr. Stewart. 'Howe's History of Ohio confers the honor upon a son of Mrs. Ruhama Green, and it has been said that a fourth claimant comes from Clear Creek; but Mr. Stewart has a preponderance of evidence in his favor.

The Mrs. Ruhama Green, just mentioned, was born and raised in Jefferson county, Virginia. In 1785 she married Charles Builderback, and with him crossed the mountains and settled at the mouth of Short Creek, on the east bank of the Ohio, a few miles above Wheeling. Her husband, a brave man, had distinguished himself as an Indian fighter, and the red men determined at once to rid the frontier of his unwelcome presence, and to secure a certain measure of vengeance. One beautiful morning, in the month of June, 1789, Captain Charles Builderback, with his wife and brother, Jacob Builderback, crossed the Ohio River to look for some cattle. As soon as the trio reached the shore, a party of fifteen or twenty Indians rushed from cover and fired upon them. They were thoroughly off their guard, as no Indians had been seen for a time sufficiently long to raise the belief that they had abandoned the western shore of the Ohio. Jacob was wounded in the

shoulder, and Captain Builderback taken prisoner. As soon as the savages had secured the Captain, they ordered him, on pain of instant death, to call his wife, who had hid in some driftwood, at the first attack. "Here," to use her own words, "a struggle took place in my breast, which I cannot describe. Shall I go to him and become a prisoner, or shall I remain, return to our cabin and take care of our children?" He called for her a second time, telling her that her compliance with the demand of his captors might save his life. She hesitated no longer, but appeared and gave herself up. All this took place on the bank of the river, in plain sight of their cabin, where they had left their two children, a boy three years old, and an infant daughter. The Indians were not long, however, in leaving the spot, knowing that pursuit was sure, as soon as the news of the raid should reach the stockade at Wheeling. Mr. and Mrs. Builderback traveled together that day and the following night. The next morning the Indians separated into two parties, and continued to journey westward by different routes. Mrs. Builderback never saw her husband again. Captain Charles Builderback had commanded a company at Crawford's defeat in the Sandusky country, and was both feared and hated by the savages. He was in the bloody Moravian Campaign, and shed the first blood by tomahawking and scalping the Moravian chief, Shebosh. When, therefore, he replied, "Charles Builderback," on being asked his name, it is no wonder that the keen eyes of these vindictive children of nature flashed with malice, and it is but fair to presume, from what is know of the Indian character, that his fate was sealed from that moment. In a few days from the time the fortunes of these brave pioneers met with such a terrible reverse, the party, having Mrs. Builderback in charge, camped on the Tuscarawas River, and were soon joined by the others; but the brave pale-face was not there. The anxious and suffering wife was told that he had been killed, and to convince her of the horrible fact, a scalp was thrown into her lap, which she was able to identify with absolute certainty as being that of her husband. She made no complaint, uttered no moan, and soon, overcome by excitement and fatigue, fell into a sound sleep, sitting on the ground with her back against a tree. When she awoke the scalp was gone and she never saw it again. As soon as the news reached Wheeling, a party of scouts set off on the trail of one of the bands, and finally came to the body of Charles Builderback. He had been tomahawked and scalped, and apparently suffered a lingering death. Mrs. Builderback was taken to the Indian town on the Little Miami, and remained in captivity about nine months, doing the drudgery of the squaws, but otherwise being subject to no ill treatment. At the end of that time she was ransomed and brought to Fort Washington, and soon after sent up the river to her lonely cabin and the embrace of her children, who had been provided for by the neighbors. Several years afterward she married John Green, and together they came to Ohio, and settled three miles west of the present city of Lancaster, where she resided until her death, which occurred in 1842. Mr. Green died ten years previously.

David Ewing narrowly escaped torture, if not death, at the hands of the Indians, while hunting in the woods three or four miles north of Lancaster, about the year 1806. He saw through the bushes what he sup-

posed was a bear, at the opposite side of a small pond. He fired, and a squaw jumped up and fled, screaming from fright and the pain, caused by a wound in her arm. Ewing was well aware that a plea of "accidental shooting" would not "go" with an Indian, and therefore fled for his life, knowing that the squaw was certainly within hearing distance of her people. In his flight he passed the cabin of Daniel Arnold, but did not stop. The Indians pressed him close, but supposing he had taken refuge at Arnold's, they broke in and would have murdered Mrs. Arnold, who was alone with her children, but for the interposition of the chief. Mrs. Elizabeth Sheric, of Lancaster, a daughter of Arnold, well remembers the visit of the Indians to her father's cabin that morning, and the terror occasioned thereby. Ewing kept away from home until the damaged arm of the squaw, and the mutilated honor of the Indian, had been repaired by money and "presents." He then returned in safety.

In 1812 or 1813 the whole community for several miles around Lancaster was thrown into a frenzy of excitement and terror by the rumor that a large force of hostile Indians was marching upon the settlement. Active measures, offensive and defensive, were speedily commenced. Some of the best buildings in the settlement were converted into block houses, and to them the people fled for safety. Among the houses so used was that of Judge Burton, in Pleasant township, that of Nathaniel Wilson, in Hocking township, and one in Berne township, where James Driver now lives. Valuables were hid in the woods and fields, and all sorts of tools were collected, which could by any possibility be converted into weapons. At night the doors of the houses were securely barred, and persons, coming to a fort in the night, had to make themselves fully known, to secure admission. The men ran bullets, brightened their firelocks and repaired to the Court House, at Lancaster, the recognized meeting-place, when anything affecting the welfare of the community was to be discussed. Mounted scouts were detailed to find out all that was possible concerning the enemy, and especially the direction, from which they might be expected, while the remainder of the force of armed men prepared to march and give battle. Before the line of march was taken up, however, the preparations for war came to a sudden and definite conclusion. A party of young men had been engaged in a hunt and had met with the poorest possible success, being unable to satisfy their own cravings for food, much less to obtain a quantity, with which to fill their gaping game bags. Spurred by appetites, furnished by vigorous exercise and superabundent vitality, they had so far forgotten even backwood's courtesy, as to enter a cabin in the absence of the owners, and appropriate all that was eatable about the place. Not being satisfied with this, and, perhaps, filled with chagrin at the ill-success of their hunt, they fired off their guns and gave utterance to several excellent imitations of the much dreaded war-whoop of the Indian. This was the sole foundation for all the annoyance and alarm , to which the settlers had been subjected. Many ludicrous stories are told of the sayings and doings of the more timid, during the scare, which, it is better, should not be repeated. as some of the actors in the above farce, and many of their decendants are still living.

Old Father Grabill was the best fox-hunter of his time, and was

most enthusiastic, when in pursuit of the game. Nothing but an intervention of Providence could stop him or divert his attention when in the heat of the chase. On one occasion, Reynard, who had made terrible exertions to escape, and used all his wiles to throw the hunter and dogs off the trail, but unsuccessfully, dashed into the open church door, which presented the first opportunity for refuge, as he emerged from a thicket. The congregation were engrossed in the service, but the excited hounds were close upon the game, and had no notion of abandoning it, or regard for the proprieties of the occasion. They followed their prey into the meeting house, baying lustily, and creating the wildest confusion among the worshippers, to all of which they paid no heed, but dragged the fox out and killed it, just as their scarcely less excited master entered the door—not to worship, but to "be in at the death." The game secured, the old man shouldered his gun and marched off, proudly conscious of having done his whole duty as he conceived it, and leaving the congregation to get over their excitement and think what they pleased.

In the spring of 1798, several men came from Virginia to make a start in the wilderness, intending to bring their families as soon as they should have provided a foothold upon which to stand, while grappling with the giants of the forest. They selected the east side of Baldwin's Run, within a few feet of the bridge, where the Salem pike crosses the stream. Within a few days William Green, one of their number, sickened and died, with only his companions in hardship to minister to his bodily and spiritual needs. He was buried in a hickory bark coffin, on the west side of the Run, and on the north side of the road. Colonel Robert Wilson, who had with a few others, settled in the Hocking a month previously, assisted in consigning the body of the unfortunate stranger, to its lonely grave. This spot was long remembered by the citizens of Fairfield, as the grave of the first white man ever buried in the county.

For sixteen years after the organization of the village of Lancaster, there was no bank in the place, and the necessity for such a convenience was little felt. A small amount of money was in circulation, and this was rapidly changing hands. When a man came into the possession of an amount of coin, for which he had no immediate use, its protection from theft gave him little concern, and it was laid away in cupboard or till of chest, often without even an ordinary lock to secure it. The merchant crossed the mountains to purchase goods with the cash results of his year's trade, in a pair of ordinary saddle-bags. Almost his only precaution was to deliver the bags to the landlord, who furnished him lodging, for safe keeping while he slept. The hog drover purchased his stock on credit, and came back from eastern markets with saddle-bags loaded with silver, which belonged both to his creditors and himself. The creditors thus ran a double risk—that of having a dishonest debtor, and also of losing their money by robbers; but both chances were cheerfully and confidently taken. The only enemies dreaded at night were the Indians, and at the time mentioned they had about ceased to cause alarm. The only burglars, then in existence in this country, were content when their hunger was appeased. During the war of 1812, the money to pay the soldiers was brought from Cin-

cinnati, on horseback in saddle-bags. Mr. John Creed, who was afterwards President of the old Lancaster, Ohio, Bank, once brought $10,000 from Cincinnati in this way, to pay off returned soldiers.

A religious revival occurred in the M. E. Church, Lancaster, in the winter of 1841–2, which is without parallel in the history of the county. Rev. Wm. R. Anderson held the pastorate at the time, but he was not regarded as a powerful preacher, or a man of extraordinary ability. The meetings were held in the basement of the church, the auditorium not being completed, and lasted from December until March—in all, something over three months. The house was unable to contain those, who wished to attend, after the first two or three weeks, and many were turned away nightly, after all available seating and standing room had been utilized. The altar was crowded nightly with mourners, and when the meetings closed there were over two hundred accessions to the M. E. Church. Other denominations came in for a large share. The spontaneity of this season of religious fervor is not its least wonderful feature, for, as before stated, the pastor was not a man of marked ability in the clerical profession. The services often continued until midnight, and religious exercises were sometimes held after the attendants of the meetings had arrived at their homes. Many of the best citizens of the place were among the converts, and the attendance of members of other denominations throughout the meetings was unusually large. One young lady, while in the church, passed into a sort of trance, in which she remained for seven days. Her animation seemed suspended, and indeed, life would have been pronounced extinct but for the animal heat, which was perceptible. When she recovered, she declared she had been in heaven, named those whom she had met, and said that her earthly existence was a blank from the time she arrived at the church until her recovery. Hundreds of people visited her, including a number of medical men, and all were completely mystified by the condition in which they found her.

It is much to be regretted that Fairfield county never had a pioneer society, for no county in the State is richer in pioneer reminiscences. The first settlers of the county brought with them from the older States the superstitions and prejudices, and the ignorance of their day, as well as a native virtue and integrity. At the beginning of the present century, the belief in ghosts, witchcraft, and supernatural signs and omens was almost universal. A matter-of-fact philosophy might often dispel the ghosts in day time, but even those most skeptical of the supernatural, and possessing the least physical fear, were not averse to company, if called to pass a graveyard at night. But the antagonism of science to these ancient chimeras has resulted in permanently crippling them, and their utter extirpation is a matter of but a few more years, at the present rate of mental progress. The incidents of the following "ghost story," though true, did not occur in Fairfield county, but they illustrate the point in question most admirably. For two years the neighborhood had been annoyed and terrified at frequent intervals by the appearance of a "ghost," and no matter-of-fact solution of the mystery seemed quite to satisfy those who "had seen the ghost," no odds what might be the scoffer's claims on the public respect. Intelligent men jeered at the idea, which they said was a relic of barbarism; but they were treated

to a sight of the "ghost" in due time, and had nothing more to say. The "ghost" appeared in various localities, within a radius of two or three miles, and all who saw it agreed that it took the form of a human being, was clad in pure white, and had the field to itself—the last fact being incontrovertibly established. Its favorite places for materialization were a deserted cabin by the roadside, and the village graveyard. At last the mystery was made clear. Half a dozen young people, returning from a quilting and husking "bee," were passing the cabin just mentioned, when, by the merest chance, they saw three boys leave the back door, and run in the direction of the graveyard, one having under his arm a white roll. The purpose of the boys was immediately divined, and the quick-witted young people concluded to try "fighting fire with fire." They hurried along, and arrived at the graveyard first. The tallest young man in the party removed his coat and vest, and lay down near a grave, where he would not be easily discovered, while the rest concealed themselves near by and awaited developments. The mischief-loving trio soon arrived, and, supposing the corn-huskers still traveling towards the cemetery, unrolled the snowy sheet, with which they had created so much sport for themselves, and prepared for the scare. Suddenly, the tall young man arose, his white linen presenting quite a ghostly appearance, and thus harangued the youngsters:

"Vain mortals, why do you come at this silent hour to disturb the peaceful slumbers of the grave? Go back to your beds and pray; for you, too, will soon lie with us!" The apparition dropped from sight with a horrible groan, and the boys fled in genuine terror. It is certain that the "ghost" never again visited the neighborhood.

Many of the ills, to which flesh is heir, now laid to common causes, once caused accusation to fall on the heads of harmless old crones, and gained them enemies in every household. Witchcraft was a real, and not a fancied evil, for it ostracized from the society of the day any person, howe'er guileless, at whose door it might fall. No denial, or reminder of an exemplary past life, had any effect—for if no more serious results followed, the suspected one must henceforth live and die almost wholly without the pale of neighborly attention and mutual dependence. If a hog had the disease now known as kidney worm, and as such easily cured, it was bewitched. Hollow horn in cattle, chicken cholera, poll evil in horses, and a host of commoner maladies, were pronounced the work of the witches, and generally laid at the door of some harmless and unprotected old woman, to whom the person afflicted fancied he had given offense—or his conscience, perhaps, really troubled him. But some of the deeds, charged to the witches, were really singular in themselves. Horses would be found in their stables in the morning, bearing every sign of having been violently exercised; panting, sweating, and exhausted, and having spur marks in the flanks, and bleeding mouths, as from a violent reining up. Nor was this all. Even the human species, after passing a night of unrest, and broken by troubled dreams, would arise unrefreshed—nay, more; stiff and sore, as from violent physical exercise. The theory on which this last really singular circumstance was accounted for, was that the witches had turned the subject of their wrath into a horse, and ridden him all night! Many persons of fair intelligence, really deemed themselves thus persecuted.

Mania, hysteria, epilepsy, and St. Vitus dance were charged to the witches. If the butter failed to appear after a reasonable amount of churning, the "witch in the churn" was burned out by dropping a hot smoothing iron into the milk—when the butter came without further trouble, The evils of being persecuted by witches, was, of course, not without its pretended remedies. Lending an article to, or borrowing one from a person suspected of exercising the "black art," was considered a cure, as far as the person so borrowing or lending was concerned, as long as the article remained away from the possession of the owner. "Witch doctors" there also were, who did all sorts of curious things in exorcising the evil spirit. To draw an outline of the "witch" on a board or paper, and then fire a silver bullet into it, or one containing silver, would kill the witchery, if not the witch. Hair from the tail of a black cat, worn about the person of the "bewitched," was another "cure." Placing a snake in the road, with the head laid in the direction from which the sorceress was expected, horseshoes nailed over doors, greased broom handles, and many other practices of an equally unphilosophic nature, would drive off the spell.

The Pioneer Home:—The real log house of the pioneer was not the artistic and picturesque structure that has sometimes been painted. It was one story high, and roofed with clap-boards, which were held in place by small logs, called weight-poles. The loft was laid with clap-boards, and the floor with puncheons, split from the trunks of trees, and hewn level on the upper side. Sometimes there was even no floor to these historical dwellings, and it was no uncommon thing for a family to pass one winter, though rarely more than one, with no floor but *terra firma*. Many cabins were built without an ounce of iron. The door-shutters were hung on wooden hinges, and closed with a wooden latch, the string always hanging outside. The chimney was topped out with split sticks, plastered inside with clay mortar, tempered with cut straw, when the straw could be had. A log was cut out generally opposite the door, and oiled paper mounted on sticks placed therein. This was the window—generally the only one in the building. The back wall of the fire-place, and also the hearth, were usually of stiff clay, that became very hard when thoroughly dry. The housewife often did her first cooking when the clay was so damp that the legs of her old-fashioned Dutch oven made deep marks therein. The pot-trammel was a dog-wood or other pole, built into the chimney, about even with the mantle-piece. On this were hung chains or iron hooks, if they could be had; if not, wooden hooks were used, which had to be swung aside, when the pot was taken off, to keep them from burning.

The furniture of the log cabin was in perfect accord with its surroundings. Bedsteads were easily made, if they were not artistic or handsome. Two inch holes were bored in a log, the proper distance from the floor, and a pole four feet long was inserted. The other end was supported by an upright post. This manner of making the head and foot of the couch was easily accomplished; slats were then laid across the two, and the apparatus was ready for the bed clothing, Slat benches, with pole legs, had to do duty for chairs and sofas in many cases, till a nearer approach to the conveniences of civilization could be afforded or procured. A small looking glass hung against the wall,

with a background of a square foot of wall paper, was an especial luxury, and might have been carried hundreds of miles, across the mountains, carefully shielded from harm. The old sale-bill phrase, "and many other articles too numerous to mention," never had its origin in an effort to enumerate the household utensils of a primitive pioneer home in the days when Fairfield county was first trodden by the foot of the white man. Every piece on the list of the pioneer woman's house-keeping utensils was in daily requisition, and sometimes one piece had to do several varieties of duty. The indispensables,(and few had more,) were: a skillet, round pot, one or two frying pans, and sometimes a ten or twelve gallon iron kettle—all brought over the mountains with infinite labor. These were afterwards supplemented by a wooden bucket, a few pieces of tinware, half a dozen bone-handled knives and forks, the same number of pewter spoons, and, lastly, the inevitable gourd. This was the full complement of the pioneer housewife's outfit.

Access to the loft was gained by means of a rude ladder. Beds for children were usually provided in the loft; but for the grown people the single room on the "first floor" served as kitchen, dining and drawing-room, and bed-chamber. Any one who might choose to call at sun down was invited to pass the night, albeit the guest was obliged to content himself, in the event of an acceptance, with an utter absence of any thing like ceremony. But the hearty hospitality, so impartially bestowed,was calculated to allay the scruples of those, who had been unused to such fare, though this mode of living was rarely a novelty to such as had occasion to "visit" the home of "the hardy pioneer."

There are few women in the country to-day, who could reproduce the corn pone, johnnycake, dodger and ash cake of those days; but, as these condiments were then prepared, they were both palatable and digestible, though by no means dainty.

Even the wedding trosseau of the pioneer's daughter was made up from the raw materials under the parental roof, including "the" dress of linen or flannel. Carding, spinning and weaving the wool, and pulling, watering and scutching the flax, was then as much a part of the rural housewife's duty, as churning, baking or mending. Besides this multiplicity of duties, the women of the house often helped in performing the hardest work about the premises, such as felling trees and planting crops. They were even obliged to handle the rifle in the protection of the home, during the days of Indian hostility.

The pioneer schools were kept in log pens, yclept school-houses, although, as the word is now understood, it were a decided misnomer to so dignify them. The oiled paper windows let in all the daylight to be had when the door was closed, here, as in dwellings. But one term was held in a year, and that only about three months in length. The session usually began in November, but occasionally not until Christmas. A custom prevailed of locking the teachers out by barring the door on the inside, on Christmas or New Year's. At such times, the larger pupils of the school banded together, and it was rare that they were circumvented by their teacher, who, to secure peaceable possession, had to agree to furnish a homely "treat" of apples and

cider, or, sometimes, he granted a holiday, which it was not customary to observe. Sometimes the "master" gained access to the schoolhouse, when the programme was reversed, and the object was to get *him* out. This was done by placing a board over the chimney, sometimes by throwing sulphur into it, and like bits of strategy. When the teacher was "game," a good deal of amusement was sure to be obtained by both besiegers and besieged. The curriculum of these primitive institutions, was simple and short:—Dillworth and Webster's Spelling Books, Pike's Arithmetic, the English Reader, Sequel to the English Reader, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Weem's Washington and Marion, and the Bible. The hickory switch was an important element in school government. The teacher's duty also required him to make and mend the goose-quill pens, and the courtesy of the time, to take part in the indoor and outdoor games of his pupils. When outdoor sports were possible, cat ball, bull pen, and town ball were the favorites; and when the inclement weather drove them indoors, the sports of quilting "bee" and husking frolic were patronized, such as, "Sister Phoebe," "Marching to Quebec," "As Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley grows," and "Philander, Let's be Marching."

Signs and omens were held in great reverence. If a whippoorwill perched near the cabin, uttering his mournful cry, it forbode a death in the family; if the house-dog sat upon his haunches, and crawled towards the door, or across the threshold, it was a sign that a coffin would shortly be carried out of the home; domestic animals, born with malformations of any sort, were supposed to prophesy a death; the sun-dog, in the margin of broken clouds, meant misfortune of some kind; the meteoric showers was long believed to be a prophecy of the judgment; the jack-o-lantern was an evil spirit; comets were harbingers of war—the comet of 1811, heralded the war of 1812, in the belief of many intelligent persons; and that of 1843, the Mexican war, declared in 1846. Dreams had their interpretations, and it is noticeable that nearly all the recognized signs presaged some catastrophe—"good signs" being vastly in the minority. To dream of bees swarming, was a sign of sickness; to dream that a swarm ran away, *i. e.*, escaped hiving, was a sign of financial disaster; to dream of fire, forboded anger; to dream of a snake, meant the existence of an enemy; to dream of a wedding, presaged a funeral, and so on indefinitely.

The Pioneers often suffered from a lack of bread-stuffs, especially in the latter part of the summer and early fall, when the little grist mills stopped for lack of water to turn them. Not unusually it became necessary to select a few of the hardest ears of corn from the ungathered crop to grate into meal before the family could break its fast. This was necessarily somewhat tedious, where the family was large—which was generally the case in pioneer homes. Wild onions were gathered from the woods to eke out the meal. Spice twigs and sassafras took the place of Rio and Young Hyson as family beverages. When the stream, which furnished power, went dry very early, even grated meal was not to be had, and subsistence depended upon vegetables and game, but the lack of breadstuffs was sorely felt, though there was no danger of starvation. When the field corn became hard, the hominy block was brought into use, to the great relief of all. The hominy block was a

section of a log, three feet long, or rather high. for it was stood on end, and a conical hole burned into it. This hole or mortar would contain two or three gallons. A pestle was made by fastening an iron wedge in the end of a stout stick or pole. The corn was pounded until the hull came off and the germ was somewhat broken. The finer part was for bread and the coarser was boiled—the latter dish being named "pounded hominy."

Salt was brought from the Scioto and Muskingum Rivers at first, and a bushel (fifty pounds) cost five dollars. As late as 1815, it required twenty-five bushels of wheat to pay for one barrel of salt—this, too, when flour was worth sixteen dollars per barrel. Coffee was at one time a dollar and a half, and spices and pepper, one dollar per pound. Sometimes wheat was not saleable at any price, though the seller might be willing to take trade for all he had. A farmer, who had a surplus of wheat, went to Lancaster with a load, and could not dispose of it, even for trade, at a shilling per bushel. He was about to return home, greatly discouraged, when he was told that he could obtain a shilling per bushel in cash if he would pour his load into a certain hole in the middle of Main street, so that gentlemen could pass over dry shod.

A man had the last payment on his land made up all but three dollars, which none of his neighbors could lend him. The money would be due in twenty-four hours, and all he had paid would be forfeited if he did not make up the full sum. That night his only cow died, and he hastily removed the hide and rode all night, arriving at Chillicothe in time to sell it for enough to make the payment in full.

A gentleman, who came to Lancaster, in 1807, subsequently bought some land in Liberty township, near the present village of Basil. He lived in harmony with his neighbors for some time, but, suddenly, they began to let him severely alone, and for a long time the cause of the coldness remained unexplained. Finally the truth came out. The Lancaster merchant had imported some window glass, and Mr. Heyl availed himself of the opportunity to dispense with the oiled paper windows he had been using. The two eight by ten glass windows caused his neighbors to say, that "the Heyl's had stuck themselves up with glass windows, when they were no better than other people." Verily, prejudice and old fogyism are not distinctive features of advanced civilization.

A party of young people were promenading on the summit of Mount Pleasant many years ago, when one couple, who were very devoted, each to the other, became separated from the main party. The young lady, in leaning over the cliff after a flower, lost her balance and fell, but lodged in the top of a pine tree. Her companion leaped after her, excitement preventing him from seeing any other way of rescuing her, and fortunately lit on the same friendly tree. But they were in a ludicrous position, and unable to rescue themselves, though safe from immediate danger. Their companions came to their relief, and both escaped unharmed. They were married soon after, and have since enjoyed a large degree of public confidence and private friendship. They are now grand-parents, and possess the satisfactory consciousness of having lived useful and honorable lives.

The Methodists were the pioneers in the religious history of the county. Their first class was formed at Beal's Hill, in the fall of 1799, but they were quickly followed by other denominations. Religious services were held in cabins and school houses till "meeting houses" (for they had no use for "churches") could be built. In the summer they walked to "meeting" barefoot, for shoes were hard to obtain. Lads and lassies, who sustained the delightful relation of lovers, would pair off into the bushes just before they arrived at the house of worship and, seated on the same log, put on the shoes and stockings, which had been carried in the hand. Then, when church was out, the foot coverings were removed and the church goers plodded home as they had come. On one occasion the preacher, a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, was delivering his discourse in his bare feet, one of which was placed on the split-bottomed chair, belonging to the pulpit—the only chair in the house. He became very earnest, and, finally, an emphatic stamp of his foot sent it through the bottom of the chair. The removal of the limb was not so easy and several of the pillars of the church came to his rescue, amid the subdued tittering of the giddy young people. The release being accomplished, the preacher cast the chair violently behind him with the muttered command: "Get thee behind me, Satan." Men went to meeting in hunting shirts and buckskin breeches, sometimes with their rifles on their shoulders, to guard against an attack by Indians; but they were sincere, honest, and consistent in their profession. For humanity, good will, honesty and dauntless energy in temporal and spiritual matters, they are well worthy our example.

The primitive Methodist camp-meeting deserves notice. The first camp-meeting ever held in the county was about two miles north of the present West Rushville, on what has since been known as the Stevenson lands. The meetings were held here for many years, and though the ground has since been farmed, it is still sometimes called the "camp-ground." The preachers' stand was built between two trees, and the preachers' tent was in the rear. Long rows of slab benches faced the stand, and were backed and flanked with wooden tents. Back of the wooden tents were the canvas tents, and still farther to the rear were the canvas-covered wagons. Earth-covered stands were placed in different parts of the grounds, and large fires built thereon, giving both light and heat. Religious exercises were held almost hourly, and great unction was manifested in all the means of grace. The preaching was plain, forcible, and fearless—the clergy being, for the most part, practical, hard-headed men, and some preached solely for the love of doing good, receiving no remuneration for their spiritual labors, and working with their hands, like their hearers, to satisfy their physical needs. Good fellowship and consistent Christianity were leading traits of the pioneer Methodist, and all that they did was with their whole might. The camp-ground assemblage was called together by a blast of the horn. Everybody, who came, was heartily welcomed to all the hospitalities of the occasion, both temporal and spiritual. The meetings were productive of much good, and aided these struggles in "patiently bearing the yoke, like good soldiers." The only unpleasant memory, which clusters around the old-fashioned

camp-meetings, is that of the rowdy element, which sometimes intruded.

No public gathering broke up without more or less horse-swapping. Very little money changed hands, and the chances for more or less rough-and-tumble fighting were excellent. The "bump" of combativeness was frequently aroused by the copper-distilled whiskey of the time, the sale of which caused numerous taverns to spring up all along the public roads. The pioneer's copper-distilled whiskey is claimed to have been pure, but it nevertheless influenced men in doing some very singular things. A party of men were coming from a drinking bout at Rushville, in the early days, and each was trying to out-do the rest in some odd pranks. At last the leader jumped from his horse and crawled through a muddy culvert, which ran under the road. There was barely room for his body, and he came out well plastered with mud, and soaked with muddy water. His example was followed by the half-dozen other members of the gang, and they then separated for their homes, proudly conscious of being on a mutual footing in the performance of deeds of valor.

The "Tent" is a historic spot in Fairfield county. Its locality is south of the Lancaster and Rushville turnpike, about two miles west of Rushville. The circumstances which gave rise to the "Tent" are substantially as follows: In 1803 some missionaries came from Kentucky, and began preaching for a few of their denomination (Associate Reformed Presbyterians), who lived in the neighborhood. There being no meeting house, a tent was erected, and here the people worshipped for some time. A church has since been built, and it is now called the United Presbyterian Church. The old settlers still call this place of worship the "Tent."

The "first" mills, churches, school-houses, still-houses, and other land-marks, are extinct, and only the pen of the historian can preserve them from oblivion, with the lessons taught by them and by their founders, the "early pioneer."

## CHAPTER X.

### AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The only organization having for its object the promotion of agricultural in Fairfield county, is that which had its inception during the year 1851, and culminated in the formation of a regularly constituted system for the holding of annual agricultural fairs, on the plan of awarding premiums for best specimens and samples of all products of the soil, including fruits of all varieties, stock of all varieties, mechanical arts, the fine arts, agricultural implements and flowers. The subject had, however, been incubating more or less for several years. The first meeting of the society was held in October, 1851, with John Reeber as president, and John S. Brazee, as secretary. The time for holding the annual meetings was fixed by the constitution to be in October, viz: always beginning on the day succeeding the state election, on the second Tuesday of that month, and continuing four days. That rule has never been changed. During the thirty years of the society, the general interest has been uniformly on the increase. With the exception of three or four falls, when foul weather set in during fair week, the meetings have been largely attended, and in all respects a success has been attained, seldom equalled by any county in Ohio of equal or approximating population and general wealth. A large attendance and competition from abroad are annually present.

The first fair, in October, 1851, was held on the grounds, belonging to John Reeber, situated on the west side of Columbus Street, at the north end, nearly opposite the reservoir, and within a temporary enclosure. This first fair was a flattering success—greater than its sanguine prime movers anticipated; but as no regular system of book-keeping was begun for several years, no statistics are possible.

In anticipation of the future and growing success of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society, John Reeber was commissioned by the board of trustees to purchase suitable and permanent fair grounds. In pursuance of that trust, in the early part of 1852 he purchased about fifteen acres of the old farm of Thomas Wright, situated at the base of Mount Pleasant, and on the west side. The purchase was made on very advantageous terms to the society, and the work of putting the grounds in order for the fall meeting was speedily pushed to an early completion, under the energetic and efficient management of Mr. Reeber, as president, and in ample time for the October fair. Subsequently, a small tract of land, lying immediately on the west of the fair grounds, and known as the Widner place, was purchased, together with two or three acres on the north side, from Mrs. Van Pearce, thus making the aggregate of twenty-two acres. During the fall—possibly summer—of 1880, fourteen additional and adjoining acres, on the west,

were purchased from Henry Orman and the Weakly heirs, making in all about thirty-six acres, which constitutes the present fair grounds. The purchase price of the two last named lots, constituting the fourteen acres, was $7,972. Since this last purchase of ground, the society has expended, for fencing and grading the same, the sum of $1,588. An additional sum has also been expended, in filling and leveling up the "Orman pond," so called, and for the erection of a sheep barn.

A trotting park was constructed on the old grounds, of about one-third of a mile in circumference. All of the buildings of the society are large and ample, and very substantially built. They consist of two very large amphitheatres, facing on the trotting park, and capable of seating about fifteen hundred persons, each; an art and agricultural building, two stories, and about one hundred feet in length; a music stand, judges' stand, floral hall, refreshment booths, sheds and platforms for exhibiting furniture, and boarding houses, and an unusually large number of animal stalls and pens. The grounds are amply supplied with wells of pure water, and of easy access.

Since the addition of 1880, of the new grounds, a contract has been entered into for the construction of an extension to the trotting park, to the distance of a half-mile track, a part of which is to be raised ground, at a cost of $3,350. The total cost of erecting the art and agricultural hall, erected about seven years since, was $3,111.59. The two amphitheatres, erected in the same year (1873) was $2,115.57.

In 1874, the total receipts of the society, from all sources, were $10,631.15, showing a deficit of $262.00. There was due the society from all sources, $262.69, leaving a balance in the treasury of sixty-nine cents.

Receipts for 1879, from all sources, $8,098.84. Receipts for the year 1880, from all sources, $8,000.99.

The society pays, annually, liberal premiums, and at present carries a debt for the purchase of land.

Thirteen years ago, a systemetic course of book-keeping was begun, from which extracts have been taken. Mr. J. Reeber, who was the first president, served in that capacity several years, and, after an interim, was re-elected. The names of other officers, before the beginning of the recorded series, cannot now be furnished.

In 1868, when the regular records begin, John S. Brazee was president, and John G. Reeves, secretary. Since then the officers have been:

Presidents, John Reeber, 1869–71; B. W. Carlisle, 1871–72; A. J. Musser, 1872–74; J. C. Kinkead, 1874–76; Thomas H. Busby, 1876–79; Isaac Claypool, 1876–80; A. B. Gillet, 1880–81.

Secretaries, John G. Reeves, 1869–75; William Davidson, 1875–81.

Treasurers, John C. Weaver, 1869–72; William Noble, 1872–1876; S. J. Wolfe, 1876–81.

The subjoining agricultural statistics, of the county, for 1878, will show not only the staple products, but the wealth of the farming population. This year may be accepted as about an average agricultural one, of the twenty-eight preceeding years, excepting corn and wheat, which are both for this year in excess, something, of the average. The total number of bushels of wheat, as well as the average to the acre,

will be found to be a little above that of any year since 1874. Still the report makes manifest the status of Fairfield among the other counties in Ohio. The figures may vary a little from absolute correctness, they being the returns of the township assessors.

WHEAT:—Crop for 1878, 40,849 acres; 624,707 bushels. Buckwheat 49 acres; 479 bushels. Rye, 634 acres, 8,056 bushels. Oats, 6,237 acres; 158,368 bushels. Barley, 488 acres; 18,471 bushels. Corn, 55,080 acres, 2,274,639 bushels. Timothy, 12,999 acres. Tons of hay, 18,410. Clover, 5,787 acres; tons of hay, 5,657; bushels of seed, 7,454. Acres plowed under for manure, 261. Flax, 2 acres; bushels of seed, 25. Potatoes, 1,426 acres; bushels, 104,491. Sweet Potatoes, 95 acres; 6,857 bushels. Tobacco, 8 acres, 1,604 pounds. Sorghum, 175 acres, 17,075 gallons of molasses. Maple Sugar 2,645 pounds of sugar, 4,217 gallons of molasses. Bees, 3,871 hives; 45,394 pounds of honey.

Taxable land in Fairfield county, 133,331 acres; pasture, 78,847 acres; wood lands, 52,307 acres; uncultivated waste lands, 5,712 acres. Total number of acres in the county, 270,197.

Domestic animals,—Below is a statement of the number and value of horses, cattle and mules, in Fairfield county, in the year 1879, as shown by the assessors returns.

Number of horses, 9,853: total value, $524,835. Number of cattle, 23,693; total value, $433,487. Number of mules, 168; total value, $9,595.

Number and value of sheep, hogs and dogs in the connty in 1879: Sheep,28,892; total value, $62,162. Hogs, 42,962; total value, $125,-278. Dogs, 4,263; total value, $1,764.

Wool product, sheep killed by dogs, and the amounts paid for them by the county in the year 1878: Total amount of wool shorn, 98,469 pounds. Number of sheep killed by dogs, 362; value paid, $1,138. Number or sheep injured by dogs, 279; damage paid, $349.00. Aggregate amount paid by the county for injury to sheep, including the killed, $1,487.

Domestic animals died from disease in the county in 1878: Number of hogs, 4,143; total value, $12,475. Number of sheep, 548: total value, $1,432. Number of cattle died, 220; total value, $4,799. Number of horses died, 104; total value, $6,511.

HORTICULTURAL.—Grape culture in this county, as a specialty, began in 1860, with great earnestness, amounting during several years to almost a furor. The chief excitement was within a radius of a few miles around Lancaster, and the vineyards were on the hill sides and high lands, generally. Charles Dunbar first planted a vineyard on a large scale, on his farm, three miles south of Lancaster, on the State Farm road. He was soon followed by others, including F. J. Boving, J. C. Kinkead, John S. Snyder, John A. Fetters, Mr. Moury, the State Farm, and many others on smaller scales, until the maximum of the excitement had been reached, when the grape average of the county exceeded three hundred acres.

The principal varieties were the Isabell, Concord, Catawba and Ives Seedling. For a number of years the growers were very sanguine; grapes were produced in large quantities, and found a ready market

at remunerative prices. The idea of a wine company was projected, and matured. A wine house was erected, with two stories under ground, large preparations were made, and large quantities of wine manufactured under the supervision of John S. Snyder, The wine did not at first find a market to satisfy the majority of the stockholders, the enthusiasm began to decline, and many of the stockholders sold out, probably at sacrifices, until at last Mr. Snyder became the sole owner of the wine establishment, which he is still running with energy and probable success.

Of all the varieties, the Catawba was most relied upon for wine. Next, the Ives Seedling. The Catawba was found at last to fail on account of the rot, some years amounting to very little. With its failure, the discouragement began, and increased until many abandoned the business, and changed their lands to other uses. The summer of 1881, the number of acres in grapes within the entire county does not perhaps exceed twenty. Mr. Snyder and the State farm are now the principal growers. Of all the varieties planted in the county, the Ives Seedling has proved the most invulnerable against the rot, and is at this time about the sole reliance. The Concord has done well, but it is chiefly valuable as a table grape.

Mr. Boving, who has given the grape culture careful and practical attention from the start, says that at the time of the greatest prosperity of the vineyards in the county, 2,000 pounds to the acre was an average crop; equal to 200 gallons of wine. He says, also, that the grape business, with reference to wine making, has been a failure in the county, as money enough has not been realized on sales to reimburse the planting and other incidental expenses of the business.

It was with special reference to the culture of the vine, and the strawberry, that a Horticultural Society was organized in 1865, but since the partial failure of the grape, and the assured success of the strawberry, the society at first relaxed, and then ceased to meet, and may now be said to have no existence.

The Strawberry.—The cultivation of the strawberry for the market began to receive special attention about co-equal with the grape, in this county, generally in the vicinity of Lancaster, and on the Reform Farm. John Gravit and a Mr. Hill were the first to appear in the market, with any considerable quantity. Their culture rapidly increased, and soon arrived at the point of shipping to outside markets. The Reform Farm alone, at one time, reached the capacity of more than a thousand bushels, largely shipped to distant markets. This was some years ago, and during the superintendency of George E. Howe, acting commissioner. It seems that they have given their culture less attention since. At this time the farm is said to contain not exceeding three acres of strawberry plants, in a less cultivated condition.

The chief varieties of the strawberries planted in the county, as furnished to the compiler by John A. Fetters, are the Wilson, Albany, Kentucky, Green, Prolific and Forest Rose. Mr. Fetters, who is the proprietor of the latter, and who is sometimes spoken of as the strawberry king, says of it, "The Forest Rose has now about superceded all other kinds on my plantation. I have furnished Forest Rose plants, that are now growing in every State and Territory in the Union, giving

general satisfaction. They have been sold by hundreds of thousands, so rapid has been the increase of the plant My sales of berries in the home market, have been about twenty-five bushels per day, besides shipping to Columbus, Cincinnati, Buffalo, New York and Boston. My average product to the acre has been about $300. worth.

The history of the Forest Rose is a little remarkable. In 1871, Mr. Fetters discovered a stray plant among his grape vines, which he took to be a Wilson Seedling, or perhaps an Albany or Russell. It was a vigorous plant, and he removed it to a bed and cultivated it, to see what it might be. As the runners of the plant developed, they were set in a bed of four rows, each row about four rods in length. During the past few years he has continued to draw runners for his plantation, and to pick fruit from the old bed, for the market, at the rate of a bushel each picking. He chose a name for this new berry from the romance of "Forest Rose," written some thirty years ago, by Emerson Bennet, and because his plantation is within half a mile of Mount Pleasant, where the principal scene is laid.

Professor E. B. Andrews, State Geologist, of Ohio, wrote as follows:

"I visited the grounds of Mr. Fetters this year to see his Forest Rose strawberry. I never before saw vines loaded with such a wealth of berries; and they eclipse those of several other varieties, such as the Wilson, Albany, Charles Downing, Russell, Colonel Cheney, grown in the same soil, side by side, receiving the same treatment. In brief, in flavor, size and firmness, in bountiful bearing, in vigor and hardiness of vines, Forest Rose promises to be a strawberry of great merit."

Dr. A. Warden, President of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, makes use of the following language, in his report, concerning the Forest Rose:

"This new berry promises indeed to be a great acquisition to our stock of varieties. Here we have elegance of form, brilliancy of color, greater size, and firmness to bear transportation, all combined with table qualities of a higher order, than in the Wilson or Albany, which it surpasses even in field culture.

Mr. Fetters furnished the Forest Rose plants, that have contributed so largely to the popularity of the establishment of the celebrated horticultural, berry and fruit gardens, of Leo Weltz, at Wilmington, Ohio.

The acreage of the principal growers of the county, for the summer of 1881, is; Fetters, 6; Boving, 3; Stalter, 2; Clark, 4; Schory, 2; Snyder, 3 and State Farm, 3 acres, besides a great many of less ground.

There is probably no county in Ohio that equals Fairfield in the production of strawberries, either in quantity or quality. Besides the home market, which is large, immense quantities are annually shipped away.

Other berries are cultivated with an annually increasing attention, and are already liberally supplied in the markets, such as the different varieties of the raspberry, especially the black, which seems to be the most hardy. The common blackberry seems also to be greatly improved by cultivation.

Fairfield county is probably below the average of the old c unties of

the State for apples. It is below what it was forty years ago. The old orchards are failing, and the new ones are not doing as well as those of more northern counties. It is probable that the apple culture has ceased to be a specialty.

Peaches have received better attention, though a good crop once in five years, is about all that is realized. The largest proportion of the peach trees of the county are of the cultivated kind. There are also many seedling orchards, which seem to stand the frost better than the budded trees, and, on the average, perhaps, produce more frequently than the cultivated trees.

Plums and quinces are ordinarily in good supply, and seldom fail, especially the Damson plum.

Pears are neither very abundant in the county, nor of very good quality. Very little attention is given to their culture.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Horticultural Society was first organized in Lancaster, in 1865, whose members were distributed over the county. Its title was, "The Hocking Valley Horticultural Society." The object set forth in the preamble, was that of the promotion of gardening, floral and horticultural interest, upon improved systems. It constituent members were leading men in gardening and general agricultural pursuits, grape culture, &c. The call for the initial meeting, which was held on the 26th day of January. 1865, was signed by the following gentlemen:

John A. Fetters, F. J. Boving, Charles Dunbar, John C. Rainey, J. C. Kinkead, Ambrose Bender, John D. Martin, John Gravit, H. V. Weakley, John S. Snyder, S. A. Griswold and John D. Clark.

The officers of the first permanent organization were as follows:

Joseph C. Kinhead, president; R. J. Black and F. J. Boving, vice Presidents; John D. Martin, Treasurer; John C. Weaver, Librarian; John C. McCracken, Recording Secretary.

MEMBERS.—M. A. Daugherty, H. V. Weakley, J. C. McCracken, James Scott, John Gravit, Thomas H. White, P. B. Ewing, J. A. Fetters, R. J. Black, S. A. Griswold, J. D. Martin, Robert Work, R. J. Peters, C. Pairan, C. Speelman, Thomas M. Young, Emanuel Fetters, B. F. Reinmond, Martin Lundis, D. Talmadge, J. W. Lewis, E. O. Edwards, Robert Black, C. M. L. Wiseman, Daniel Ward, T. Broomfield, M. Effinger, J. C. Kinkead, Henry Borchers, C. F. Garaghty, F. J. Boving, John C. Rainey, John S. Snyder, John D. Clark, David Stalter, John Rhodes, J. C. Weaver, A. Dennis, E. E. Meason, J. R. Mumaugh, Kinnis Fritter, Samuel Barr, Salem Wolfe, John Artz, L. H. Olds, J. T. Busby, R. H. Hooker, George Kauffman, Chas. F. Schaeffer, Daniel Ream, Jacob Moyer, G. A. Mithoff, John B. M. Neill, William Van Hyde.

During the first twelve years, ten of the original members died, viz., H. V. Weakley, John C. McCracken, Emanuel Fetters, E. V. Edwards, Henry Borchers, John C. Rainey, J. C. Weaver, E. E. Meason, Salem Wolfe and Daniel Ream.

The special purposes for which the society was organized, having been materialy accomplished, their meetings were discontinued.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, or "Grangers," was instituted at Washington, D. C., in July, 1867,

with William Saunders, Master, and O. H. Kelley, Secretary. The local organizations are called "Granges." The first grange organized in Ohio was in February, 1871, and the first in Fairfield county, in July, 1873. The growth of the order in Ohio was as follows: In 1871, one grange was established; in 1872, 7; in 1873, 315; in 1874, 779; in 1875, 128; in 1876, 63. The first officers were: Master, S. H. Ellis; Secretary, W. S. Miller. The members of the executive committee were: J. H. Brigham, chairman; J. P. Schenk, O. C. Cummings, A. R. Keller, N. H. Albraugh, H. McDowel, H. C. Ellis, and W. W. Miller. Nineteen granges were organized in Fairfield county, namely: Rush Creek, No. 67, at Bremen, July, 1873; Bloom, No. 397; Pleasant, No. 675; Violet, No. 683; Greenfield, No. 725; Hocking, No. 706; Union, No. 762; Cedar Hill, No. 763; Amanda, No. 815; Stoutsville, No. 917; Harvey, No. 930; Walnut, No. 931; Berne, No. 959; Summit, No. 1038; Fairfield, No. 1148; Liberty, No. 929; New Salem, No. 971; Richland, No. 838; Clear Creek, No. 1011. Numbers 706 and 725 were afterwards consolidated; likewise 838 and 1148. Pleasant, Greenfield, Cedar Hill, New Salem, and Fairfield granges either built or purchased suitable halls. The largest membership, attained by the order in Fairfield county, was 1200, and it began to decline in 1876. At present but few of the local granges hold regular meetings. Mr. A. R. Keller, of Fairfield, a member of the executive committee, said, in 1876: "The excitement of organization carried many into the order, who were influenced by purely selfish motives, and who expected to grow rich without effort. Some of this class have expressed dissatisfaction, and have been dropped from the rolls of their respective granges. But the order is in a much better condition than ever before, a majority of the most enterprising farmers having become identified with it."

## CHAPTER XI.

### PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Two canals (Ohio and Hocking) pass through the central part of Fairfield county. The Ohio canal traverses its surface a distance of nearly thirty miles. It enters the county through Winchester, in the southwest corner of Violet township, through section thirty-two; it then assumes a southeast course, passing the northern border of the village of Carroll, in Greenfield township. It then runs east, across the southeast corner of Liberty township, passing the villages Basil and Baltimore, entering Walnut township, turns north, and passes out of the county through section twenty-two.

The Hocking canal opens into the Ohio canal at Carroll. From this point it runs southeast, entering Hocking Valley near Hocker's Station, four miles above Lancaster. Passing Lancaster on its western border, and entering Berne township, continuing a southeast direction, it passes out of the county south of Sugar Grove, through section ten, Berne township, seventeen and one-half miles from Carroll. It then runs via Logan, Nelsonville, and Chauncey, to Athens, fifty-three miles from Carroll.

Slack water navigation in Ohio, in the form of inland lock canals, was first mentioned in the Legislature of 1821, under a proposition, contemplating the connection of Lake Erie with the Ohio River, on the lock and dam principle. This was introduced with that of a proposed school law, and the changing of the mode of public taxation, to be more equitable, the measures all being popular with the public at large, were no sooner promulgated, than they began to receive the popular approval of the people. The Act, previously passed in regard to canals, had not taken effect. A few private individuals had been interested in the matter, with a view of obtaining a charter, for a company to construct a canal. For the want of popular favor they failed in that scheme. In 1821, being introduced, as it was, with the school and taxation project, it at once became a dominant theme. M. C. Williams, of Cincinnati, was that year a member of the Lower House, of the General Assembly, from Hamilton county. After the meeting of the Legislature in December, Mr. Williams began the discussion of the subject of a canal, with various members, and presented his resolution on the sixth of that month. This provided for the appointment of a committee of five members, whose duty it was to discuss that part of the Governor's message relating to the subject—canals. The resolution was approved and passed, the following gentlemen being appointed to act as a committee: Messrs. Williams, Howe, Worthington, Moore and Shelby.

Immediately after the passing of this resolution, Caleb Atwater, of Pickaway county, presented a resolution, calling for the appointment of five, to report on schools and school lands. The resolution offered in

regard to taxation was next introduced and adopted, so with the aid of these two the canal question was settled.

Mr. Williams was the leading spirit of the committee, encountering many difficulties in the prosecution of their work, although adhering to it with prudence, discretion, and perseverence. January 3, 1822, they presented their report to the house, in elaborate form. This embodied a recommendation for the passage of a law, authorizing an examination into the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River by canal, at the same time introducing a bill, embodying the recommendation of the report.

The bill passed the House at its third reading, January 21, 1822, although bitterly opposed for a time. In the Senate it became a law on the 31st of January. The resolution for the appointment of seven school commissioners passed the Senate, and both messages were carried together to the House. Both originated in the House of Representatives December 5, 1821, and both became laws January 31, 1822.

Soon after the enactment of the canal law, commissioners were appointed to take charge of special duties; first, the employment of an engineer to examine the location of the country lying between the two points, Lake Erie, on the north, and Ohio River on the south. Mr. James Geddes, of New York, was employed to ferret out the most eligible route, and report the same at an early day. He first examined the route to Columbus, via Cuyahoga Summit, arriving in Columbus in June, 1822. During the summer and fall he traveled a distance of nine hundred miles.

Samuel Forrer was one of the interested parties at home, traveling about eight hundred miles. All this preliminary examination was completed in eight months, showing the energy with which this work was received.

The commissioners took active interest, spending a large share of their time in the service, taking notes of the different proposed routes, in the years 1823, '24, '25.

At last it was decided to locate the starting point at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River at Lake Erie, entering the Ohio at the mouth of the Scioto.

The same year a canal was located between Cincinnati and Dayton.

While the above work was in progress, a board of canal commissioners had been created by law, and a stock company organized. A sufficient amount of money, to carry on the work of excavating on the respective canals, for one year, was borrowed of New York capitalists.

David S. Bates, of Rochester, New York, was appointed chief engineer of Ohio canals, with the necessary number of assistants. The following notice is from an old copy of the Lancaster *Gazette*:

"CANAL CELEBRATION—WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS, ATTEND.

"You are hereby ordered to parade in front of 'Reed's Tavern,' at Monticello, on the Fourth of July, 1827, at nine o'clock, for the purpose of saluting the canal boat "Hebron," which will be the first to run on the Ohio canal. By order of the Captain.

"JACOB BOPE, O. S."

Hocking Canal.—The following response of Senator Carlisle to a toast, "The Hocking Canal," given on the occasion of the anniversary of the Hocking Sentinel, at Logan, April 26th 1877, gives a complete history of the canal: "In response to the subject assigned us, we beg to be indulged, while we review in abstract, and briefly, the history and reminiscences, of the Hocking Canal. Its history, though brief, and to some probably monotonous and uninteresting, is fraught with facts, important, and will be remembered by the pioneers of the Hockhocking. We call upon you friends, who have lived for two and a half or three score years, in this beautiful valley of milk and honey, to return with us on the wings, of memory and hear again the shouts of joy echo throughout the length and breadth of this valley, as we heard them in the earliest days of our settlement.

"The first part of the Hocking Canal was built by the Lancaster Lateral Canal Company from there to Carroll, there forming a junction with the Ohio Canal. The Lancaster Latteral Canal was put under contract in 1832, by Samuel F. McCracken, Jacob Green, Elnathan Schofield, Benjamin Connell and others, with Frederick A. Foster as secretary. This piece of canal, known at that time as the Lancaster side cut, was completed, and the first boats towed into Lancaster on the Fourth of July, 1836, amidst the booming of cannons, beating of drums, and the waving to the breeze of flags and banners, and being witnessed by some ten thousand of Fairfield's yeomanry, who were assembled at the Cold Spring Hill, near Lancaster, where there was a roasted ox and a free dinner served, after which the Greens, Bill Furguson and others indulged in the popular exercise of fisticuffs.

"Up to this period our farmers usually got from 25 to 40 cents for their wheat; but many of them became rich from prices received for their surplus products afterwards. Lancaster was then one of the large commercial cities of the country, getting all the grain from most parts of the county, as well as from parts of Perry, Hocking and Pickaway counties. There were nine dry goods stores, all doing a good business.

"In March 1838, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State, authorizing the then Commissioners to purchase the side cut from its owners. April 6, 1838, a committee was appointed to confer with the Lancaster company and negotiate terms; and December 22 1838, a contract was matured for the same, at a cost of $61,241.04.

"The Hocking Canal was projected and put under contract by the board of public works in 1836, that board having just been made to substitute the canal commissioners of the State. Sixteen and one half miles, being from Lancaster to Bowner's lock, was put under contract in 1837, and to be completed in 1839; and that portion from Bowner's lock to Nelsonville, being sixteen and one-half miles, was put under contract in 1837, to be completed in 1839, but was not completed until 1840. In September of this year, the first boats loaded with coal, came out of the Hocking Valley, and served as a curiosity to most of the upper valley citizens, who had never seen stone coal. In 1841 the canal was completed to Monday Creek, being forty-four miles from Carroll; and from Monday Creek to Athens, completed, and boats running through in 1841.

"The Hocking Canal cost has 31 locks, 8 dams, 34 culverts, and one aqueduct of 80 feet span.

"The total cost of construction of this canal, was $947,670.65.

"To the opening of this canal, Lancaster, Logan, Nelsonville and Athens, owed their principal prosperity, in affording an opening for the importation of goods and the exportation of grain, pork, lumber, salt, and various minerals of the Hocking Valley. Hemmed in as you were by towering hills, your agricultural wealth undeveloped, your mineral wealth unknown, to the Hocking Canal you owe your introduction, to the world without. Through the medium of the canal, a market was brought near. The latent wealth of your hills was then developed, and the beautiful hills of Hockhocking became the hub of the mineral wealth of Ohio.

"By the introduction of this old water horse (the canal), the long hidden treasures of mineral wealth of this valley, were brought into notice, and general use; manufactories built up in all the contiguous towns and territories; this affording employmeut to a large and needy class of mechanics; and the employment of an equal number of laborers, in penetrating the bowels of the earth for fuel, the employment of horses, boats, and men, to ship the fuel all along the lines of our canals, enriching many of the citizens of the valley.

"Allow me to say in conclusion, that, although the iron horse moves majestically along the valley, bearing the greater share of your trade, yet the old boat-horse still lives, and possesses a large amount of vitality, and is therefore not as yet ready to be turned out to die, as some would have him. And if any animated object were capable of waking in the human breast, sentiments of gratitude and esteem, these the citizens of the Hocking valley owe to the canal."

Turnpike Roads.—Fairfield county has eight turnpike roads, all being gravel road beds with the exception of the Maysville and Zanesville roads, these two being originally made of broken lime stone, and completed between the years 1837–42. A joint stock road with toll gates was also made at this time. This road was made substantially, and during the forty-three years it has been in use, but little repairing has been required. It enters the county from the west, crossing the south line of the Clear Creek township, and the southeast corner of Amanda township, thence east through Hocking township, forming the Main street of Lancaster. From Lancaster east, it deflects a little to the north, crossing Berne, Pleasant, Richland, and Rushville townships; it then enters Perry county.

The Lancaster and New Salem road is twelve miles long, and considered the best in the county. All the gravel roads were built under the provision of legislative enactment, providing a pro-rata taxation on land, lying within two miles of the road bed, on both sides, the per cent diminishing as the distance of the land from the road increased.

The cost of this road to commissioner Fink of Pleasant township was six hundred dollars. The act, however, provided that tax payers might at their option, form joint stock companies, and erect toll-gates. Some did so, while others made their road free.

The Cedar Hill pike intersects the Maysville and Zanesville road, half a mile west of Lancaster, passes through Amanda township one

mile south of Royalton, to Cedar Hill; thence to the Pickaway county line; it is smooth, substantial and free of toll-gates.

The Baltimore and Kirkersville road, commencing at the northwest corner of Lancaster, continues in a northern direction through Dumontsville to Baltimore, eight miles; thence northeast through Liberty and Walnut townships, into Licking county. A toll-road, at first, by a subsequent act of the Legislature, it was made free.

The Amanda road, the shortest in the county, starts from a point on the Maysville and Zanesville pike, nearly a mile east of Amanda, forming its Main street, and continues a distance of six miles, to the Pickaway county line.

The Lancaster and Lithopolis pike commences at Main street, in Lancaster, and from Columbus street enters Greenfield township; thence past Hooker Station, on through the villages of Greencastle and Lithopolis, in Bloom township; thence to the Franklin county line. In 1881 this road was finished only to a point west of Lithopolis. The Lancaster and Carrol road connects with the Lithopolis road at the canal bridge, near Hooker's Station, and running parallel with the Hocking Canal, to Carroll, enters Bloom township, passing through Jefferson to Canal Winchester, there terminates.

A free road is to be graded from Lancaster to the State Farm, a distance of six miles. Already two miles of that distance has been graded.

Seven of the last roads mentioned, were constructed on the same legal and financial plan, in about three years' time, and have contributed largely to the convenience of the public.

Railroads.—Within the limits of Fairfield county, there are seventy-eight miles of main track railway, and ten miles side track; making a total of eighty-eight miles. The total valuation for taxation for the year 1880, was $824,704. In this summary three roads are comprised.

First, the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville, being the first in the county. It was chartered by the Legislature on February 4th, 1851, soon after the work was put under contract west of Lancaster, and soon completed. The western termination of the road being its connection with the Little Miami road, at Morrowtown, in Warren county, and in 1853 cars were running into Lancaster from the west. Its eastern termination was at Zanesville, in Muskingum county. It had a mileage of twenty-eight and fifty-two one hundreth miles. Appraised at $411,280. In 1856 the road was completed, and regular trains running between Morrowtown and Zanesville, thus opening communication between Cincinnati and all eastern seaboards, by connecting at Zanesville with the original Central Ohio Railroad.

To the capital stock of this road, the citizens of the county contributed liberally. The commissioners of the county, as provided for in the act of incorporation, subscribed $250,000, for the payment of which, bonds were issued bearing seven per cent. The company, negotiating them in the markets at favorable rates, similar rates were subjected to the market, and sold by all the counties through which the road passed. In this way sufficient funds were raised to complete the road, including bridges, tunnels, ties, and the principal part of the

iron. The road remained, however, to be completed, by the required stock having acquired a substantial value of first, second and third mortgages; bonds were issued and sold, and with the help of an income, loans were secured with these for security.

After three or four years of experience, the road found it had too heavy a debt to contend with. The interest on the bonds, and the running expenses of the road, exceeded the earnings. The stock began to decline in the market. An effort was made by the capitalists to save the road, by contracting the price of the shares from fifty to fifteen dollars, but the first mortgage bonds became due, a fore-closure took place, the road was sold, and the name changed to that of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley; having since changed hands, it is now the Muskingum division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnat and St. Louis Railroad.

The county bonds and interests, together with the entire amount of the individual stock, was a total loss. The stockholders' loss was equal to that of the county. The first mortgage bonds were probably liquidated by the sale of the road. The second, third, and income bonds were valueless.

The route of the road through the county is as follows: Entering from the west, through section nineteen, of Clear Creek township; passes through this township in a northeast direction, crossing the northwest corner. It passes near Amanda, in Amanda township, entering Hocking township, still pursuing a northeast direction to Lancaster; from there east, through the northern part of Berne township, entering next, Rush Creek township; after passing Bremen, its course is northeast, through section twelve, of Rush Creek township, here entering the adjoining county.

The Hocking Valley Railroad has a mileage in Fairfield county of twenty-three and fifty-three one hundredth miles, main track, and five miles side track, making an aggregate of twenty-nine miles. It was placed on the county duplicate for taxation, in the year 1880, at a value of $205,364. This road was first chartered in 1864, under the title of "Mineral Point Railroad Company," and was to extend from Columbus to Athens, a distance of seventy-four miles. In June, 1867, the name of the road was changed by the court of common pleas, of Franklin county, to that of the Columbus and Hocking Valley R. R., its present title.

The charter provided, that as soon as the company should reach the point of a specified stock, and expended this amount in making the road-bed, it should be authorized to issue one and one-half million dollars worth of bonds, secured by mortgage on the road, these to be sold in the market, and the proceeds to be applied to the further completion of the road. The required amount of stock was soon taken, and the bed of the road constructed without delay; whereupon the bonds were issued and sold on favorable terms to the company. Within one year from the commencement of this road, cars were running between Columbus and Lancaster. In 1868, four years after the granting of the charter, the road was completed, and daily trains run from Columbus to Athens.

For the construction of the Hocking Valley road, the authorities of

PAN-HANDLE PASSENGER DEPOT.

Lancaster issued to the company of the road, twenty thousand dollars of seven per cent. bonds, to enable the purchase of the right of way through the city. This, an act on the part of the city council, unauthorized by law, caused much dissatisfaction, at first, among the taxpayers. Many declared their determination to resist the payment of the levy, but, at length, acquiescence was accorded, and the bonds and interest paid.

This road has proved to be one of the wealthiest in the State, chiefly on account of the extensive transportation of coal out of the lower valley.

The stock of the road has always been above par, paying an annual dividend of eight per cent., at times exceeding that, as well as carrying a large surplus fund. Their bonds, a million and a half in number, are at a premium in the market.

The transportation of coal, in prosperous times, has been twenty trains, each containing thirty loaded cars, these passing Lancaster every twenty-four hours.

The Muskingum and Hocking Valley have a joint depot at the south terminus of Broadway. The tracks cross the canal within twenty feet of each other, one hundred and fifty yards west of the depot.

The Hocking Valley enters the county from the northwest, at Winchester, through section twenty-nine, of Violet township, and bearing a little south of east to section thirty-six, takes a southeast course across the northeast corner of Bloom township, entering Greenfield township a short distance above the village of Carroll; thence in the same direction to Lancaster, where it takes a southern course, following the Hocking Valley, passing into Hocking county through section ten, of Berne township, one mile south of Sugar Grove.

The Hocking Valley has five stations in Fairfield county, viz.: Lockville, Carroll, Hooker's, Lancaster and Sugar Grove. The five stations on the Muskingum Valley are, Stoutsville, Amanda, Lancaster, Berne and Bremen. Both roads have six passenger trains daily, three each way.

The Central Ohio Railroad was originally projected from Toledo, on the Maumee, to Pomeroy on the Ohio, being designed for a mineral road to run into the coal fields of southern Ohio. It was first chartered as the "Atlantic and Lake Erie." For nine years it struggled through difficulties, when funds were plenty, the work was continued with energy, until the ground work of the northern division was well advanced. During this time Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, was president of the company.

At last the road became so involved in debt that it had to be sold, but not until the company had endeavored to involve the stockholders, by bringing suit against them for more than the amount subscribed by them. Suit was entered in the court of common pleas, of Fairfield county, to inforce the payment of this, but the stockholders resisted, and, pending the suit, an accommodation sale of the road was effected, and the suit was withdrawn.

When the road passed into new hands, the name was changed to Central Ohio, and at once completed from Columbus to Corning, in

the southern part of Perry county, a distance of sixty-five miles. In the early part of the summer of 1880, trains were run through. That part running into Columbus is a branch, leaving the main track at Bush's Station, in Walnut township. The southern terminus of the road, at present, is at Corning, with a branch extending to Shawnee, seven miles to the west. On the northern end of the main line, cars run through to Fostoria, (Hancock county,) in 1880, or beginning of the year 1881. The Central Ohio enters Fairfield county from the north, through section twenty-two, of Walnut township, and receives the Columbus branch at Bush's Station; here the route turns southeast, to Pleasantville, in the northern part of Pleasant township, from here into Richland township, where its course changes to due south, to Rushville, passing between the two villages into Rush Creek township. At Bremen it runs on the track of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley road to New Lexington. The Columbus branch has six stations in Fairfield county, viz.: Pickering, Basil, Bush's, Pleasantville, Rushville and Bremen. The mileage of this road, in the county, is twenty-nine and six one hundredths; the appraisement being $208,030, taxation.

## CHAPTER XII.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COURT HOUSES.—Fairfield county's first court house was built in 1806, and occupied in 1807. Four years had elapsed since the first court of common pleas had convened in the county, during which the courts were held in log cabins. The new temple of justice was a two-story brick, and stood in the center of Broadway, on the north side of Main street. It was one of the first structures of the kind then complete in the state. The brick were made by Sosthenus McCabe—it is said at $2.50 per thousand.

In the first story was the court room, the seats being arranged in amphitheatre form. In the second story were two jury rooms, reached by a flight of winding stairs. The roof was conical, and "hipped," and surmounted by a balcony and steeple. A fine bell hung in the balcony. The building was used for nearly sixty years, and was condemned by the county commissioners, in 1864, on account of its supposed dampness, the floor resting near the ground. Soon after the war, it was torn down, and the fears of dampness proved unfounded, by the remarkable dryness of the floor-lumbers. For the three years between the demolition of this venerable edifice, and the completion of its successor, the commissioners rented the basement of the German Reformed Church, on Chestnut street, for the sitting of the courts. At a very early day, a two-story brick was built on the south side of Main street, and in the southeast part of the public square. This building contained four rooms, and was used by the county officers for several years. It was called, for political reasons, probably, the "Red Lodge," though the exact origin of this sobriquet is not now known. The post-office was kept in the lower story, for a time. After the removal of the county offices, and also a small book store, the *Fairfield Telegraph* newspaper was published in the upper story, for about three years, in connection with the telegraph office. After the removal of Judge Irwin to his farm, south of town, the county commissioners purchased his large brick dwelling, on the north side of the square, and devoted it to county uses. This arrangement was in effect between 1843 and 1850. Soon after the purchase of the property, a stone vault was built on the premises, in conformity with a statute providing, for the safe custody of the books and funds of county treasurers. In this place the offices were continued until the completion of the new court house, in 1871. The Irwin house, known for more than twenty years, as the "county building," was used as a high school, for some time after its vacation by the county officials, and finally sold by the county, for five thousand dollars.

The new court house was completed in 1871, about four years from

the time the ground was first broken for the foundation. Immediately after the condemnation of the old court house, the county commissioners began to move in the matter of erecting a suitable court house, large enough to contain all the county officers. The choice of a site was a matter of some difficulty, and, while pending, occasioned much discussion. The northeast corner of Main and High streets was finally decided to be the most eligible site, and the ground was purchased from John S. Brazee, for $5,000. An adjoining lot, on the east, was subsequently bought, of John Randolph, and added to the first purchase. The whole was inclosed with a strong stone wall, surmounted by an iron fence. A special act of the legislature was secured, which authorized a levy on the county duplicate for $100,000, for building the court house, and the funds were raised by the sale of county bonds. The plan was drawn by Jacob Carman, architect, of Lancaster, who directed the construction from the first. The corner-stone of the new court house was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and a large number of articles deposited therein. Among them were the names of county, state and national officials, religious and secular newspapers, religious pamphlets and books, several bottles of wine, and the names of the teachers and pupils of the Lancaster high school.

When the house was finished, its cost was found to have exceeded the original appropriation by more than $50,000, but this amount was levied and collected without trouble, the public being fully satisfied with the quality of the work. The Fairfield county court house is entirely of Waverly sand-stone, quarried in sight of the structure, and is three stories high. The basement story is occupied by the heating apparatus, rooms for storage, and the living apartments of the janitor. The main hall, on the second floor is paved with marble, and fronting it are the offices of the auditor, treasurer, surveyor, probate judge and recorder of the county. The common pleas court room is on the third floor of the south end. The jury rooms and the county clerk's office are on the right and left of the hall, at the north end. The inside work of the edifice, is all of hard wood. From the roof, a fine view of the city, the romantic country around it, and of a portion of Hocking valley, is obtained.

Jails.—The first jail was built of logs, and stood in the northwest corner of the present jail grounds. It was erected probably about 1802, though the exact date is unknown, there being no record on this subject. The jail had but one room, and was, at that time, considered very strong; but prisoners sometimes escaped from it, notwithstanding. A man and woman, confined there once, escaped in a single night, by prying up the puncheon floor, and burrowing out under the logs. About 1816, a two-story brick jail was built on the south side of the jail grounds, fronting on, and close to the pavement of Chestnut street—nearly in front of the present jail. The west end was occupied by the family of the sheriff. There was a single prison-room below, where all prisoners were confined, besides a dungeon, for such as were condemned to solitary confinement on bread and water—a punishment more common than now. In the east end of the second story was the debtors' prison, as debtors were not kept with other offenders. A debtor might, by furnishing a bondsman, be allowed liberty with-

in prescribed bounds. The limit of this privilege was, sometimes, only the narrow jail-yard, sometimes a mile square, and again the township. If he overstepped the line, inadvertently or otherwise, his bondsman became personally responsible for the debt.

This jail was torn down in 1852, and replaced by the one now in use. The new structure is of sand-stone, two stories in height, and provided with strong cells, and large corridors for exercise. The female department is in the second story, and is sometimes used for confining the milder class of male prisoners, when not otherwise occupied. The sheriff's residence, in front, is a two-story brick, with all the appointments of a comfortable dwelling. The sheriff's office, a one-story brick, is at the east end. Communication with the jail is through the hall of the dwelling. A high, iron fence, which, in itself, is a very good prison, surrounds the jail-yard.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.—The necessity for a county infirmary was felt about 1827. Previous to that time, such persons as became county charges, were cared for in their respective townships, by officers called "overseers of the poor," who let out the contract for the keeping of each pauper, to the lowest bidder; such contract running one year. The conditions were that the mendicant should receive adequate food, comfortable clothing, and competent medical attendance. The county infirmary is situated two and a half miles north of Lancaster, and the farm contains one hundred and seventy acres of land. The first buildings were erected in 1828, and were of frame. In 1840, these were removed, and a two-story brick building placed on the same site. The dimensions of the new "poor-house" were then sufficient to accommodate the county poor, as well as provide a residence for the superintendent. From time to time thereafter, out-buildings were erected, the main building enlarged, and various accessories provided, the better to conduce to the welfare, and make the place more attractive to visitors. The present value of buildings and grounds, is about $17,000. The infirmary is under the control of three directors, whose tenure of office is three years, the term being so arranged that one new director is elected each year. The office of snperintendent of the infirmary is filled by this board, no time being fixed, the incumbent retaining his place solely by pleasure of the board. He resides in the institution, and has immediate charge of the inmates, attendants, and all properties belonging to the premises.

The annual expense of the institution, at present, is about $12,000. This does not include outside support, nor outside medical attendance; two items which, last year, amounted to about $1,000. A common school is maintained in the infirmary, in which the common English branches are taught by an inmate—the county incurring no expense therefor, other than that of the few books required. The number of inmates in the infirmary, February 1st, 1881, were: males, seventy; females, fifty-four; and of this number, there were twenty boys, and twelve girls. Of the whole number of inmates, there were thirty idiots, two blind, two epiliptics, and fifty-eight infirm. Eight were above the age of eighty, and sixteen were over seventy years. The expenses of the institution would be vastly increased but for the farming, stock raising, and fruit culture largely carried on by the inmates.

The City Hall, of Lancaster, is of brick, three stories high, and was built in 1859. It stands on the former site of the old Red Lodge, before mentioned, south side of Main Street and on the southeast part of the public square. The third story is the Hall of Charity Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. The lodge loaned money to the city, towards the erection of the building, conditionally that the city should provide the Odd Fellows with a suitable meeting place. For this the city receives a fixed rental. The second floor contains one room, which is called the City Hall, and is used for public meetings of various kinds. It has a stage and scenery. The hall has been a source of considerable revenue to the city. The front or north apartment of the lower story has been used as a post office, for twenty years. The middle division contains the Mayor's office and the city council chamber. The south part is set apart for the fire engine and hose. When first erected, the third floor of the building was pronounced unsafe. The ceiling sank, and examination showed that the girders and roof timbers were not well secured to the walls. Iron girders were used, and ten iron pillars set in the audience chamber, which averted the danger.

The old Market House, is situated on the west division of the public square, and was built in 1824. It is two stories high. The south room of the second story was used as city council chamber, until the erection of the City Hall, and for various other purposes. The north room was a Masonic Hall for many years, and is now used by a building association, for its weekly meetings. The lower rooms have always been used as a meat market, and the sheds and adjacent pavements, form the general market space. The regular markets have sometimes been suspended for a whole year, and the building has frequently been threatened with destruction, which, however, has not yet overtaken it.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS—PUBLIC MEN.

PROBATE JUDGES.—The probate court was first provided for by the new constitution, adopted June, 1851. Under the old constitution the functions of the probate court, were performed by the associate judges of the court of common pleas, and clerk of court. The following are the Probate Judges, for the county of Fairfield, in order of their succession:

Joel Rudibaugh, was elected in the fall of 1852; before his term expired, he resigned, and Jesse Lockner was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1854, Virgil E. Shaw was elected, serving three years. Succeeding him was Jesse Loehner, having been elected in 1857. He served three terms, in all 9 years. In 1866 Abraham Seifert was elected, and served until 1872, when William L. Rigby was elected, serving two terms. In 1878 he was succeeded by S. Theodore Shaeffer, who is at present filling the office. (1881.)

CLERKS OF COURT.—At its first session, Hugh Boyl was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, in 1803, and continued to serve in this capacity until 1833. when M. Z. Kreider was appointed in his place, serving until 1842, in all eight years. Jacob Rudibaugh was then appointed, and served until the adoption of the new constitution. in 1851.

By the provisions of the new constitution, the office of clerk of the court became elective, in place of appointing, as under the former constitution.

Martin Cragy was the first to be elected, serving one term, of three years. He was then suceeeded by John Rudibaugh, who also served three years. John C. Rainey, was the next elected and re-elected, serving in all six years. Jesse Vandemark succeeded him, serving, likewise, two terms. His successor was Charles F. Rainey, who served two terms. In October, 1875, George Graybill was elected, serving two terms, expiring with 1881.

Hugh Boyl continued to serve as clerk of the Supreme Court, until his death in 1841.

SHERIFFS.—Previous to the year 1824, there appears no definite way of fixing the exact order of successions, of the early sheriffs of Fairfield county. Of those, who are known to have served previous to that date, are George Sanderson and William Crook, but the date and the length of term cannot be given. From 1824 to 1881. the following are the successions, in order:

Edward B. Thompson, 1824-28; George D. Seits, 1828-32; Nathan Wetherby, 1832-34; Silas Tum, 1834-38; Thomas Edingfield, 1838-40; Samuel Ewing, 1840-44; Elias Perry, 1844-48; Oliver H. Perry, 1848-52; James Weaver, 1852-54; William Potter, 1854-56; Aaron Ebright,

1856-60; James Miller, 1860-64; Emanuel Shisler, 1864-68; John D. Jackson. 1868-72; William Bush, 1872-76; George Lee, 1876-80. In October, 1880, Hiram Shoemaker, was elected sheriff, and is now in office. (1881.)

TREASURERS.—The office of county treasurer was created in 1826. Previous to that time collectors of taxes were appointed by the county commissioners, from 1802-27. During that time, taxes were collected and paid over to treasurers, also appointed. They were, however, required to enter into bonds, with security. The names of the early treasurers cannot be given. Only those who have served since 1826.

Adam Weaver, 1826; Jacob Beck, 1830; Ewel Jefries, 1837; Asa Spurgeon, 1841; Jephtha Newkirk, 1845; Francis Lilly, 1849; Edward Graybill, 1853; Peter C. Bennadum, 1857; O. E. Davis, 1861; Bateman Beaty, 1863; Jacob Baker, 1867; Gilbert Schaeffer, 1871; Henry Martens, 1875; J. M. Hickel, 1879.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.—Not until 1823, do the names of surveyors appear in regular order, which are from that date as follows:

Samuel Carpenter, 1823-26; Solomon Shaw, 1826-42; J. Card, 1842-49; Gabriel Strunk, 1849-54; William Hamilton, 1854-56; Ezra S. Hannum, 1856-57: Frank H. Carpenter, 1857-69; Levi Hartzler, 1869-74; Ezra S. Hannum, 1874-76; Charles Boreland, Jr., 1876-80. He was then re-elected.

The foregoing records of Probate Judges, Clerks of Court, Sheriffs, Treasurers, and County Surveyors, is complete to 1881. In compiling the succession of other county officers, there have been so many difficulties met with, that to complete the list is impossible.

The files of the *Ohio Eagle*, between 1810-38, are wanting. From them the annual and biennial elections could have been shown. In the *Gazette* office the files are still more incomplete. The court house records are so voluminous and so miscellaneously disposed, as to well nigh defy re-search, back through the eighty years of the county's existence. County officers have however rendered important aid in facilitating the prosecution of the search. The files of the *Eagle*, from 1838, are complete, with the exception of one volume, and a few mutilations. The following lists are authentic:

COUNTY AUDITORS.—Samuel Carpenter, 1820-28; Thomas U. White, 1828-32; Henry C. Wilder, 1832-37; John C. Castle, 1837-44; Alfred McVeigh, 1844-48; William L. Jefries, 1848-54; James W. Towson, 1854-56; A. J. Dildine, 1856-60; William Robinson, 1860-64; William Shopp, 1864-68. Here a change in the law, extended the time of the incoming Auditor, from February to the following November. Lonis A. Blaire, the successor of Mr. Shopp, was elected to the two terms succeeding, and under the new law held the office four years and eight months, until November, 1873, when John C. Hite was elected, and served four years, until 1877. The new law now requires three years for a term. Ephriam K. Akers was elected, his first term expiring in 1880, being re-elected, his second term will end November, 1883.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.—William Irwin, 1838–44; Washington Van Ham, 1844–46; Emanuel Giesy, 1846–48; William R. Rankin, 1848–52; Virgil E. Shaw, 1852–54; Alfred Williams, 1854–56; James W. Stinchcomb, 1856–60; William T. Wise, 1860–62; Tallman Stough,

1862–66; William A. Schultz, 1866–70; John G. Reeves, 1870–76; Thomas H. Dolson, 1876–80; John McCormick, 1880,until his death in 1882.

COUNTY RECORDERS.—William Gruber, 1830, succeeded by Henry Miers. At the expiration of his term, 1837,William L. King was elected, and served until 1848. Then John K. Baker, 1848–49; Abraham Seifert, 1849–52; E. C. Hannum, 1852–56; Abraham Seifert, 1856–64; Timothy Fishbaugh, 1864–81.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN 1881.—Probate Judge, S. Theodore Shaeffer; Clerk of the Court, George Graybill; Sheriff, Hiram Shumaker; Prosecuting Attorney, John McCormick; Auditor, Ephraim K. Akers; Treasurer, J. M. Hickle; Recorder, Timothy Fishbaugh; Surveyor, Charles Boreland, jr.; Coroner, Thomas R. Tarpy; Commissioners, W. McClenegan, William Fink, Henry Langle.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1882.—Prosecuting Attorney, Daniel T. Clover; Auditor, Benjamin F. Dum; Sheriff, H. H. Shoemaker; Surveyor, Charles F. Boreland; Coroner, Simpson Sturgeon; Recorder, Charles W. Parido; Treasurer, John W. Hickle; Clerk, William H. Wolfe; Probate Judge, S. F. Shaeffer.

JUDGES OF COURT.—At the opening of the first Court of Common Pleas, for Fairfield county, on the second Tuesday of May, 1803, Judge Wylys Silliman was the presiding Judge. In April, 1805, Robert F. Slaughter was on the bench, and, in 1807, Hon. Leven Belt. In the journal proceedings, we find that William Wilson was Judge from 1809–19; John A. McDowell, 1820–23. In 1834, Gustavus Swan, who presided until 1839. The journal is signed variously by McDowell, Swan, Augustus, and Grimke. In 1839, Alexander H. Keith presided until 1851, when Henry C. Whitman was elected, serving until 1861, at which time he resigned, and Philoman B. Ewing was appointed, to fill his unexpired term. In 1862, Philadelph Van Trump was elected, and continued on the bench until elected to Congress, in 1867. Silas H. Wright was then elected to the judgeship. In 1879, John S. Friesner, of Logan, was elected to this bench.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The first judicial authority of Fairfield county was that of the Court of "Quarter Sessions," first organized in January, 1801, with Emanuel Carpenter, senior, as presiding Justice, Nathaniel Wilson, senior, David Vanmeter, and Samuel Carpenter, associates.

The session was first held in a log school-house. A sheriff, by the name of Samuel Kratzer, was appointed, and sworn by the bench. A jury was also impanneled and sworn, called a "jury of inquest," and composed of the following named persons: James Converse, Abraham Wather, Jeremiah Conaway, Arthur Teal, Conrad Fetter, Robert McMurty, Samuel Coats, Abraham Funk, Thomas Cissina, Amasa Delanoe, John McMullen, Edward Teal, David Reese, and Barnabus Golden; no indictments were found, and the jury were discharged.

Two attorneys were sworn, William Creighton and Alexander White.

Three county commissioners were appointed, Nathaniel Wilson, jr., Jacob Vanmeter, and James Denny.

In the proceedings of the Quarter Session the following record appears:

"Ordered, That a road be surveyed from the town of Fairfield, to the head of the muddy prairie." Lancaster was probably meant by "the town of Fairfield." The survey was made by Hugh Boyl.

The first mortgage, of which any record appears, was recorded by this Court of Quarter Sessions, for John Cleves Symmes, to Benjamin Murphy, for the purchase of one hundred acres of land, for which the payment was to be made in six years, with six per cent interest.

This paper is dated August 19, 1801, and the sum contracted to be paid was two thousand dollars. The figures given are probably erroneous, as twenty dollars an acre was not likely paid for wild lands at that early day.

First Election.—October 12, 1802, two members of the Constitutional Convention were chosen by popular election, to frame a Constitution for the State of Ohio. This was the first election held in the county of Fairfield. The two chosen were Emanuel Carpenter, senior, and Henry Abrams, the former receiving two hundred and twenty eight, and the latter one hundred and eighty-one votes.

Court of Common Pleas.—The proceedings of the first Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Fairfield, were entered in a small blank book, of two hundred and thirty-one pages. The paper is coarse, of a dull white color, and unruled. The first dates are in 1803. Some of the entries would appear odd now. These records run through a period of six years, from 1803–9. There are no dates given to the entries, other than they are a part of the proceedings of the March term, or the June term, etc., and called "Minutes of the proceedings" of the Court of Common Pleas "of Fairfield county."

At the opening of the first term is written: "Before ——— Silliman, Esquire, President." The first Grand Jury were: David Reese, Joseph Hunter, Henry Mesner, Jacob Lamb, John McMean, Thomas Cisne, Frederick Teather, Thomas McCall, Joseph Work, James Black, John Shepler, John Mills, and David Shellenbarger.

A detailed statement of the proceedings of the court, through the first six years, would scarcely be interesting. Still, the docket presents a large number of civil cases, taking into consideration the population at that age of the country. Licenses were granted for keeping taverns, in several places, which contained a permit to sell intoxicating, or spirituous liquors.

Several cases of assault and battery were tried, and either acquitted, or fined. A number of men were fined for selling intoxicating liquors without license. Estates of deceased persons, orphans, and guardianships, received attention.

Free White Male Inhabitants.—During the early years of Ohio, the words, "Free white male inhabitants," entered into her legal forms, as also the word "Redemptionist." Redemptionists being a class of persons, who, in emigrating, from foreign countries to the United States, who had not the means of paying their passage, were, upon arriving in this country, sold to the highest bidder, or to one who paid their passage, for a specified period of service. These persons were termed redemptionists, and could not claim citizenship, until the redemption price was paid, by the expiration of their term of service, at which time they became free. Hence, the form "free white male inhabitants,"

At an early day there were a few redemptionists in Fairfield county. These forms have long since been obsolete, in the United States, as to the white race.

In December, 1803, in establishing the basis of representation, the number of "free white male inhabitants" within the county of Fairfield, was found to be 1,050 above the age of twenty-one years, and in 1807, 2,166 of the same class of citizens.

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR.—The votes cast in Fairfield county, for Governor, from, and including, the years 1806–81, has a political as well as a numerical significance. They are as follows:

In 1806, for Edward Tiffin, without opposition, 327 votes; in 1808 three candidates were in nomination, Samuel Huntington, 973, Thomas Worthington, 192, and Thomas Kirker, three votes; in 1810, Return J. Meigs, 335, Thomas Worthington, 738 votes; in 1812, Return J. Meigs, 241, Thomas Scott, 1,213 votes; in 1814, Thomas Worthington, 945, O. Looker, 176; in 1816, Thomas Worthington, 1,059, James Dunlap, 878 votes; in 1818, Ethan H. Brown, 1,535, James Dunlap, 239; in 1820, Ethan H. Brown, 1,794, Jeremiah Morrow, 33, William Harrison, 35 votes; in 1822, Jeremiah Morrow, 87, Allen Trimble, 32, William Irvin, 1,819; in 1824, Jeremiah Morrow, 1,369, Allen Trimble, 1,157; in 1826, Allen Trimble, 2,609, John Bigger, 5, Alexander Campbell, 14, Benjamin Tappin, 2; in 1828, Allen Trimble, 1,234, John W. Campbell, 2,076; in 1830, Duncan McArthur, 1,035, Robert Lucas, 1,819; in 1832, the Presidential vote was as follows:

In 1832, Andrew Jackson, 2,648, Henry Clay, 1,274, Wirt, (Antimason), 2 votes. In 1834 for Governor: Robert Lucas, (Democrat) 2,024, James Finley, (Whig) 1,349. In 1836 for President, Martin Van Buren, (Dem.) 2,906, William H. Harrison, (Whig) 1,846 votes. In 1838, for Governor, Wilson Shannon, (Dem.) 2,717. Joseph Vance (Whig) 1,633 votes.

In 1840, Thomas Corwin, (Whig) 2,421. Wilson Shannon, (Dem.) 3,411 votes. In 1842, Wilson Shannon, (Dem.) 3,212, Thomas Corwin, (Whig) 2,037. In 1844, Mordecai Bartley, (Whig) 2,402. David Tod, (Dem.) 3,584 votes.

In 1846, William Bebb, (Whig) 2,116, David Tod, (Dem.) 2,931. In 1848, John B. Weller, (Dem.) 3,573, Seabury Ford, (Whig) 2,266. In 1850, Reuben Wood, (Dem.) 3,232, William Johnson, (Whig) 2,098 votes. In 1852, Reuben Wood, (Dem.) 2,042, Samuel F. Vinton, (Whig) 1,736, Samuel Lewis, (Abolitionist) 2 votes. In 1853, (New Constitution) William Medill, (Dem.) 2,803, Nelson Barrere, (Whig) 1,157 votes. In 1855, William Medill, (Dem.) 2,614, Allen Trimble, (Knownothing) 52, Salmon P. Chase, (Rep.) 2,474. In 1856, (voted for "Attorney General," this year.) Christopher P. Wolcut, (Rep.) 1,631, Samuel Hart, (Dem.) 3,095, John M. Bush, (Knownothing), 581. In 1857, for Governor, Salmon P. Chase, (Rep.) 1,281, Henry Payne, (Dem.) 2,917, P. Van Trump, (Knownothing,) 357 votes. In 1859, William Dennison, (Rep.) 1,394, Rufus P. Ranney, (Dem.) 2,821 votes.

In 1861, David Tod, (Rep.) 2,137, Hugh J. Jewett, (Dem.) 3,119 votes. In 1863, John Brough, (Rep.) 2,790, Clement L. Vallandigham, (Dem.) 3,478. In 1865, Jacob D. Cox, (Rep.) home vote, 2,328

army vote, 23, total 2,351. George W. Morgan, (Dem.) home vote' 3,393, army vote, 1, total 3,394. In 1867, R. B. Hayes, (Rep.) 2,056 Allen G. Thurman, (Dem.) 3,940. In 1868, for President, U. S. Grant, (Rep.) 2,439, Horatio Seymour, (Dem.) 4,076.

In 1870 for Governor, R. B. Hayes, (Rep.) 2,144, G. H. Pendleton, (Dem.) 3,831 votes. In 1873 for Governor, Edward Noyes, (Rep.) 2,074, William Allen, (Dem.) 3,551. In 1877 R. M. Bishop, (Dem.) 4,154, W. H. West, (Rep.) 2,417. In 1879, Charles Foster, (Rep.) 2,933. Thomas Ewing, (Dem.) 4,883 votes. Gideon T. Stewart, 11, A. Sanders Piatt, 1. In 1881, Chas. Foster, 2,656, John W. Bookwalter, 4,348, Abraham R. Ludlow, 221, John Seitz, 4.

Public Men of Fairfield County.—This county has furnished one United States Senator, Thomas Ewing, who was first elected in 1831, to fill the vacancy, caused by the resignation of Thomas Corwin, filling the vacancy until 1837. He was again senator from 1850 to 1851.

Congress Representatives.—The following are the names of men who have been elected to the house of representatives in congress, from Fairfield county, since the state of Ohio was admitted into the Union, 1802 to 1873. Since that time this district has been represented by men from other counties of the district to which Fairfield has from time to time been assigned.

Philoman Beecher, from 1817–21, served his first term and his second from 1823–29. William Irvin, 1829–33. John Chaney, 1833–39. William Medill, 1839–43. Thomas V. Edwards, 1847–48. Charles D. Martin, 1839–81. Philadelph Van Trump, 1867–73.

Governors.—Fairfield has furnished but one governor of Ohio. William Medill was elected lieutenant-governor in 1851, his term commencing January 1, 1852. During the later part of his term he acted in the capacity of governor, and in 1853 was elected governor, serving one term.

Judges of supreme court.—Three Fairfield county men have aspired to the supreme bench for the district of Ohio. The first being William Irvin, and served during the early years of the county. Charles R. Sherman was elected in 1823, to fill the vacancy, made by the resignation, August 11th of that year. Mr. Sherman remained on the bench until the time of his death, at Lebanon, O., in 1829. Hocking H. Hunter, was elected supreme judge in 1851, but resigned before taking his seat.

Ohio legislature.—The following have been the members of the Ohio Legislature from 1808 to 1882, complete with dates of election:

Representatives, 1808—Justice Owens and Elijah B. Merwin.

1809—Thomas Swearingen and Thomas Ijams.

1810—the same.

1811—Thomas Ijams and Richard Hooker.

1812—Richard Hooker and Nathaniel Wilson, sr., and George Ney, sr.

1813—Emanuel Carpenter and Benjamin Smith.

1814—Benj. Smith, Richard Hooker and John Leist.

1815—the same.

1816—John Leist, Jacob Claypool and Jacob Catherlin.

1817—Daniel Smith, Robert F. Slaughter and John Leist.
1818—Daniel Smith, John Leist and Jacob Claypool.
1819—Robert F. Slaughter and John Leist.
1820—William Trimble and Valentine Reber.
1821—Robert F. Slaughter and George Sanderson.
1822—George Sanderson and Jacob Claypool.
1823—George Sanderson and Robert F. Slaughter.
1824—John Leist and Robert F. Slaughter.
1825—George Sanderson and William W. Irwin.
1826-27—Wm. W. Irvin and Samuel Spangler.
1828—Samuel Spangler and John Chaney.
1829—John Chaney and David Ewing.
1830—David Ewing and John Chaney.
1831—David Ewing and Samuel Spangler.
1832—David Ewing and M Z. Kreider.
1833—Joseph Stukey and John M. Creed.
1835—William Medill and John M. Creed.
1836-37—William Medill and John Graybill.
1838—John Brough.
1839—Lewis Hite.
1840—Charles Brough.
1841—William McClung.
1842—John Chaney and William McClung.
1843—Jacob Green and Joseph Stukey.
1844-45—David H. Swartz and Andrew Foust.
1846-47—Salmon Shaw and David Lyle.
1848-49—Daniel Keller.
1850—Christian Baker.

In 1851, the new constitution was adopted, providing for the election of members on the alternate years, the first election taking place in the fall of 1851, the legislature meeting the first Monday in January, of alternate years.

1852—Christian Baker.
1854—Samuel H. Porter.
1856—John Chaney and David Lyle.
1858—B. W. Carlisle and T. W. Bigomy.
1860—B. W. Carlisle.
1862—J. C. Jefries.
1864—Edson B. Olds.
1866-68—U. C. Butler.
1870—George S. Baker and Jesse Leohner.
1872—Jesse Leohner.
1874—George S. Baker.
1876—A. Seifert.
1878—A. Seifert.
1880—Robert Sharp.

In the list of senators, which here follows, the names of citizens of Fairfield county, only, appear. When this county has formed a part of a senatorial district, members have, sometimes, been chosen from other counties.

SENATORS.—1808—Elnathan Schofield.

1809—Jacob Burton and Elnathan Schofield.
1810—William Trimble and Robert F. Slaughter.
1811—Robert F. Slaughter and William Trimble.
1812–17—William Trimble.
1818–19—Richard Hooker.
1820–21–22—Elnathan Schofield.
1823—John Creed.
1824–25—Jacob Claypool.
1826–31—Robert F. Slaughter.
1832–41—Samuel Spangler.
1844–45—John Chaney.
1848–49—H. C. Whitman.
1850—Andrew Foust.
1856—John T. Brazee.
1858–60—Newton Schleich.
1862—Alfred McVeigh.
1864—J. M. Connell.
1870–72—Michael A. Daugherty.
1878–80—B. W. Carlisle.

In 1842–43, Nelson Franklin, of Pickaway county, was state senator, for the district of Fairfield and Pickaway.

In 1846–47, Dr. Edward B. Olds, of Pickaway, was senator from the same district.

After the adoption of the new constitution, in 1851, Fairfield was associated with Hocking and Athens counties, in the redistricting.

In 1852–54, Lot L. Smith, of Athens, was chosen senator for the new district.

In 1866–69, W. R. Golden, of Athens, was senator for the same district.

In 1874–76, Robert C. Reece, of Hocking, was the member from Fairfield, Hocking and Athens; after which B. W. Carlisle, of Fairfield, was elected, serving from 1878 to 1881.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### BENCH AND BAR.

From an early date, Lancaster has justly been distinguished for the intelligence and respectability of its bar, ranking, at least, with the best in the state. In 1841, Thomas Ewing was at the summit of his legal career. Lancaster, at that time, was the home of other distinguished members of the bar, viz: John T. Brazee, Hocking H. Hunter, William Irvin, Henry Stanberry, Charles Boreland, Jesse B. Hart, Wm. I. Reece, William Medill, Philadelph Van Trump, and William Slade, besides several younger members, who left before establishing a legal reputation.

During the year 1840 William Irvin, one of the leading members, was stricken with paralysis, which, in time, terminated in death.

Of the legal members mentioned above, but one survives at writing (1881)—William I. Reece, still residing in Lancaster, in feeble health. William Slader who went to Europe many years ago, is possibly living, although reported dead.

Every member of the present bar of Lancaster, entered the profession since 1841, and all, with the exception of W. C. Gaston, studied law here.

Henry C. Whitman came from Washington City, in the spring of 1841, and entered the office of William Medill as partner. At that time, Medill was a member of Congress.

Mr. Whitman was, originally, from Maine. He was a man of more than average ability as a lawyer, and rapidly arose to distinction at the bar. In 1848–49, he was elected to a seat in the Ohio Senate, from Fairfield county district, under the old constitution, thus serving two terms. In 1852, under the new constitution, he was elected Common Pleas Judge, serving until 1850, when he resigned, and P. B. Ewing was appointed to fill out his unexpired term. Shortly after his resignation, he removed to Cincinnati, where he resumed the practice of law, and still resides.

John S. Brazee studied law with his father, John T. Brazee, and has since risen to the distinction of an advocate of good ability. He was a member of a late board selected to modify the laws of Ohio, an arduous labor, requiring over three years for its completion. His law partner is H. C. Drinkle.

John M. Connell has been a member of the bar for about thirty years. His great forte as an advocate lies in presenting the strong point of evidence to the jury. He is an industrious student, and thoroughly acquainted with books and references.

Michael A. Daugherty is a young man, just entering the profession. He studied law with his partner, John D. McCormick.

General Thomas Ewing inherited his father's comprehension, forcible brain, and excels him in forensic ability. He has not, how-

ever, attained his eminence at the bar, as he has directed his attention more to railroads, coal-fields, and the rostrum, during the last twenty years. He is a lawyer of great ability, especially in a difficult suit.

Kinnis Fritter is a lawyer of twenty years practice. He is industrious, and gives close and careful attention to his business.

W. C. Gaston has few superiors as an advocate, having been in the profession over twenty years, but a member of the Lancaster bar only three years, coming from Steubenville to this place, having previously practiced a few years in the west.

David Stalter, formerly a citizen of Perry county, but a resident of Fairfield county for more than twenty years, came from the farm, entering the law profession in the middle of life. Nevertheless, he has succeeded.

The firm of Hite & Dolson was established three years ago. Mr. Dolson filled the position of prosecuting attorney, four years, with distinguished ability.

Samuel H. Kistler commenced the practice of law in Lancaster in 1860.

The firm of Martin & McNiell stands high in the profession. Chas. D. Martin, the senior partner, studied his profession in Lancaster, and has practiced many years. As a manager of complicated and intricate suits, he has few equals. John B. McNiell, the junior partner, is a son of Doctor Robert McNiell, one of the early physicians of Lancaster.

John G. Reeves, a man of ten or fifteen years practice at the bar, giving his work earnest attention, was elected prosecuting attorney three times, serving from 1870–76.

Virgil E. Shaw studied law, in Lancaster, thirty years ago. He was prosecuting attorney from 1852 to 1854, and then elected probate judge, filling this office three years. His death occurred recently.

William A. Shultz has been a member of the bar for years, serving as prosecuting attorney four years, being first elected in 1866, and re-elected in 1868.

Talman Slough was prosecuting attorney from 1862 to 1866. Before the court he is careful and concise in the management of his cases.

George L. Seitz is among the oldest members of the Lancaster bar and one of its successful attorneys. He studied law in Lancaster, spent several years in Chicago, and has filled positions at Washington.

Joseph S. Seitz, the son of a wealthy farmer of Fairfield county, studied law in Lancaster, and has been practicing successfully for six years.

P. B. Ewing, the eldest son of Hon. Thomas Ewing, was, for a time, on the Common Pleas Bench. A large part of his time is devoted to banking, and other outside pursuits.

E. P. Cartmell was formerly rector of St. John's Episcopal church; afterwards teacher in Lancaster, from which he entered the legal profession.

George W. Alfred studied law in Lancaster. After his admission to the bar, he settled in Logan, where he practiced for fifteen or twenty years. In 1880, he again settled in Lancaster.

David T. Clover, after teaching a school and educating himself in the profession, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Lancaster.

John G. Ewing, son of Hon P. B. Ewing, was admitted to the bar, in 1880, and the spring of 1881 was elected city solicitor.

Edward F. Hunter is the eldest son of the late Hon. Hocking H. Hunter. He studied law with his father. After practicing twenty years in California, he returned to Lancaster and entered his father's office as partner.

John D. McCormick, served as city mayor two years. In the fall of 1880, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county of Fairfield. He died suddenly in September, 1881.

William Hackett, Wm. Davidson, A. R. Eversole, W. T. McClennigan, Charles W. McCleary, J. R. Shellenberger, are young lawyers of Lancaster, who have been admitted to the bar within the last three or four years. In 1879, Mr. McCleary was elected Justice of the Peace for Lancaster township, which he resigned after filling the office one year.

Charles F. Schaeffer, an old member of the Lancaster bar, commenced practicing thirty years ago. He has however given much of his time to other pursuits.

The Lancaster bar, in 1841, was said to be unsurpassed in the State of Ohio. The members at that time, have since passed away, and younger ones now fill their places.

Judge Wright, a native of Hocking county, was a lawyer of Logan, at the time of his election to the judgeship, in 1867.

Judge Friesner, a native of Hocking county, but a resident of Logan, was practicing law there, when elected to the Common Pleas Bench, in 1879.

George W. Graybill, clerk of the court, was born and raised within two miles of Lancaster, and is a son of Samuel Graybill, deceased.

The present sheriff, Hiram Shoemaker, is a native of Berne township, this county.

Hocking H. Hunter, was born near Lancaster, August, 1801 and died at his residence in Lancaster, February 4, 1872, in his seventy first year. He was a son of Joseph Hunter, the first white man that built a cabin in the Hocking Valley, where he located with his family, April, 1798. Mr. Hunter was in every respect a selfmade man. The son of a pioneer, in moderate circumstances, he had to contend with the privations and hardships inevitable to frontier life, in the wilderness. His early education was limited. He mastered all these hardships and difficulties, obtained a good education and taught such schools as the country then could afford. From a humble start and meager facilities, he worked his way to fortune and fame. In all the affairs of life he maintained the reputation of a man of stern integrity of character, and scrupulously honest. He early choose the profession of law, in which he became eminent, not only in this county, but throughout the state. At one time he was elected to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, but resigned before taking his seat. At another time he declined being Governor. So far as known, his life was unstained, preferring the duties of his profession to the political honor bestowed upon him. His companion, who survives him, is the daughter of Mr. Mattock.

Of his family now living, three sons and three daughters, Edward F. Hunter, attorney, of Lancaster, is his oldest son.

Philadelph Van Trump, familiarly known as Col. Van Trump, was born in Lancaster, in 1811, or 1812. The advantages of the day were limited. In his youth he received an ordinary pioneer log cabin school education. He was at one time connectedwith the Lancaster press, when a young man, after which he turned his attention to law, and attained a high position at the Lancaster bar, where for several years he was a partner of Henry Stanberry. In 1862, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, filling this position until he was elected to Congress, in 1867. He served six years in Congress. In 1873, being in poor health, he declined the fourth term. In 1876 he died. Mr. Van Trump, was a law student of Philomon Beecher, also his son-in-law, marrying his youngest daughter, Louisa.

Henry Stanberry was for more than thirty years a distinguished member of the Lancaster bar. Settling in Lancaster in 1832, he married Elizabeth Beecher, oldest daughter of Philomon Beecher. After her death, in 1845, he married a daughter of William K. Bond, of Chillicothe.

Mr. Stanberry, as a lawyer, had few superiors. He practiced in the adjoining counties, and in the courts of the United States. He was the peer of Ewing, Hunter and Brazee. As a pleader, he was eloquent and forcible. In politics he was a leading Whig of Fairfield county, until 1850, when he joined the Democrats. In 1866 he accepted the appointment of Attorney General for the United States, as a member of President Johnson's cabinet. He was, previous to this, for a number of years, Attorney General of Ohio.

In 1864, he removed to Cincinnati and established a suburban house, on the Kentucky side of the river. His death occurred in New York, in June or July, 1881, at the age of eighty years. A good story is told of Mr. Stanberry, which is worth the telling.

A man accused of horse stealing was arraigned before the court and had no council. Mr. Stanberry was assigned to defend the accused. There being no private room, he took his client, by permission, to the rear of the building, for consultation. He asked the man if he had stolen the horse. The prisoner said he expected they'd prove it on him. Stanberry asked him how long it would take him to run to that woods, some three hundred yard soff. He thought he could make it in about one minute. "Try it," Stanberry said. After the thief had been some time out of sight in the dense woods, Mr. Stanberry returned alone to the court room. "Where is your client?" queried the court. "I have cleared him," council replied.

John Garaghty, the oldest son of Michael Garaghty, former cashier of the old Lancaster, Ohio, Bank, was a lawyer of ability, and for many years a partner of H. H. Hunter. He was not a brilliant man, but a sound lawyer. He served as mayor of the town in 1848-49. Twenty years ago he removed to the vicinity of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he still resides.

Wm. Slade, the son of Governor Slade of Vermont, settled in Lancaster, about 1834 or '5. He acquired a good practice in the law. In 2850, or near that time, he removed to Cleveland. After taking a tour through Europe, he returned to Cleveland.

Charles Boreland and Jesse B. Hart, were for a number of years

law partners in Lancaster, in 1835-50. Mr. Hart removed to California in 1850; Mr. Boreland retired from the practice.

William W. Irvin, Washington Van Ham, Emanuel Giesy, William R. Rankin, Adison Shaw, Alfred Williams, James W. Stinchcomb, Alfred McVeigh, and William T. Wise, respectively, practiced law in the Fairfield County Court from 1838-60. Of this number, W. Van Ham, W. R. Rankin, Alfred Williams and Adison Shaw, only survive. (1881).

Hon. William Medill, came from the state of Delaware, and opened a law office, in Lancaster, in 1832. He early acquired the confidence of the people, and rose to distinction. He was a Democrat, and an ambitious politician. He was three times elected to the Ohio legislature, (lower house.) In 1838-41, he was elected member of the lower house of the National Legislature, serving four years. He occupied the position of Indian agent, at Washington; and in 1860. held the office of first Comptroller of the Treasury. In the fall of 1852, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, of Ohio, and acted as Governor, the latter part of the term. In 1854 he was chosen Governor of Ohio, by the popular vote, and served two years. He was unmarried, and at his death in 1865, left a large estate, which he disposed of by will.

William I. Reese, settled in Lancaster at an early day, and was for a number of years, an efficient and popular member of Lancaster bar. He filled municipal positions in the affairs of the city, besides devoting a portion of his time to merchandizing. He married the oldest sister of General and Secretary Sherman.

Several years since, Mr. Reese became partially paralyzed, wholly unfitting him for active life. He is feeble and aged.

William Irvin was one of Lancaster's first lawyers. For a short time he was Judge of the Court. He continued to practice law until 1840. From 1829-33 he was a member of Congress. In 1839 or '40 he was stricken with paralysis, and died in 1843, at his home, one mile south of town.

Robert F. Slaughter, among the first settlers of Lancaster, practiced law in the first courts of the county. In 1805-6, he was Judge of the Common Pleas Bench. After retiring from the judgeship, he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly of Ohio, in 1817-19-21-23-24. October, 1846, he died, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Philoman Beecher, one of Lancaster's early attorneys, was in Congress ten years. First elected in 1817, his last term expiring in 1829. His death occurred in 1839.

John M. Creed began the practice of law in 1831. He was an able orator, and a success at the bar. Three times he was elected to the Legislature, 1833-35. The last term he was Speaker of the House. He died in 1847 or '48.

William Pitt Creed, was a brother of John M. Creed. He began the practice of law in 1835. As a speaker, he possessed extraordinary power. His death occurred about the close of the southern war, 1865.

Judge Charles Sherman was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, May 26, 1788. In 1810 he was admitted to the bar, the same year marrying

Mary Hoyt, of Norwalk. In the following year he came to Lancaster with his wife and infant child, and commenced the practice of law. Their journey from their New England home was weary and beset with hardships, exposure and danger, being obliged to journey the greater part of the distance on horse back, carrying the baby on a pillow before them. The little boy carried thus was the late Hon. Charles Taylor Sherman, United States district judge, of the northern district of Ohio.

Charles Sherman was elected by the legislature to the bench of the Supreme Court, in 1823; here he remained over six years, when death called him to a higher work. His death occurring at Lebanon, Ohio, while attending court, June 24, 1829. He was but forty-one years of age. Mary Hoyt Sherman, survived him many years. Their tombs are in the cemetery, east of Lancaster.

Judge Sherman was the father of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, and Hon. John Sherman, now of the United States Senate(1881,) also, Mrs. W. J. Reece, of Lancaster, as well as other sons and daughters, not here mentioned.

John Trafford Brazee was born in the State of New York, the place of his birth being Hinsdale, Columbiana county, December 24, 1800. Regarding the humble origin of his early life, his career has been attended with unbounded success.

When a mere child he was left an orphan; he had one brother older than himself, and a sister, younger; for a time he and his sister were taken care of by their grandmother.

He acquired his education in the Ohio University at Athens, and studied law with Joseph Dana, one of the professors in the university. After his admission to the bar, he opened an office and commenced practice in the town of Gallipolis.

During his course at the university, he accepted a proposition, (the solicitation of Thomas Ewing,) to teach a six months' term of school in Lancaster, at $200.00 for the term. During his stay in this place, he formed the acquaintance of Mary Jane Schofield, daughter of Judge Schofield, to whom he was married in November, 1829. He practiced his profession in Gallipolis until 1833, when he removed to Lancaster.

For a period of nearly thirty years he was a member of the Lancaster bar, practicing also in other counties. In 1855, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and, during the session of 1856 and 1857, took active part in the perfecting of an act, providing for the establishment of the "Bank of Ohio."

He possessed a taste for agricultural pursuits, to which he gradually directed his attention. During the last years of his life, he withdrew from the law business and gave his time to the management of his farm.

In 1878, under his dictation, a sketch of his life was written, and published in the Lancaster *Gazette*, shortly after his death, October 27, 1880. From its paragraphs we find the following accounts, which we quote for our readers:

"In his tenth year he was left under the care of a man by the name of Lane," who, to use Mr. Brazee's terms, "was an ignorant, high-tempered, profane, stupid man, and his wife no better."

"At the end of two years of hard work, scanty provisions and clothing, he was taken away by his grandfather. From that time he lived at different places, earning small sums of money at anything he could get to do. At one time, working for a blacksmith; another time, selling ginger bread; then a clerk in a small establishment; at length he saved a small sum of money, and, at the age of fifteen, he went to Hudson in search of employment. After clerking six months in Canandugua, he concluded to come to Ohio, and, with the assistance of two of his employers, who gave him $25.00 each, he started on his journey, in company with a tailor and tin peddler; they came by water to Wheeling, and from there to Cincinnati; remaining there but a single day, he started on foot for Williamsburg; here he obtained employment, as assistant to the clerk of the court, for fifteen dollars a month; obtaining board for five dollars a month. While filling this position, he was inspired with the idea of becoming a lawyer. He was recommended to go to Athens; this he did at once, walking most of the way. Here he entered the school, earning his way by teaching and assisting the clerk of the court."

Hon. Thomas Ewing was born December 28, 1789, near West Liberty, Ohio county, West Virginia. His father, George Ewing, was reduced in pecuniary circumstances, from selling his property in Cumberland county, New Jersey, for which he received, in payment, continental script, then at par, but shortly after, worthless. After this misfortune he moved west, and settled on a small farm near West Liberty. In April, 1792, the family removed, and settled at the mouth of Ohio Creek, on the Muskingum. They moved soon again, and settled in what is now Athens county.

In the meantime Thomas was taken back to West Liberty, for the purpose of attending school, he then being eight years old; here he remained seven months. He had previously been taught to read by his sister, while the family were staying at the block-house, at "Olive Green," a refuge from hostile Indians. The Bible being about the only book the block-house could afford, he read much in it, causing him to be named "The Bishop."

His home on Federal Creek, Athens county, was in a wilderness, seventeen miles west of the frontier. Here, for three years, the family was deprived of all intercourse with human beings. During this time, Mr. Ewing's library consisted of "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Fool of Quality," and the Bible.

In 1800, several other families having settled in the vicinity of the Ewings, a school was opened, in which Thomas studied the rudiments of English grammar under Charles Cutler and Moses Everett, two graduates of Cambridge College.

In a published letter of Mr. Ewing's, found in Walker's History of Athens County, he gives the following:

"My father settled in what is now Ames township, Athens county, early in 1798. There were a few families settled on or near the present city of Athens; but no roads, or even pathways, led to them; the distance was about twelve miles. There was also an old pioneer settler, encamped at the mouth of Federal Creek, ten miles away. This, as far as I know, comprised the population statistics, of what is now

Athens county. I do not know the date of what is called 'No. 5, in Cooley's settlement, but it was early.

"At this time of my father's removal, I was with my aunt, Mrs. Morgan, near West Liberty, Virginia, going to school, then near nine years old. In May, 1798, my uncle brought me home. We descended the Ohio River, in a flat boat, to Little Hocking, then came along a dim foot-path, some ten or fifteen miles, stopping over night at Dailey's camp. I was tired, and slept well on a bear skin bed which the rough old dame spread for me. In the morning my uncle engaged the son of our host, a boy about eighteen, to pilot us.

"I was now at my home, and fairly an inceptive citizen of the future Athens county. The young savage, (our pilot,) was much impressed with some of the rude implements of civilization, which he saw my brother using, and expressed the opinion, that with an axe and augur a man could make everything he wanted, except a gun and bullet moulds. My brother was engaged in making some bedsteads. He had also finished a table, in the manufacture of which, he had also used an adze to smooth the plank, which he split in good width, from straight grained trees.

"Transportation was exceedingly difficult, and our furniture, of the rudest kind, composed of articles of the first necessity.

Our kitchen utensils were the big kettle, little kettle, bakeoven, frying pan and pot. The latter had a small hole in the bottom, which was mended with a button, keyed with a nail through the eye, on the outside of the pot. We had no table furniture that would break, little of any kind. Our meat consisted of bear or raccoon, with venison and wild turkey cooked together, and seasoned to the taste, then cut up in morsels and placed in the center of the table. Whilst the younger members of the family, armed with sharpened sticks, helped themselves about as well as with four tined forks, great care was taken in selecting wholesome sticks, as sassafras, spice bush, hazel and hickory; sometimes the children were allowed to cut with the butcher knife, their slices from the fresh bear's meat, and venison, and stick them alternately on a sharpened spit, and roast before a fire. This made a royal dish. Bears, deer and raccoon remained in abundance until replaced by herds of swine. The great west would have settled slowly without corn and hogs.

We had wild fruit of several varieties very abundant. There was a sharp ridge quite near my father's home, on which I had selected four or five service, or Juniper bushes, that I could easily climb, and kept watch of them, until they should get fully ripe. At a proper time, I went with my sister to gather them; but a bear had been in advance of me. The limbs of the bushes were brought down to the trunk, like a folded umbrella, and the berries all gone.

The first year I was a lonely boy. My brother was eleven years older than myself, and my sister could not always be with me in the woods among the rocks and caves.

A small spaniel dog was my daily companion. I was the reader of the family, but we had but few books, one besides "Watt's Psalms and Hymns," that being, "the vicar of Wakefield," which was by me almost committed to memory.

Space will not permit to follow Mr. Ewing's career throughout, as he gives it. His father was never able, to give him more than a fair common school education, but Thomas, by his diligence, in earning small sums of money in various ways, at length entered the University at Athens, where he graduated; chose the profession of law; came to Lancaster in 1815, and entered the office of Philoman Beecher, as a law student. Two brief anecdotes of his life may here be permitted.

At one time, when he was chopping wood in the forest, a pioneer Methodist preacher came along. By a recent rain the stream to be crossed was swollen. The missionary was afraid to attempt to ford it. Mr. Ewing, being a young man, strong and tall, took the preacher on his shoulders, the horse by the bridle, and landed them safely on the other side of the stream, and then returned to his ax.

After being admitted to the bar, he began to cast about for a place to locate. Hearing a favorable report of Urbana, he visited the town on horseback. Two or three lawyers had already settled there. Mr. Ewing, after making his business known, and receiving little encouragement, mounted his horse, and returned to Lancaster. As he rode away, the idle group of loungers about the tavern door, learning something of his history, expressed the opinion that the best thing he could do would be to go home, and go to chopping wood.

In physical strength, Mr. Ewing had few equals. At one time as he was passing the court house, a number of stout men were trying to throw a chopping ax over the building, they had all tried their muscle, but not with success. Mr. Ewing halted just long enough to take the ax-handle in his hand and send it sailing five feet or more above the steeple and then walked on down the street.

In oratory he was not eloquent, but he could say more in fewer words than any one, and in that lay his great success.

By some he was considered unsocial, as he seemed, when his mind was at work, but when once reached, his social qualities were warm, cordial and sincere; his mind worked on an elevated plan, leaving the impression, that he knew little of the small affairs of life, but at the same time he could often tell a farmer more about plows than he could tell himself.

During the latter part of his professional life his business was chiefly in the higher courts, mostly at Washington City.

He first entered political life in 1830, when he was elected to the United States Senate, serving there two terms, and two in the cabinet. Upon the death of President Harrison, (April 4th, 1841) Vice President Tyler invited the cabinet in a body, of which Mr. Ewing was at that time a member, to remain. He was originally intended for the Post-Office—but was finally assigned to the Treasury Department, which he accepted, but upon the meeting of the extra session of Congress, feeling confident in his mind that Mr. Tyler would betray the trusts and disappoint the hopes of the party that elevated him to power, Mr. Ewing indignantly resigned his place in the cabinet.

On the lid of his burial casket was engraved the following:

THOMAS EWING.
Born December 28th, 1789,
Died October 26th, 1871.

The following members of his family still survive him: Mrs. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Hon. P. B. Ewing, Hugh Boyle Ewing, Gen. Thos. Ewing, Mrs. Col. Steele and Gen. Chas. Ewing.

Mrs. Mariah Ewing, wife of Hon. Thomas Ewing, was born in Lancaster. She was the oldest daughter of Hugh Boyle, and was married January 1820, to Mr. Ewing, her death occurring in 1864. Both are entombed in the Catholic cemetery on the east border of Lancaster.

## CHAPTER XV.

### OHIO REFORM SCHOOL.

The first action looking towards the establishment in Ohio of a reform school for boys, took place in session of the legislature for 1857. James Monroe, member from Oberlin, introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of $1,000 to defray the expenses of commissioners, to inquire into and examine existing institutions. The bill was not passed.

The suggestions made by Charles Remelin of Cincinnati, upon his return from Europe, where he spent some time in the examination of reformatory institutions for youth, gave the first effective impetus to the project in Ohio. In 1858 an appropriation was voted, commissioners appointed, and a site purchased. Cheap log buildings were forthwith erected and fitted for occupancy, and on the 30th day of January, 1858 ten boys were brought from the House of Refuge of Cincinnati, and placed there.

The general management of the Reform Farm was, by law, vested in three commissioners, one of whom, Geo. E. Howe, was constituted acting commissioner, who with his family, resided on the farm. In the acting commissioner was lodged the duties of general superintendent, purchasing agent, disbursing agent, stewart, and bookkeeper. He also had the power of appointing and discharging all subordinates, subject to the concurrence of his associates. The law also provided for an assistant superintendent; and James G. Randall was appointed. Mrs. Howe, wife of the acting commissioner, was appointed matron, and Mrs. Sarah Randall, wife of assistant superintendent, assistant matron. Mr. Howe held the position of acting commissioner from the beginning until the spring of 1878, in all, nine years. Mrs. Howe was matron during the time. Mr. and Mrs. Randall have also held their positions from their first appointment, and are still acting.

During the session of the Legislature of the winter of 1878, a new Act was passed, reorganizing the benevolent institutions of the State. The Act provided for the appointment, by the Governor, of five trustees, to take the place of the three commissioners. These trustees were vested with the duty of electing one superintendent and matron, outside of the board of trustees; also, an assistant superintendent and matron.

At the first meeting of the board of trustees, John C. Hite, of Lancaster, was elected superintendent, and Mrs. Hite, matron. Mr. and Mrs. Randall were, at the same time, elected assistants. At the end of one year, viz: in the spring of 1879, Col. G. S. Innis, of Columbus, was elected superintendent, vice J. C. Hite, and Mrs. Innis, matron. In the spring of 1880, Charles Douglass, of Toledo, was elected superintendent, and Mrs. Douglass, matron, Mr. and Mrs. Randall being annually continued.

The same act of reorganization also provided for the appointment of a secretary and steward. Mr. Berry, of Cincinnati, was appointed secretary, and William Van Hyde, of Lancaster, steward. Subsequently, the functions of the secretary and steward were consolidated, and Mr. Berry filled both positions until his resignation, in the spring of 1880. At the annual election of that spring, C. M. L. Wiseman, of Lancaster, was elected secretary and steward.

A further Act of the Legislature, supplementing the reorganizing Act of 1878, provided for the annual appointment of one trustee, as the terms of the incumbents respectively expired, in such manner, that the board should consist of four members, with the acting Governor of the State as the fifth member, but only to act when a deciding vote became necessary; and further, that said board of four trustees should be so appointed as to consist perpetually of two Democrats and two Republicans.

The Ohio Reform Farm consists of 1170 acres, and is situated six miles from Lancaster, a little south of southwest. The surface is exceedingly rugged in some of its parts, being cut with sharp ravines, with out-cropping sandrock. The soil, for the most part, is poor, being mixed all over the farm with the grindings of the old red sandstone, which underlies the entire surface. The timber is chestnut, white and pitch pine, scrubby oak of several varieties, laurel, and whortleberry. There are some belts of fair soil. The hill slopes are well adapted to grape and peach growing, while the upper tablelands have been recovered, and are used for gardening and vegetables generally.

Very little grass can be produced on the farm; in dry seasons, not even green pasturage, sufficient for the few cattle that are required. The poorest of the hills produce nothing but ferns, whortleberry, and a few scrubby bushes. Small quantities of wheat and oats can be produced. Peaches, as a rule, have done well, as also strawberries and blackberries. Both of these have received considerable attention. In 1880, there were 30 acres of gardening, 8,000 peach trees, and besides, about 400 acres of tillable ground. Apples are produced in considerable quantities. The highest surfaces are about six hundred feet above low water in the Hocking, four or five miles east, and about five hundred above the site of Lancaster.

The farm is reached, from Lancaster, over a good summer road, along pine-covered ridges, that, in warm days, make the air redolent with resinous exhalations, and presenting to the eye, on either hand, stretching off in the distance, romantic scenery, nowhere surpassed in Ohio. From its elevated position, the air is healthful and bracing in summer.

From a very humble beginning, in January, 1858, when ten boys were brought from Cincinnati, and placed in the first rude wooden buildings erected, the farm has grown into a place of gigantic proportions and beauty. The idea seems to have been popular from the start. Soon other boys were brought, and the need of more room became apparent.

The attention of the Legislature was awakened, and ample appropriations were not wanting. The log structures soon disappeared, and fine brick buildings took their place.

The main building is 161 feet in length, with projections. It contains offices, reception rooms, parlors, dining rooms, residences, guest rooms, storage rooms, council chamber, and telegraph office. The kitchen, culinary department, and boys' dining rooms, are all in projections of the main building. This is situated centrally, with regard to the other buildings.

What are denominated family buildings are two story bricks, with basement story. The basement is the wash room and play place for the boys; the second story is the school room, and apartments of the elder brother and his family; the third story is the sleeping apartment for boys. There are nine of these family buildings, besides union family buildings. The other buildings of the farm are: first, the chapel; then shops, laundry, and wash house, water tower, bake house, engine house, stables, hot houses, coal houses, hospital, ice house, mending room, knitting room, piggery, and chamber of reflection, besides many other out-buildings. The buildings are disposed in squares, more or less spaced, and altogether occupy an area of probably twenty acres. The Ohio building, which is the home of the small boys of ten years and under, is isolated from the others, and stands off nearly a mile to the east, and is in connection with the chapel and main grounds by a good plank walk. The grounds are laid off with gravel drives and plank walks, and are beautifully decorated with evergreen trees, arbors, flower houses, and grass lawns.

The family buildings are named after rivers in Ohio, thus: Muskingum, Ohio, Hocking, Scioto, Cuyahoga, Huron, Maumee, Miami, and Erie. The family of boys of each building take the family name after the building, as the Maumee family, Muskingum family, Hocking family, etc.

In the incipient state of the school, some discrepancy of opinion existed in regard to modes of discipline. By some it was proposed to adopt the House of Refuge plan, in part, in connection with the open system. The latter was adopted. The time of the boys is divided between work of some kind, school, and recreation. Every boy is half the day in school, and the other half at work. There is an hour for dinner. Recreations are taken after supper, on Saturday afternoons, sometimes, and on holidays.

Each family is under the management of an officer, denominated the elder brother, whose wife, with few exceptions, is the teacher. The branches taught are those of a common school English education. Within the last three years, a grammar school department has been added. The boys are held to close and rigid discipline, but treated with uniform kindness and trust, whenever trust can be extended. One of the leading features of the discipline is to inspire the inmates with the ambition of earning a good reputation, and trustworthiness. In many instances, boys are permitted the freedom of coming and going, and even to transact business. Corporal punishment is only resorted to in extreme cases, and is always with the rod. A lock-up is provided for the most incorrigible, and is denominated the "chamber of reflection." Here, those condemned to this mode of discipline, are left to solitary confinement, until they are willing to make proper confession of their wrong doing, and promise of amendment. In a few instances,

the chain and ball have been found necessary to restrain the vicious, or to prevent escapes.

A constant care is observed to prevent escapes by running away, but numerous escapes have taken place notwithstanding. The boy who escapes, and is returned, loses credit on his good conduct, the effect of which is to protract the time of his detention. Credit is given for merit, and good boys work themselves out in shortened time. No specified time is fixed in the commitment. The time is left to the superintendent, and depends very much on the conduct of the boy. The State pays five dollars each for the return of runaway boys.

In addition to school education and manual labor on the farm, mechanical branches are also taught. The institution has a shoe and boot manufacturing establishment, a brush factory, a tailor shop, a cane-seat making department, and a telegraph office. Several good telegraph operators have left the farm, and are doing well. Other mechanical trades have been learned there, that have been highly creditable to the institution, and greatly advantageous to the boys. It is one of the cares of the management to find homes for such boys, on their discharge, as have no home to go to, and this duty is always carefully carried out. Boys under sixteen years of age, who commit penitentiary crimes, are usually sent to the Reform Farm; and some, who have been sentenced to the state's prison, have been commuted to the farm.

There is a hospital, for the sick, always provided with competent nurses; and it is the duty of the matron to visit the hospital in person, as often as may be necessary, to see that all is right, and that the wants of the sick are properly attended to. A physician is appointed especially for the inmates, who resides in Lancaster, and can be called at any hour. But this does not prevent the right of parents, or others, from employing physicians of their preference to attend their sick boys, at their own expense.

Religious services are held in the chapel every Sabbath. This has, for the most part, been done by the clergy of Lancaster, by alternation, and for a compensation of five dollars for each visit. A Catholic priest visits the farm, at stated periods, for the instruction of Catholic boys. During the summer of 1880, a stated pastor was arranged for, and settled at the farm, but who, after a few months residence, resigned.

A Sabbath school is maintained, at which all the boys are required to attend, Catholics as well as Protestants. There is, also, a library, provided by the state, for the use of the boys, and from which they draw books under regulations.

The number of inmates is constantly increasing. In commissioner Howe's annual report to the governor for 1876, the number who had passed through the institution, from the beginning to date, was given at 2,019: and in superintendent Douglass' report, of the date of Nov. 15, 1880, the number received at the farm, from the first, is given at 3,170, and 514 remaining. In June, 1881, the number of inmates exceeded 550.

It is the concurrent testimony of all the official reports, that a large majority of the boys, who have passed through the Reform Farm school, have turned out well. Mr. Howe gave the proportion of those who

were discharged during his nineteen years of control, and who did well, at eighty per cent.; and superintendent Douglass, in his report of Nov. 15, 1880, gives a similar favorable account. A few have turned out badly.

A complete history of the finances of the farm, from 1858 to the present, cannot be easily obtained; nor would the specifications be important. It may suffice to say, that the present value of the farm, with all its buildings, improvements, and fixtures, exceeds half a million of dollars, and that the appropriation asked for, by the trustees, for the year ending Nov. 15, 1871, was $105,340.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE LOG CABIN CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

When General William Henry Harrison and John Tyler were placed in nomination for the presidency, by the national convention, an indiscreet, and not far-seeing Democratic editor, thinking, doubtless, to make a *coup de main* in the start, penned a paragraph to the effect that General Harrison was better qualified to sit in his log cabin, and drink hard cider out of a gourd, than to be President of the United States. It was, of all other things that could have been said, the worst for the opposition.

From Maine to Florida, and from Charleston to Detroit, every Whig organ saw its advantage, and turned it to account. It was not two weeks before the whole country was in a blaze. The yeomanry did not relish the idea of having their log cabins and hard cider referred to derisively. It was their proud boast, that they and their ancestors had been dwellers in log cabins, and they did not want people, who sat in cushioned chairs, or rode in "English coaches," to make fun of them. But the paragraph had become public property and could not be recalled.

"Tyler, too," chiming in so euphoneously with "Tippecanoe," it became of easy construction in song, and at once Harrison was raised to the hero of Tippecanoe, and the refrain, "And Tyler too," was soon adopted by the people, and nothing could check the avalanche.

Mr. Allen, notwithstanding his accustomed discretion and good sense, made a mistake, when he said that the ladies of Chillicothe voted General Harrison a "petticoat," for his prowess at the Thames, for, no matter about the truth or untruth of the allegation, he should have foreseen that the not very dignified title of "Petticoat Allen" would be attached to his name. He should have been astute enough to comprehend that in the excited state of the popular mind, the masses would not stop to inquire into the truth of his statement.

They simply accepted it as a thrust at the log cabin candidate. Such are the foundations of the log cabin and hard cider campaign. The excitement came just on the heels of the universal financial crisis of 1837, and at a time when scarcely a bank bill in the whole country was at par, and when the circulating medium consisted largely of corporation and individual shin-plasters. With few exceptions, the banks were in a state of suspension, and the country was flooded with irredeemable notes. The Bank of the United States had been suspended, and the prospect ahead was gloomy enough, being one of these general conditions of any country that incites the people to desire a change in the administration of the public affairs. The occasion was opportune, and the uprising of the masses was natural and legitimate.

General Harrison and John Tyler were elected by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, as well as of the electoral college, having two hundred and thirty-four electoral votes, to sixty for Van Buren and Johnson.

General Harrison died on the fourth day of April, 1841, thirty-one days after his inauguration. At this time, the administration passed into the hands of the Vice President. But a revulsion soon followed,

and the same people who elected "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in 1840, without the experience of a test of his policy, undid all they had done.

Thomas Corwin, who was elected Whig governor of Ohio, in 1840, over Wilson Shannon, Democrat, by a majority of sixteen thousand, was, in 1842, defeated by Shannon by a majority of over 2,000; and in 1844 James K. Polk was elected President by the Democratic party.

The emblem of the Whig party was the buckeye; that of the Democrats, the hickory—originating from the term, "Old Hickory, as applied to General Jackson. The emblems adopted by the Whigs, during the campaign, were coon-skins, cider-barrels, live coons, blood-hounds, and log cabins; while the Democrats added to their hickory pole, the rooster and the petticoat. But the log cabin was the central and leading feature of the "Tippecanoe, and Tyler too," rally. They were to be seen everywhere, from the miniature cabin of a foot square, nailed on top of the gate-post, to the log cabin of a thousand capacity, covered with clapboards. Almost every village had its log cabin, in which the people assembled to sing, and make speeches. They were built in the most primitive style, of unhewed logs and poles, and, sometimes, the primitive stick and mud chimney. For the most part, their decorations consisted of cider-barrels and coon-skins, attached to the logs on the outside. On special occasions, the spectacle of a live hound, secured on the roof, was no strange sight. Sometimes a rifle was to be seen, lying in the wooden hooks on the wall, a gourd hanging beside the door outside, etc.

The Whigs of Lancaster built their log cabin near the old court house. It was a very primitive appearing structure. However, many a merry crowd was entertained within its walls, and it was, in fact, the instrument of proselyting many a voter. Only a few can remember it, and the echo from the following, among other doggerels:

"We'll cut out a window, and have a wide door in,
We'll lay a good loft, and a first-rate floor in.
* * * * * * * * * * *
On the fourth day of March Old Tip will move in it,
And then little Martin will have for to shin it.
Hurrah! hurrah! for Harrison and Tyler;
A nice log cabin, and a barrel of hard cider."
"Oh! what, tell me what, will be your cabin's fate?
We'll wheel it to the Capitol, and place it there in state,
For a token, and a sign, of the Bonnie Buckeye State."

"What has caused this great commotion?
Motion, motion, motion.
It is the ball a rolling on,
For Tippecanoe, and Tyler too,
For Tippecanoe, and Tyler too,
And with them we'll beat little Van,
Van, Van, Van's a used-up man.
And with them we'll beat little Van."

"Three cheers for the old log cabin's friend,
Long time ago.
The cabin boys on him depend,
Long time ago.
In English coaches he's no rider,
But he can fight, and drink hard cider,
Long time ago."

The processions of the Whigs were comical enough, sometimes. Every possible kind of vehicle was brought into requisition. Immense wagons were improvised by fixing long poles on two pair of wheels; and, when they could be procured, buckeye limbs and bushes were either nailed on, or inserted into the poles, so as to present the appearance of a moving grove of green buckeyes. Seats were arranged, and sometimes from seventy-five to one hundred persons would be crowded into one of these large wagons. Flags, banners, songs, and cheers brightened the scene, and the levity of one of these occasions was participated in by the men, women, and children of the best families.

The wagons often displayed the emblems and insignia of log cabin life. The cider barrel usually is a prominent feature. Also, plows, wooden harrows, pitchforks, flails, flaxbrakes, scutching board, hatchets, johnny cake boards, Dutch ovens, old-fashioned looms, and women "making believe" they were weaving on them.

Sometimes men appeared, as if in the act of threshing wheat; others breaking and scutching flax; at other times, blacksmiths with their sleeves rolled up appeared at their work; coopers were seen driving on hoops, others slinging the maul; women were represented as being at the wash tub; perhaps a blood hound was visible; gourds hanging on nails, and coon skins tacked up, were common appendages. Raccoons were very common.

One of these processions passed through the principal street of Lancaster, with "Mother Green," as a prominont feature. Mrs. Ruhama Green, the pioneer mother, who was identified with the beginning of Lancaster and Fairfield county, only survived this occasion two years.

When Gen. Harrison was to speak in Chillicothe, a large delegation from Lancaster went down. The delegation left Lancaster very early in the morning, and consisted of a long line of carriages and horsemen. Arriving in the vicinity of Tarlton, a tall hickory pole, by the roadside, indicated the residence of a Democrat. From its top fluttered a red petticoat. The boys called a halt, and said it must come down, and began to look about for an axe. "Uncle Christ," over forty years younger than he is now, was there with his four horse coach, filled with Whigs, He thought it would not be right to cut it down, and proposed to climb the pole, and take down the offensive rag. When he had reached about ten feet from the ground, his hands slipped and he slid back to terra firma. Nothing could induce "Uncle Christ" to make the second attempt, and the procession moved on, while possibly the owner of the offensive pole was convulsed with laughter, as he viewed from his concealment their discomfiture.

The Whigs of Pickaway, Madison, north Clinton, Fayette and this county, took up the line of march from Washington court house, about the twentieth of July, for a grand march to the Hillsboro mass meeting, leaving with three thousand strong. They were gone about three days, leaving but very few Whigs at the court house, to take care of things. Upon their return it was contemplated to hold a rousing meeting, in the log cabin, standing near the south-west border of the town, with a seating capacity of about five hundred. It had been the scene of speech, song and jubilation, all summer. The crowd that assembled there

nightly consisted largely of ladies, but during this lull in the merriment, the Democrats took advantage of the absent ones, having things pretty much their own way. The log cabin, upon the return, was found not only untenable, but unapproachable, so much so, that renovation was rendered impossible; subsequently, as the only way of abating an unendurable nuisance was to reduce it to ashes.

In this dilemma, small posters were displayed about the town, in the afternoon, to the effect that the "Tippecanoe Club," would meet to-night in the court house. Word was brought to the Whig headquarters, that the Democrats had stolen into the court house, and organized a meeting. Inside of twenty minutes forty stout Whigs marched down the pavement by two's, seized the dozen Democrats, who were going through the formula of a meeting, and set them down in the middle of the street. The president, whose avoirdupois fell but little short of three hundred pounds, required a double force to transfer him.

It amounted to nothing more than a big joke, not a word having been spoken.

On their way from the "Queen City," the stage (with the nine occupants,) stopped in a village to change horses and the mail. One of the passengers was a grocer, and had in the coach a number of hideous false faces. As they neared the town, the passengers, thinking to beguile the monotony of stage travel a little, concluded to have a little fun, and, accordingly, each man drew on a mask. When entering the town, seeing green buckeyes growing along the side-walks, they, legitimately enough, concluded they were entering a good Whig village. When the stage stopped in front of the tavern, they commenced to sing at the top of their voices,

"Old Tip's the boy to swing the flail,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
And make the Locos all turn pale,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,
He'll give them all a tarnal switchin',
When he begins to "clear de kitchen."

The refrain was not sung, for just at that point a big fellow stepped to the coach window from the crowd that had collected, wanting to know if anybody in there thought himself man enough to give a Democrat a "tarnal switching," and seemed determined to press his demand. He was pulled back with the words, (in rather a low voice,) "Why, Jim, you fool, keep away from them, they're Indians."

At this point, the new team having been hitched, "Old Hundred" welled up, and the stage dashed away, under a tremendous "Hurrah for Van Buren."

A special feature of the log cabin campaign was a kind of drink sold all over the country, known as "coon oil." It had a sweetish lemon flavor, yellowish in color, and rather oily consistence. Its special peculiarity was its efficiency in making men drunk, and that, in a shorter time, than any intoxicating liquid, ever before known, perhaps by its seductive taste. As the coon was an emblem of the Whig canvass, this drink, which it was said, left men without headaches or other bad feel-

ings, was named "coon-oil," and the place of rendezvous was to be known as "coon boxes."

These extravagances were almost entirely on one side. The Democratic party had its hickory poles, standing as sentinels all over the country, whilst roosters and other insignia decorated their banners. In their processions, hickory bushes and roosters were carried, but they were visibly weak, and expended their principal batteries against "The wild delirium and extravagance of the Whigs." They were rather overwhelmed, and their enthusiasm was moderate, the field pieces being chiefly the hickory, rooster and petticoat.

There was not, on either side, separate from paraphernalia, very much display of logic.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### STATISTICS.

The number of children in Fairfield county eligible to enter the common schools, that is between six years and twenty-one years of age, in 1879, was 11,904.

The number of civil judgments entered in Fairfield county court of common pleas, for the year ending June 30, 1879, was 289. Of these, 195 were rendered for money alone, and 94, where money was included. Amount of judgments, $131,900. Within the same time, 36 decrees were rendered by the county, for the year ending March 31, 1879.

Number of births in the county for the year ending March 31, 1879, 725.

Number of letters of guardianship issued by the probate court, for the year ending March 31, 1879, 47; number of wills probated, 40; letters testamentary, 24; letters of administration issued, 51; estates administered on, 75.

Number of persons sent to insane asylums from Fairfield county for the year ending March 31, 1879, 17; males, 6; females, 11.

Number of paupers supported by Fairfield county, for the year ending March 31, 1879, 209. Total expense to the county, including outside support, $12,420. Average cost of each pauper per diem, twenty cents.

Political.—Since 1832 the county of Fairfield has been Democratic by majorities ranging from 800 to 1000. As is well known, the birth of the Democratic party was coincident with Andrew Jackson's presidential canvass. The numerical relation between the Republicans and Democrats of the present day is almost the same as existed between the old Whigs and Democrats. Prior to the Rebellion the Abolition party had no existence in this county, there never having been more than three or four votes cast.

There is hardly a civilized nation on earth that is not represented in Fairfield county, some countries having furnished thousands of its present population. In 1798, when immigrants first began pouring into the Hocking Valley, Pennsylvania furnished the most, followed by Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky. In 1799 and 1800, several small colonies of Swiss arrived and settled in the neighborhood of what is now Basil, Liberty township. This continued until a considerable Swiss settlement was formed, and the name "Liberty" was given to the township by them. Soon after the population of Fairfield county was greatly and rapidly augmented by arrivals from "Der Faderland" and Holland. The dialect of every German province is spoken in Fairfield county, the Teutonic being second only to the English tongue, in the number of its representatives.

There is not a European state or province, or one of the original

thirteen United Colonies of America, not represented in Fairfield county, the New England States and Carolinas furnishing the smallest number of settlers.

Marriage Licenses.—By reference to the records of the clerk of court, and those of the probate court, it is found, that within a period of forty-six years, viz., from April 1835 to April 1881, there were issued within and for Fairfield county, 13,243 marriage licenses, being an average of 290 to the year. This would give the number of persons married within the same time at 26,680. This seems wonderful, because the average population of the county for the same years, has been below thirty thousand souls, all told, including children and aged persons; and yet this is true. Even the present population is but little above thirty thousand.

Some Mortality Statistics.—The average duration of human life in Fairfield county, until recently, has been estimated at 33 years; it is now supposed to be between 35 and 37 years, undoubtedly owing to improved sanitary conditions and better modes of living. To throw some light on the subject of longevity, the births and deaths within the county for the year 1877 are here given. City of Lancaster, first ward, births, 30; deaths, 16; second ward, births, 14; deaths, 8; third ward, births, 22; deaths, 14; fourth ward, births, 14; deaths, 4; fifth ward, births 17; deaths, 5. Total for the city of Lancaster—births, 97; deaths, 47. Hocking township, births, 28; deaths, 9; Amanda township, births, 48; deaths, 10; Pleasant township, births, 44; deaths, 28; Richland township, births, 28; deaths, 9; Rush Creek township, births, 58; deaths, 16; Greenfield township, births, 33; deaths, 12; Madison township, births, 25; deaths, 17; Bloom township, births, 46; deaths, 9; Walnut township, births, 40; deaths, 17; Violet township, births, 66; deaths 18; Berne township, births, 31; deaths, 15; Liberty township, births, 58; deaths, 15. Total births for the county, outside of Lancaster, 525; total deaths in the county, outside of Lancaster, 187. Total births, city and county, 622; total deaths, city and county, 236. It will be noticed that the number of deaths in proportion to the births, is greater in the city than in the country.

The population of the county in 1877 varied a little either way from 34,000; the inhabitants of the city of Lancaster, for that year, numbered about 6,000.

The number of deaths in Fairfield county for the year ending March 31, 1879: White, males, 137; white, females, 129; colored, males, 3; colored, females, 2; deaths, where sex was unknown, 14. Total deaths for the year, 285.

Causes of death in the county for the year ending March 31, 1879: Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 12; croup, 9; whooping cough, 2; typhoid fever, 9; erysipelas, 1; influenza, 1; cholera infantum, 8; ague, 2; rheumatism, 4; gout, 1; dropsy, 9; cancer, 6; mortification, 1; scrofula, 3; consumption of the bowels, 1; consumption of the lungs, 49; dropsy of the brain, 1; inflammation of the brain, 3; apoplexy, 2; paralysis, 7; epilepsy, 1; convulsions, 4; brain disease, 7; inflammation about the heart, 1; heart disease, etc., 19; bronchitis, 2; asthma, 3; lung disease, etc., 29; inflammation of the stomach, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 2; fistula, 2; liver complaint, 2; diabetes.

2; joint disease, 6; carbuncles, 1; skin disease, 1; child-birth, 3; old age, 20; atrophy, 2; fractures and contusions, 1; burns, 1; suicides, 2; sudden deaths and causes unknown, 17; still-births, 1.

INQUESTS—The number of inquests held in Fairfield county by justices of the peace, for the year ending June 30, 1879, was 5; by the county coroner, 6; of this number two were suicides, three were homicides, and six by accident. Of the eleven, three were foreign born, three were native born, and five nativity unknown.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR.

Though war with England was not formally declared by Congress until June 18, 1812, history shows that a company of infantry was mustered in Fairfield county in the month of April of the same year, to operate on the northern border against the British. The company was recruited by the late General George Sanderson, with headquarters at Lancaster. When the company started for the frontier, it numbered forty-two; and was officered as follows: Captain, George Sanderson; First Lieutenant, David McCabe; ensign, Isaac Larimar; sergeants, John Vanmeter, John Smith, James Larimar and Isaac Winter; corporals, James White, Daniel Hudson, Robert Cunningham and William Wallace.

Privates, George Baker, William Brubeck, Daniel Baker, Robert Cunningham, John Dungan, John Davis, William Edmunds, Reese Fitzpatrick, John Hiles, Christopher Hiles. Thomas Hardy, Philip Hines, Archibald Darnell, William Jinkins, Samuel Johnson, Isaac Finkbone, John Kerley, Joseph Loveland, John Collins, Charles Martins, John McIntire, Jacob Monteith, James Monteith, Jacob Mellon, Daniel Miller, William McDonald, William McClung, Henry Martin, William Nelson, Joseph Oburn, Cornelius Post, William Ray, John Swiler, Daniel Smith, Jacob Sharp, Thomas Short, Samuel Work, Joseph Wheston, Henry Shoupe, John Huffman, Samuel Nolan, in all fifty-three.

This entire company, with all its officers, was included in the surrender of General Hull, when in front of Detroit, August 16, 1812, and were paroled by order of the British General Brock, then in command of the post, not to take up arms against the British army until regularly exchanged, which exchange did not take place until in May, 1812.

This surrender of the American forces under the command of General Hull, including all the military stores and munitions of war within his department, was in violation of the best judgment of his officers, who solemnly affirmed there existed no necessity for it, and at the same time so enraged the soldiers, that subsequently many of them disregarded their parol, and re-enlisted. The majority of the Fairfield county men subsequently re-entered the service, and remained in it until the close of the war, including Captain Sanderson.

In April, 1813, Captain Sanderson recruited a second company, partly from Fairfield county, and partly from Franklin county, Deleware county and the Western Reserve, numbering, when they struck tent to march to the front, one hundred and fifty-seven men. This company served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged. The officers were—George Sanderson, Captain; First Lieu-

tenants, Aurora Butler, Andrew Bushnell, John A. Mifford, Abraham Fish, Second Lieutenant, Ira Morse; Third Lieutenant, Wm. Hall; Ensign, John Vanmeter; First serg't, Chaney Case: Second serg't., Robt. Sanderson; Third serg't., John Neibling; Fourth serg't., John Dugan; Corporals: John Collings, Peter Cory, Smith Headly, Daniel T. Bartholomew. Musicians: John C. Sharp, Drummer; Adam Deeds, Fifer. Privates: William Anderson, Joseph Anderson, John Atkins, Joseph Alloways, Thomas Boyle, John Bartholomew, John Berrimen, Henry Bixler, Abraham Bartholomew, Samuel Bartholomew James Braden, Sheldon Reeber, James Brown, Jokn Beaty, Eli Brady, Charles Berdinoo. John Batiere, Daniel Baker, John Burley, Thomas Billings, Daniel Benjamin, Henry Case, Archibald Casey, Joseph Clay, Holden Collens, Blader Cremens, Chester P. Cabe, Nathan Case, Chaney Clarke, Almon Carlton, Stephen Cook. David Crosby, Jesse Davis, Asa Draper, Walter Dunham, Geo. Daugherty, Enos Devore, Benj. Daily, John Evans, Joseph Elinger, Peter Fulk, John Forsyth, Daniel Filkall, John Faid, Ephraim Grimes, William L. Gates, Elnathan Gregory, Joseph Gibson, Samuel Gause, John Hunt, James Hagerty, Josiah Hinkley, John Hall, Fred. Hartman, David Hughs, Perlin Holcomb, John Harter, Jacob Headly, John Harbeson, John Icas, Ambrose Joice, James Jones, John Johnson, James Jackson, John L. Jackson, John Kisler, James Kincade, George Kissinger, Jonathan Kittsmiller, Samuel Kinsman, Joseph Lariman, Fred. Leathers, Henry Lief, Amos Leonard, Marinas Leonard, William Lauther, John McClung, John McElwayne, Francis McCloud, Hosea Merrille, John McClarky, Josh Merrill, James Moore, Joshua Mullen, Thomas Mapes, John McBride, William M. Clare, Henry Mains, Andrew Miller, John McConnell, Alex. McCord, William Harper, Isachar Nickerson, George Osborn, George Parks, Samuel Pratt, Powel Pain, Benjamin Berkhart, Luther Palmer, Arzell Pierce, John Ray, David Ridenor, William Reed, George Raphy, Elijah Rogers, Asa Rose, Joseph Straller, Henry Shadley, Christian B. Smith, Perry Spry, John Sunderlaud, Christian Shypower, David Seress, John Seress, Henry Skolls, Ephraim Summers, Henry C. Strait, Jonathan Sordan, Jacob Shoup, Charles Smith, Mynder Shears, Adam Senor, John Smith, T. Sharp, S. Shenor, G. Shadwick, S. Taylor, J. Trorenger, F. Tesler, B. Thorp, F. Tucker, I. Thorp, J. Twadle, P. Vancleaf, I. Vanney, Thomas Thorp, J. Twadle, B. Thorp, A. Walker, A. White, I. Weaver, T. Wheatley, D. Walters, J. Wright, J. Welchaus, C. Wolfily, F. Williams, W. Wallace, A. Wilson, W. Watson, J. Young, H. Zimmerman, D. Zeigler, D. Woodworth, S. Tyler, G. Tennis, L. Vanney, J. Wilson, I. Wheeler.

The first company commanded by Captain Sanderson, and which marched from Lancaster in April, 1812, formed a part of Colonel Lewis Cass's Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. There was another company, which was in part recruited in Fairfield but of which very little information is to be obtained. The company was attached to Colonel Paul's regiment of Twenty-Seventh United States Infantry.

They were honorably discharged at Detroit, in 1814. Accident placed in the hands of Dr. Scott an old blank book, which was purchased with a lot of odds and ends at the executor's sale of the effects of the late venerable John Leist, one mile west of Amanda, by a son of

the late William Graham, of Hocking township. It is a journal in diary form of a third company of Infantry recruited in Fairfield county, with headquarters at Lancaster. The company was commanded by Capt. Jesse D. Courtright; John Leist, First Lieutenant; but no other officers or other specifications of the constitution of the company are written in the memorandum. The record seems to have been kept by one, Samuel Taylor, probably an orderly sergeant. The Journal opens thus. "Rendezvoused at Lancaster, on the 26th day of August, 1812, for a six months tour on an expedition towards Canada."

The record then proceeds in the form of a regular kept diary, giving particulars of the daily marches and encampments, until the Maumee country is reached, when it terminates abruptly with this brief paragraph.

"General Harrison arrived at the rapids, and started next day with a thousand men, commanded by General Perkins, to reinforce General Winchester. They did not get far, when they met some of Winchester's men, who told them that Winchester's army was all taken prisoner, or killed."

There was also a rifle company organized in 1812, numbering from eighty to one hundred strong, raised chiefly along Ewing's Run, and north of Lancaster, marching first to Upper Sandusky, where they were encamped for some time. What part they further enacted in hostile movements, does not appear.

They enlisted for six months, and at the expiration of this time they were honorably discharged.

This company was commanded by Captain David Ewing, Thomas Ewing, First Lieutenant and John Burton Second Lieutenant.

To give a minute account of the part taken in the war with Mexico by Fairfield county, in 1846 and in 1847, at this late day, in the absence of muster rolls, is almost impossible, nor would a specific detail of the particularities serve any special purpose to future history. But it may be said, that Fairfield furnished as many soldiers as any county in Ohio in proportion to her population, and that she was as prompt in responding to the call. There were two companies from the county. The first company left for the seat of war in 1846, and was commanded by Captain Wm. Irvin, with Aaron Julien as First Lieutenant. The company went out full, and served one year, and was honorably discharged. They were in several sharp engagements, but did not suffer greatly. A few of their number died from disease. The second company started out in the month of May, 1847, sixty strong, and filled up at Cincinnati. They were absent a little more than one year, their return being in July 1848; they suffered some from sickness. This company did mostly guard duty. It was commanded by W. F. Furguson, First Lieutenant, W. Rice; Second Lieutenants, Alva Perry and Perry Steinman. The company was honorably discharged.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### WAR OF THE REBELLION.

To Fairfield county belongs the distinguished honor of sending the first company of soldiers to the state capital under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men just after the fall of Fort Sumter. As the intelligence of the surrender of this fort flashed over the country, at Lancaster it enkindled the same intense patriotism, and aroused the same righteous indignation that was displayed throughout the entire north. The colors of the nation had been assailed and trodden under foot, and under this national insult, party differences were for a time forgotten, and the wildest excitement prevailed. The call for men was made April 15th, and on Tuesday, 16th, Lancaster was in arms. The Lancaster Guards, a military company, had just lost its captain by removal from the county, and J. A. Stafford, a young shoemaker of Lancaster, had been elected in his place. Tuesday evening a large and enthusiastic citizens' meeting was held, volunteers were enlisted and one thousand dollars were contributed by the citizens for the benefit of the families of those, who obeyed their country's call. Wednesday all was confusion and excitement. The company paraded the streets with the stars and stripes and with mnsic. The little military band by enlistments, had swelled its numbers to over one hundred privates, and about four o'clock in the afternoon formed into line on Broadway and marched to the depot, escorted by an immense throng of citizens, led by the Lancaster Brass Band. Farewells were spoken to parents, wives and sweethearts, and at five o'clock the train depared for Columbus, via Zanesville. It was the first to arrive but was speedily followed by the Dayton Guards and other companies.

The First Ohio Volunteer Infanrty was organized on the morning of April 18 at Columbus, with A. M. McCook as Colonel, and before the dawn of the next day together with the Second Regiment, was on its way to Washington. The Lancaster Guards had the proud distinction of being Company A. So speedily had come the clash at arms, that equipments were unprovided for, but the regiment was ordered to proceed to Washington without arms. It made a halt of a day or two at Harrisburg, where the soldiers were hospitably entertained by the ladies of the city. At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, they halted for arms and equipments, and after several vexatious delays, reached Baltimore a few days after the Massachusetts Regiment had been fired upon in the streets.

One of the boys in a letter home, after his arrival at Washington says: "Well, here we are at the capitol. When we arrived at the depot at Baltimore, some of our boys were timid about going through the city, remembering the assault on the Massachusetts men; but as we could not crawl under it, nor fly over it, and would not go around it, we marched through the streets with our guns well charged and our fingers on the triggers."

The First and Second Regiments crossed the Potomac, and went into camp, six miles west of Washington, at Camp Upton, Fairfax county, Virginia. The earliest action of the First was at Vienna, where General Schenck unexpectedly met the enemy, and lost six or seven men. Company A was detailed for guard duty, at the Cross Roads, near Falls Church, a few miles from Vienna. The three months' term of service expired a few days before the battle of Bull Run, but the regiment remained, and did efficient service in covering the retreat. The only loss Company A sustained was one man taken prisoner. He found his way back to Lancaster, about the close of the war. The company was sent home, and discharged in August. It numbered one hundred and fourteen men. J. A. Stafford was Captain; Thomas M. Hunter, First Lieutenant, and Ezra Rickets, Second Lieutenant.

Within a few days after its discharge, Company A re-enlisted. The place of rendezvous was at Camp Corwin, near Dayton. The organization of the regiment was not completed until October. November 4th, it received arms at Cincinnati, and on the 16th, at Camp Nevin, Kentucky, reported to General McCook, then in command of the Second Division of the Army of the Cumberland, and assigned to the Fourth Brigade. December 17th, it marched to Green River, where it was first engaged. It remained in camp here until February 14, 1862, when orders were received to join the forces of General Grant, then moving on Fort Henry. At Upton Station, news was received of the fall of Fort Henry, and a retrograde movement was begun. It reached Nashville, March 3d, and encamped, late at night, five miles out on the Franklin Turnpike. The men had neither tents, blankets, nor shelter of any kind, and the rain, snow, and sleet was falling fast. Encamping in an open field, the men suffered terribly.

Its first severe struggle was at Pittsburgh Landing. At daybreak, on the morning of April 7th, the regiment reached Pittsburgh, after a forced march, and, at six o'clock, moved to the front, and formed in line of battle. It was engaged in the hottest of the fight all day, and lost sixty men, killed and wounded. Captain Hooker was among the severely wounded.

The regiment participated in the tedious movement on Corinth, having occasional skirmishes. Under Major Langdon, it had a brisk fight at Bridge Creek. The First did not participate in the pursuit of the enemy, but remained in and about Corinth, doing picket and guard duty till June 10, when it received marching orders for Nashville. After several diversions, it reached Nashville, September 10, and continued its march, in company with General Buell's army, in pursuit of Bragg's Rebel army, then on its way to Louisville. The National forces reached Louisville first, through forced marches, but the extremely hot weather, dusty roads, and absence of drinking water, occasioned great loss.

October 9, at Dog Walk, a brisk engagement was had with the enemy. A number of arduous marches, and sharp skirmishes followed, and December 31, the First was engaged in heavy fighting at Stone River. It was stationed in the front line of battle, and maintained that position, after a little confusion, until the close of the action. January 6, 1863, the regiment went into camp, four miles from Murfreesboro.

On June 24, 1863, the movement on Tullahoma commenced. The First was not actively engaged at Liberty Gap, being held in reserve, but was under a heavy artillery fire. Rapid and tedious marches were made, and at one o'clock in the night of July 1, the deserted Rebel camps, with tents standing, and artillery, etc., lying about at Tullahoma, were reached. August 16, the march was resumed, and Bellefonte reached on the 22d.

The First was engaged in the Chickamauga campaign. September 18, it was placed on picket, near the right of the National lines, and during the day there was constant firing between the pickets. On the morning of the 19th, the regiment was relieved from picket duty, and marched to the support of General Thomas. It was placed in the front line of battle, with the Second Division on the right of the Fourth Brigade. A charge was made, and the enemy driven a mile and a half, their artillery captured, and the ground occupied by General Baird fully recovered. The enemy attempted to regain their position, but were handsomely repulsed.

About dusk, the rebels reappeared in great force, and, driving in the center, the First Ohio was compelled to change its position, to confront the enemy. It fell back about one hundred and fifty yards, reformed its lines, and, in the gathering gloom and smoke, a terrible carnage ensued, from which the enemy soon retired, and the National division received orders to fall back.

On the following morning, the First occupied the second line of intrenchments. About one o'clock it made a charge, with the Louisville Legion, upon a heavy Rebel force marching around to the left, and put it to flight. The loss of the regiment, during the two days, was one hundred and twenty in killed and wounded.

October 20, it formed part of the important expedition down the Tennessee River, which resulted in the capture of the ridge commanding Brown's Ferry, and the roads, thus enabling supplies to reach Chattanooga.

November 23, the battle of Orchard Knob was fought, the opening of the battle of Mission Ridge. About noon, the First Ohio and Twenty-third Kentucky consolidated, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon, and was formed in column doubled at the center, to the right of Hazen's Brigade. It advanced on the enemy, and captured his rifle pits, and one hundred and fifty prisoners. This position was held till the afternoon of the 25th, when the First was placed in the front line, on the right of the brigade and division, and advanced on the rebel works, about a mile distant, on the double quick. The rebels were fairly lifted out of their works, almost without firing a shot.

After taking possession of these abandoned works, the troops were exposed to a galling fire from the crest of the ridge. A charge was made upon the works at the top of the ridge, under a withering fire, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon and Major Stafford were wounded. The crest was gained, but the First lost five officers and seventy-eight men, killed and wounded.

January 17, 1864, it had a hard fight at Strawberry Plains. On May 4, it started with Sherman, on the Atlantic campaign. During the next two months, it was engaged at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Adairs

ville, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw, and Chattahoochie River. In all of these engagements it sustained losses. August 15, 1864, Company A was mustered out, with twenty-seven men, only one-fourth the number which enlisted.

In all, it participated in twenty-eight battles and skirmishes. Captain Stafford was promoted to Major, and was mustered out with Company A. He had command of the regiment a great part of the time. Lieutenant Hooker succeeded him in the captaincy of Company A.

SEVENTEENTH O. V. I.—This regiment belonged more distinctively to Fairfield county, and contained a greater number of her men than any other in the field. After Company A, of the First, had reached Columbus, on the 17th of April, Sergeants A. H. Geisy and Theodore Michels, and Leo Noles, Abraham Ogden, and J. W. Stinchcomb were detailed to return to Lancaster, and raise another company. By the 20th of April, one hundred and eighty-five men had been recruited, and two companies were organized, for three months service.

The second call of the President for troops, found these two companies encamped at the Lancaster Fair Grounds, christened Camp Anderson. They were at once made the nucleus of the Seventeenth Regiment, which John M. Connel was ordered to recruit, and which was rapidly formed here. Within a few days, eight companies, from surrounding counties, reported, and on the 20th the regiment started for West Virginia. J. M. Connel was its Colonel. The two Fairfield county companies were officered as follows: Company A, A. H. Geisy, Captain; Abraham Ogden, First Lieutenant; Leo Noles, Second Lieutenant. Company I, J. W. Stinchcomb, Captain: John Wiseman, First Lieutenant, and J. C. Watson, Second Lieutenant.

Its first duty was to guard trains to Clarksburg, Virginia. Company A was there one of two companies detailed as guard to General McClellan. Company I was sent down the river, with several others, to operate against the guerillas. It was stationed at Ravenswood, with another company, and performed good service in breaking up rebel recruiting camps. Governor Wise, of Virginia, made preparations to capture the two companies, but they were reinforced, and he wisely forebore. The regiment consolidated at Buckhannon, and was ordered to occupy and fortify Sutton, Virginia, which was done. August 3, the regiment started for home, reached Zanesville on the 13th, and were mustered out on the 15th.

Efforts were at once made to reorganize the regiment for three years, and August 30, it assembled at Camp Dennison. In the new regiment, Colonel Connel commanded, and one-half the companies belonged to Fairfield county, as follows: Company A, Benj. F. Butterfield, Captain Benjamin Showers, First Lieutenant; Henry Arney, Second Lieutenant.

Butterfield was promoted to Major, December, 1862. Lieutenant Showers, in May, 1864, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieutenant Arney was promoted to the Captaincy, in December, 1863.

Company B, James W. Stinchcomb, Captain; Aaron P. Ashbrook, First Lieutenant, and Owen W. Brown, Second Lieutenant. Stinchcomb became Major in December, 1863.

Company F.—Ezra Rickets, Captain; Irvin Linn, First Lieutenant, and Daniel Sullivan, Second Lieutenant.

Company I.—Abraham Ogden, Captain; Leo Noles, First Lieutenant, and Theodore Michaels, Second Lieutenant.

Company K.—Daniel M. Rea, Captain; Wm. Cook, First Lieutenant; and Seth Collins, Second Lieutenant. Rea resigned in August, 1862, and was succeeded by Captains Kumler, Clark, and others.

September 30, the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, reporting at Camp Dick Robinson, October 2. Thence it moved to Wild Cat, participating in the fight there, and losing several men. It also participated in the battle of Mill Springs.

When in the vicinity of Mill Springs, Colonel Connel, in command of the Seventeenth, was ordered to defend a ford on the Cumberland River. When some two or three miles from the rebel position, he took with him Captain Rickets, Lieutenant Sifer, and ten men, and advanced to reconnoiter. He stationed his men as pickets along the road, and advanced, alone, to an eminence in front of the enemy's camp, where, at a bend in the road, he suddenly encountered a band of mounted rebels, about thirty yards distant. They dashed towards him, unslung their carbines, and shouted the challenge. The Colonel put spurs to his horse, and the fire of his pursuers passed harmlessly over his head. Unfortunately, his charger stumbled and fell, throwing the rider, then galloped off.

Captain Rickets, attracted by the fire and challenge, dashed up to his fallen and injured Colonel, dismounted, and assisted him to his own saddle; then, instantly turning, he discharged his revolvers at the advancing rebels, and plunged on foot into the thick woods that lined the roadside. Both reached the camp in safety.

From this place the regiment proceeded to Nashville, arriving March 3, 1862. Thence it guarded a wagon train to Shiloh, but did not arrive in time to take part in the battle. It participated in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged in several severe skirmishes, in one of which Company B, with seventy men, penetrated the rebel lines, drove the rebel pickets on their reserves, and held the position two hours, losing six men wounded.

At the battle of Perryville, the Seventeenth did not participate, though it was under fire, in the rear of General Mitchel's command.

At Stony River, the brigade to which the regiment was attached, was stationed on the extreme right, until December 29, when, after night, it marched from Nolinsville, to the Murfreesboro' Pike, and next day had a severe skirmish with Wheeler's Cavalry, at Lavergne, and recaptured the wagon trains he had taken. About one o'clock December 31, the regiment went into battle line, and with the brigade charged the Rebel General Hanson's Brigade, drove them in confusion, killing their general and about one hundred and fifty of the rank and file. The loss of the Seventeenth was twenty wounded.

After the long rest at Murfreesboro', General Rosecrans inaugurated the Tullahoma campaign. The Seventeenth moved with its brigade, and at Hoover's Gap, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Durbin Ward, charged the Seventeenth Tennessee Rebel Regiment, strongly posted in a belt of woods. In making the charge, it was compelled to cross an open field, and receive a full fire directly in its left flank, from

a rebel brigade and battery, yet it drove back the Seventeenth Tennessee, and occupied its position.

At the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment was on the extreme right of the center, attached to the corps, commanded by General Thomas. When General Wood's division was double-quicked out of the line, the gap left exposed the right flank of the regiment, of which the rebels took immediate advantage, and opened fire, both on the right and front flank, causing it to lose heavily, and scattering its men in confusion. Halting about three hundred yards from where they had been driven, about two hundred of the Seventeenth were collected, and charged back on the enemy, but to little purpose, as they outnumbered them ten to one. Falling back again, they held a given point and faught throughout the day, leaving the field with but fifty-two men. The loss of the Seventeenth in killed and wounded, not including those with slight flesh wounds, was over two hundred. It was the severest fight, in which the regiment participated. The gallant Captain Ricketts, fell dead in the early part of the fight, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, fell about the middle of the afternoon, on the front line, badly wounded.

During the siege of Chattanooga, the Seventeenth was in several severe skirmishes, and at Brown's Ferry, it won honor, along with the brigade to which it was attached. At Mission Ridge, though in the rear when the battle commenced, it was at the front when the top of the hill was gained. In this brilliant charge, the brave and gallant Major Butterfield fell mortally wounded, while leading the regiment.

January 1, 1864, the subject of re-enlisting as veterans having been agitated, three hundred and ninety-three members of the Seventeenth agreed to enlist for a second three years term, if it became necessary. January 22 the regiment started home on furlough, and on the 7th of March, returned to the field with over four hundred recruits. It went with Sherman to Georgia, and at Resaco, May 13, bore its full share of the conflict. An assault having been ordered, it moved forward with Turchin's Brigade, until, unsurported on either side, it could go no further. Still it held the position it had gained, until the commanding General decided to abandon the attack on the enemy's works at that point. Its loss here, was quite heavy.

At New Hope Church, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and several other places, the regiment was actively engaged. Moving with Jeff. C. Davis' corps, to the rear of Atlanta, the Seventeenth was among the claimants for the honor of having been the first to strike the railroad. The next day Hunter's Brigade, formerly Turchin's, in which the Seventeenth had been placed through the campaign, sustained Este's and advanced under a galling fire of musketry and artillery, to the assault on Jonesboro. This ended the campaign.

The Seventeenth was always at the front, never doing a single day's service in mere garrison duty. It was never driven, except at Chickamauga. Even then it quit the field only under orders, and that at nightfall.

The Seventeenth Regiment Band, was composed of eighteen members, all of whom were from about Lancaster. It served with the regi-

ment for about a year, in the Army of the Tennesee, and was discharged September 9, 1862. There were three deaths in the band, during the term of service. Its leader was George Blaire, who was subsequently commissioned Lieutenant, captured and imprisoned in Libby for nearly a year.

Sixty-First O. V. I.—This regiment, though organized at Camp Chase, is more intimately connected with Lancaster. During the winter of 1861-2, General Newton Schleich, maintained a recruiting office in Lancaster, using the starch factory building for a barracks. Several companies were recruited, but transferred to complete other regiments as fast as recruited. In April, 1862, under a stringent call for immediate troops, three regiments, partially formed, the Sixty-first, Fiftieth and Fifty-second, were consolidated at Camp Chase, under name of the Sixty-first. The other two regiments were afterwards organized.

Colonel Newton Schleich commanded the regiment, and Captain Daniel J. Schleich, Company B, the only Fairfield company. George J. Wygum and Edward Hay, were the Lieutenants of the company.

The regiment was mustered in for three years, and left Camp Chase for Western Virginia, May 27, 1862, where it was connected with Gen. Fremont's (afterwards Pope's) army. It first saw the enemy at Cedar Mountain, where it arrived too late to participate actively, but in time to receive a severe shelling from the enemy's guns, and sustained some little loss. A number of brushes with the rebels occurred, and in the second Bull Run battle, the regiment assisted in covering the retreat of the National forces, and lost twenty-five men, killed and wounded. September 2, it was engaged with the enemy at Chantilly, then fell back towards Washington, and formed part of General Sigel's reserve force. It went into winter quarters at Stafford C. H.

On May 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, it stood under fire at Chancellorsville, and sustained loss. It joined in the pursuit of Lee's army, and July 1 opened the battle at Gettysburg as skirmishers. It was so furiously received, that it was obliged to fall back to Cemetery Hill with great loss. It held its position here, till the close of the fight, and then joined in pursuit of the flying enemy. Captain J. M. Reynolds of Cincinnati, in command of company B here, was killed by a shell.

During the night of October 28, a fierce fight took place between the Sixty-first and the rebels at Wauchatchie Valley, in which the latter were routed. November 22, it crossed the Tennessee River, and joined the main army. On the three succeeding days, it was engaged at Mission Ridge. Several marches were made and the regiment went into winter quarters at Bridgeport, Tennessee.

In March, 1864, it re-enlisted, and returned to Ohio, on thirty days veteran furlough. Re-assembling at Camp Dennison, it started for the front and joined the main forces at Rocky Face Ridge, May 7. From this time it was almost constantly engaged with the enemy in the Atlantic campaign. May 14, in the vicinity of Resaca, it rescued the Fifth Indiana Battery, which had been deserted by its support, and drove the enemy before it. The next day the battle of Resaca was fought and won, and the continued pursuit of the enemy commenced. May 19, the army again caught up with the enemy, and again routed them. On the 25th, near Dallas, Georgia, it was again found. The

Sixty-first was here deployed as skirmishers, and in performing this duty lost six men killed and seventeen wounded. Skirmishes, many of them severe, were constantly had, till June 22, when the army reached Kenesaw Mountain, and commenced building works at Culp's Farm. While thus engaged, the enemy made a dash upon the National lines, and for a few moments had things their own way, but the troops rallied and drove them back. In this affair, Major Becket was killed, and a number wounded. While the fight was in progress, Colonel McGroarty was ordered to advance his regiment to a certain point, but in executing the order, he placed it far beyond the line intended, and in the darkness became almost isolated from his brigade. An attempt was made by a rebel regiment, to capture them, but in moving through the dense woods in the dark, the rebels were detached from their officers, and, becoming alarmed, attempted to hide themselves in the thickets. The Sixty-first, in falling back to its proper lines, stumbled across these fellows, and captured a large number of them. Colonel McGroarty alone brought in seventeen of the scared rebels.

Peach Tree Creek was the next severe engagement, in which the regiment participated. In it five officers were wounded, one fatally. Over seventy men were wounded, and about twenty killed. The corps to which the Sixty-first was attached was the first to march into Atlanta. It remained here until November 15th, and then started with Sherman, on his march to the sea. At Bentonville the last real battle of the campaign was fought, and our regiment performed its part of it. At Goldsboro', North Carolina, they went into camp, and here the Sixty-first was consolidated with the Eighty-second Ohio, under the name of the latter.

The name of the Sixty-first was thus extinguished from the rolls of the army. It was always a reliable regiment, and always found at its post, as the numerous losses it suffered will attest. At its last roll call but fifty-five men answered to their names. The consolidated regiment marched to Washington, participated in the grand review there, and returned home. It was mustered out of service at Columbus, in September, 1865.

The Regimental Band was organized at Lancaster, with E. W. Wolfe as leader. It remained a year with the regiment, and in May, 1862, was mustered into General Hugh Ewing's Brigade, as Brigade Band. During the operations about Vicksburg the band became disabled, by death and sickness, and was again discharged by special order from the War Department, in May, 1863. After this, the band was reorganized as Post Band, at Camp Chase, where it remained till the close of the war, and was finally mustered out February 4, 1865.

The Forty-third O. V. I contained one Company, I, enlisted in Fairfield county, during the winter of 1861–2. Peter Brown was the original Captain, but he soon resigned, and Lieutenant Peter Hewiston was promoted to the vacancy, where he remained until he was mustered out, in October, 1864.

Henry S. Beck was made Captain of this company, on its re-enlistment. O. W. Rigby and S. J. Morrell were the Lieutenants. The gallant and lamented J. L. Kirby Smith was the original commander of the regiment. It was organized at Mt. Vernon, February 7th, 1862,

and was assigned to the Army of the Mississippi; and in all the operations that distinguished that army, in its first campaign, it bore a conspicuous part. At New Madrid, Missouri, Island Ten, Tiptonville, Tennessee, Fort Pillow, and Iuka, it rendered most efficient service. At Corinth, October 4th, the Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio deserve particular honor. They were posted on either side of Battery Robinet, and, without any support, bore the brunt of the rebel hand-to-hand charge, and succeeded in hurling back the opposing columns, when our lines were breaking in all other parts of the field. Colonel Smith fell at the first onset, mortally wounded, and over one-fourth of the Forty-third was killed or disabled.

It was with Grant at Oxford, Mississippi, and in the campaign against Forrest, in West Tennessee, and General Dodge's raid, in North Alabama, in April, 1863.

In December, 1863, it re-enlisted almost unanimously, and at the expiration of its veteran furlough returned and captured Decatur, Alabama. May 3rd, 1864, it took the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the Atlanta campaign. It participated at Resaca, on the 13th, and the two following days was engaged in heavy skirmishing. At Dallas it took an important part. In all the general movements of its corps—the Sixteenth—during the campaign, the Forty-third participated. July 22nd, it started with a train of some fifteen hundred wagons, with the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, from Marietta to Decatur, and by its prompt and fearless action, prevented the train from falling into the hands of the enemy.

When Hood attempted to cut off General Sherman's communications, the Forty-third assisted in the chase, and on its return to Atlanta, joined in the "March to the sea." It participated in the grand review at Washington, and, returning to Ohio, was mustered out July 13th, 1865.

The Forty-sixth Ohio rendezvoused at Worthington, Franklin county, and was organized October 16th, 1861. Two companies were recruited in Fairfield county—C and F. Company C was officered by John Wiseman, Captain; Frank Linnville and John Lutz, Lieutenants. Company F by Henry Geisy, Captain; John J. Carron and C. H. Rice, Lieutenants. Captain Geisy was promoted to Major, and was killed at Dallas, May 28, 1864. Colonels Thomas Worthington, C. C. Walcutt, and E. N. Upton successively commanded the regiment.

It left Camp Chase for the field, in February, 1862, and reported a few days later at Paducah, Kentucky. Its first important battle was at Shiloh, in April. It was engaged during the entire fight, and received a total loss, in killed and wounded, of two hundred and eighty seven men. April 27, it moved with the army upon Corinth. The summer and part of the autumn of 1862 was spent in garrison and provost duty. Early in June, 1863, it was transported to Vicksburg, and participated in the seige there. At the battle of Mission Ridge the regiment was engaged severely, and sustained a heavy loss. It then moved on the Knoxville campaign, and marched to Scottsboro, Alabama, for winter quarters. Here the regiment was armed with Spencer's repeating rifled muskets, and here, too, it re-enlisted as veterans, and was furloughed.

At Resaca it was actively engaged, May 13th, 14th, and 15th, but met with small loss. It arrived at Dallas on the 26th, and took a position on the extreme right of the army, where it twice aided in repelling a rebel assault. The Spencer rifles produced sad havoc in the ranks of the opposing columns, and caused the Forty-sixth to be thenceforth dreaded. At New Hope Church it gained a position within eighty yards of the enemy; and Colonel Walcutt, commanding the brigade, by strategy caused the rebels to abandon their lines in confusion. At Kenesaw, Walcutt's Brigade led several brilliant charges, but suffered considerable loss.

July 20th found the regiment in line before Atlanta, and here it performed noble service. At Ezra Church it was again engaged, and finding the rebel regiment, Thirtieth Louisiana, that had confronted it at Pittsburg Landing, assailed it with such vigor that the rebel Colonel, ten of his officers and half of his men were killed, and their colors taken.

During August the regiment was frequently engaged in skirmishing, and on the 29th, took part in the battle at Jonesboro. At Lovejoy's Station, the Forty-sixth and the Sixty-sixth Illinois was deployed in front of the army, and a challenge passed between the two regiments, as to which would first occupy the enemy's lines, about a mile distant. As they neared the lines, the conflict became hand-to-hand. The enemy were forced to retire, and the Forty-sixth gained its part of the line first, capturing about fifty prisoners. Next the regiment participated in the campaign against Hood, in northern Georgia.

November 25th, it left Atlanta with its brigade for Savannah. When near Griswoldsville, the brigade was attacked by a greatly superior force. The men waited until they had advanced to within one hundred and twenty-five yards, then opened fire upon them with fearful effect. Five times the enemy was broken and driven back, the last time not to return.

Early in 1865, it charged the enemy at Bentonville, and captured the works. For its service here, it was especially complimented for gallantry. The regiment marched northward, via Petersburg and Richmond to Washington. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 22nd, 1865. During its term of service, the Forty-sixth lost twenty men captured, and seven hundred and five men killed, wounded, and died of disease.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment contained Company I, recruited in Pickaway and Fairfield counties, by Captain Samuel M. Morrison. William Roby and Stephen Defenbaugh were Lieutenants. February 10th, 1862, the regiment left Camp Chase, and arrived at Fort Donaldson, Tennessee, on the morning of the 13th. Stopping only long enough to prepare their coffee, the regiment, then within four miles of the fort, pushed on with energy, over rough and circuitous roads, but did not form in line in time for action that day. On the 14th, however, it engaged in the assault, and on the 15th marched into the fort at its surrender.

After Pittsburg Landing and the march on Corinth had been experienced, the regiment participated in various expeditions. Battles and skirmishes were participated in at Milliken's Bend, Haine's Bluff,

Greenville, Bolivar Landing, and Johnson's Landing, at which latter place the regiment lost forty-seven per cent. of the whole number engaged. It remained in the vicinity of Yazoo River till January, 1863, when it assisted in the capture of Arkansas Post, April 29th the battle of Grand Gulf was fought, where it lost heavily. Its last service was at Vicksburg, January 14th, 1865, after which it was mustered out at Columbus.

Eighty-eighth O. V. I.—This regiment contained one full company (A), from Fairfield county. Its history is somewhat confused with that of the Eighty-fifth. James C. Henley was authorized to recruit a company for the Eighty-eighth, and he raised the company and received his commission as Captain June 10, 1862. June 14, 1862, the company was, for some reason, transferred to the Eighty-fifth, the organization of which was never completed. It consisted of a battalion only (four companies), and rendered service in guarding rebel prisoners at Camp Chase. At the expiration of three months this partially formed regiment was discharged. Captain Henley's Company in this regiment was K. His Lieutenants were George Orman and Henry C. Sites. During Morgan's raid this company was ordered to Kentucky, under command of Lieutenant Orman.

In September, 1862, Captain Henley recruited another company from near Pleasantville and Royalton principally, Its term of service was three years. It became Company K of the Eighty-eighth. Though enlisted for regular service its duties were largely confined to Camp Chase. Henry E. Howe and Harlow Park were First and Second Lieutenants. Colonel George W. Neff commanded the regiment.

After a few months the guard duty at Camp Chase became exceedingly irksome, and the men clamored to be placed in the field. Their hopes for a change, however, were delusive. Though detachments were occasionally sent abroad for short periods of time, the greater part of the three years' service was spent in and about Columbus.

Company A was ordered to Williamsport, Maryland, and from there to guard the ford at Blennerhasset's Island against Morgan's escape from Ohio. It also marched twice to Grafton, Virginia. Companies A and B were the two companies sent to Holmes county, under Colonel Wallace, of the Fifteenth, to quelch the insurrection of those who attempted to resist the draft. The insurrectionists had built a fort and entrenched themselves behind it, but, after a few shots were fired, concluded that they preferred war abroad to war at home, and fled ignominiously. The company also served a short time in Cincinnati on guard duty. The regiment was well drilled, and had it been given a chance would undoubtedly have performed good service in the field. It was mustered out July 3, 1865.

The Ninetieth O. V. I. contained two companies from Fairfield County. Of these Company D was officered by Alvah Perry, Captain; John M. Sutphen, First Lieutenant, and George W. Welsh, Second Lieutenant: Company I, by Lewis R. Carpenter, Captain; Augustus R. Keller, First Lieutenant, and Samuel L. Weidner, Second Lieutenant. Captain Perry was promoted to the rank of Major in April, 1863, and Lieutenant Sutphen succeeded him as Captain of Company D, and was mustered out with the regiment. Captain Carpenter resigned in

December, 1862, and Lieutenant Keller was promoted to Captain. Lieutenant Weidner also attained this rank. The Colonels of the regiment were Isaac N. Ross, Charles H. Rippey, and Samuel N. Yeoman, successively.

The two Fairfield companies were organized at Lancaster and rendezvoused at Circleville. They were mustered into service August 28, 1862, for three years. Their first duty was outpost picketing at Lexington, Kentucky. A forced march of over one hundred miles was made from this place to Louisville in eighty-six hours. The new recruits were compelled to quench their thirst with stagnant pool water and march through stifling dust. Their suffering was intense, and many sunk under it. October 15, the enemy was met and conquered at Wildcat Mountain, and on the 20th the regiment surprised twelve hundred of the enemy, and captured two hundred of them.

The morning of December 31 found the regiment in line at Stone River, where they fought with the intrepidity of veterans, losing one hundred and thirty men, killed, wounded, and missing. Captain Perry was captured here and sent to Libby Prison. He was afterward exchanged and rejoined his regiment. January 1, the Ninetieth was in line all day, and on the morning of the 2d it occupied the hill on which was massed the forty pieces of artillery which sent Breckinridge's Rebel Corps howling back over Stone River. At five P. M. the Ninetieth Ohio and Thirty-first Indiana were ordered to move over an open field. They obeyed and charged a rebel position, still held on the national side of the river, and, with but little loss, became masters of it.

On September 12, after the Tullahoma campaign, the regiment found itself on West Chickamauga Creek. On the 18th it was ordered to move with its brigade to the support of General Thomas's Corps. The line of battle passed at quick time over a corn-field and through a strip of timber, and, on debouching from the timber, discovered the enemy at close range in the act of completing their movement of turning and enclosing General Thomas's right flank. A charge was made which succeeded in driving back the enemy until the brigade formed on the prolongation of General Thomas's right flank. This line was established at one o'clock P. M., and, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy, was held until half-past two P. M., when the supply of ammunition became exhausted, and Colonel Rippey received orders to retire his regiment to a strip of timber one hundred and fifty yards in the rear. Here a section of a battery was obtained and the enemy held in check till a fresh supply of ammunition was obtained. The rebels again attempted to flank their position, and to meet this new movement the regiment made a right-half wheel, about faced, and was in position to meet the impending charge. To save a rout of the right it was plain that a counter charge must be made. The Ninetieth led the charge in gallant style, and caused the enemy to retreat in confusion. It was next ordered to the support of General Jackson's Division, then hard pressed. September 20 the brigade constructed works and repelled his assaults. The Ninetieth then relieved the Second Kentucky under a heavy fire. The line was afterwards broken on the left of the brigade and the regiment exposed to a rear and flank fire. The enemy was driven back, but again turned the right flank, which

compelled the abandonment of the works. The retreat was made under fire on the Dry Valley road. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was three officers killed, and eighty-three men killed, wounded, and missing.

May 3, 1864, the regiment joined in the great Atlanta campaign, and for one hundred and twenty days marched, fought, and suffered, till the objective city was entered. October 3 it left Atlanta, and, with the Fourth Corps, repassed the scenes of its advance, and participated in the desperate battle of Franklin, and others. It was also at Nashville, and after the victory joined in the pursuit of the rebels. Returning, March 1, 1865, it remained at Nashville until the surrender of the rebel armies, and was then sent to Ohio and mustered out of service.

Company K, of the One Hundred and Fortieth O. V. I. was recruited from Fairfield and Pickaway counties. It was intended for the Ninetieth, but that regiment was full before the company was completed. George W. Hurst of Williamsport, was its first Captain and Isaac Butterfield and Joseph Bury its Lieutenants. Hurst soon resigned, and the two Lieutenants were successfully promoted to the Captaincy. The regiment was mustered in, September 11, 1862, aud was ordered to Memphis. Thence it moved down the Mississippi River to Johnson's Landing on the Yazoo River to join General Sherman. December 26th, it participated in the assault at Chickasaw Bayou, and after the retreat assisted in taking Arkansas Post. It next moved down the river to Young's Point, Louisiana, where it lost over one hundred men from sickness and death.

The regiment was in the whole of the Vicksburg campaign and paricipated in the battles of Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Big Black Bridge and the siege of Vicksburg. It sustained considerable loss here. It was on duty in Louisiana until November 28th, when it was embarked for Texas, landing at Decrow's Point, on Matagorda Peninsula, December 3. It remained on this barren sand coast until January 14, 1864 and then moved to Matagorda Island. April 18th it was ordered to Alexandria, Louisiana, and arrived on the 26th. Here it was engaged for six days and retreated with General Banks' army. At Marksville and at Yellow Bayou the enemy was met and defeated. This campaign was very severe. Forced marches of twenty-five miles per day and ten days duration were endured. The army was continually harassed by the enemy, both on flank and rear, and suffered greatly from the stifling heat and dust. The weary march ended with the approach of the Mississippi. November 21, it was ordered to the mouth of White River, Arkansas, and was here consolidated with the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio.

December 6th, the regiment was ordered to Morganza, Louisiana. January 8th, 1865, it moved to Kenna and, on the 24th, was ordered to Barrancas, Florida. It remained at this point until May and was sent to Texas. On the way it helped take Mobile, remaining there eight days. From Texas the regiment came home and was discharged in July.

During its term of service it was engaged in eight hard fought battles and many skirmishes. Its loss in killed and wounded was eighty-six. During the first year about two hundred men died from disease

and many were discharged for disability: but the latter part of the service was singularly free from casualties. It performed duty in ten different States and marched by land and water over ten thousand miles.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth was organized at Camp Steubenville. Eight companies were ready for marching, when three arrived from Fairfield and Perry counties, which had been raised for for the Ninetieth. The organization of the regiment was complete however before they could join it and they were transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth. The three companies were consolidated into two, Company I being principally Fairfield county men and K, Perry county men. Company I was recruited principally from Richland, Walnut, Rush Creek and Pleasant townships. Captain, Henry C. Yontz of New Salem commanded and Jacob Lamb and Joseph C. Watson were Lieutenants. The Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment, the brave Aaron W. Ebright of Fairfield county, was killed at Winchester, Virginia, September 19th, 1864. Col. Benj. F. Smith commanded the regiment throughout its whole career.

The first winter was spent among the mountains of Virginia. The regiment suffered greatly from typhoid fever and small-pox. June 13th at Martinsburg the brigade, to which this regiment was attached, was attacked by Lee's advance army and about seventy men of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, mostly from Company I, were captured. The 14th was consumed in hard fighting and in the evening the Union forces retreated to Harper's Ferry. At Manassas Gap it had a brisk fight with the enemy. In August 1863, it went to New York to aid in enforcing the draft there. In the spring of 1864 it participated in Grant's march on Richmond. May 12th it suffered severely from an engagement with the enemy at the Rapidan. It participated in all the engagements of the campaign up to June 7th. At Cold Harbor, Monacacy and Winchester it lost heavily. It arrived at Cedar Creek just in time to take part in that memorable battle.

During the first months of 1865 part of the regiment were on picket duty and in the trenches within sight of the enemy constantly. On the morning of April 2d, it performed an important part in the charge on the enemy's intrenched lines. During the next few days it participated in the pursuit of Lee's army, and on the night of the 5th was detached for guard duty. It was mustered out near Washington, June 25, 1865. During its term of service the regiment lost nine officers and one hundred and eleven men killed: ten officers, and three hundred and seventy-nine men wounded, an aggregate of five hundred and nine, or more than one half the regiment.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth was commanded by Col. J. A. Stafford. It was recruited for one year's service in the fall of 1864. Company C was composed of Ross and Fairfield county men. The Fairfield quoto was recruited by Lieutenants P. H. McGrew and J. A. Sears. Charles Cavinor of Ross county commanded it.

The regiment was dispatched to General Thomas' command in Tennessee, and during the siege at Murfreesboro was severely engaged. In this engagement Company C lost its two color bearers, Irvin Linn and George Crumley. Both were shot dead. In the affair at Wilker-

son's Pike, in which two fine twelve-pounder Napoleons and two hundred prisoners were captured, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth participated. After the defeat of General Hood's rebel army, at Nashville, the regiment was engaged in a smart skirmish with the enemy at Wise's Fork. After the advance to Raleigh it performed garrison duty at Charlotte, North Carolina, till mustered out of service, June 29, 1865. It was discharged at Camp Chase, July 10, 1865.

The First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was organized at Columbus during the latter part of the summer of 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln for three years' service. As it was the first organization of the kind in the State, there was a great anxiety, and in the selection of its members, a fine, physically developed regiment was procured. The strictest military discipline was inaugurated, and a high degree of efficiency soon attained.

Company F was from Fairfield county, recruited by its Captain, Valentine Cupp, who was afterwards promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, and fell at Chickamauga. Lafayette Pickering, the First Lieutenant, succeeded to the Captaincy. The other Lieutenants of the company, during its services, were J. H. Pierce, resigned; Allen T. Overly, mustered out; Wm. G. Lowder, mustered out as Captain; George V. Ward, mustered out; Henry G. Ward, resigned; Wm. T. Brison mustered out, and Geo. W. Keys, honorably discharged.

December 9th the First proceeded to Louisville, the first regiment of cavalry to enter that department. It will be impossible to even mention all its services, and only the most important will be noticed. It was almost constantly engaged in scouting, skirmishing, raiding and clearing the country of guerrillas and bush-whackers, when not charging the enemy in battle. In January, 1862, among other rebel parties encountered in Kentucky, was a detachment of the John Morgan guerrillas, who were severely handled. The regiment participated in the advance on Corinth, and frequently engaged the enemy in the vicinity of Murfreesboro; from December 26 to 31 it was repeatedly in conflict. On the 31st it covered the retreat of our infantry. The brave Colonel Milligan in command of the regiment, Major Moore and Lieutenant Condit, and a long list of men were slain in checking the overwhelming, advancing foes. Perceiving the imminent danger of the infantry, the Colonel dashed fearlessly into the pursuing rebels without any support, until entirely surrounded. He succeeded in checking the advance momentarily, and then cut his way out of the lines again, but the gallant strike cost him his life. In June, 1863, the brigade to which the First was attached, moved on the extreme left of the army in its advance on Tullahoma. On August 18, the regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cupp, crossed the Cumberland Mountains with its brigade, and captured a number of prisoners.

On Sunday, September 19 the First arrived at Chickamauga and was immediately led into the fight on the right. Through some misapprehension the Lieutenant-Colonel was ordered to charge the enemy's line, and with drawn sabers the little band of about two hundred and fifty men—four companies being detached—started across the intervening space to precipitate themselves upon the foe when the order was countermanded. A moment later and scarcely a man could have re-

turned. As it was, the dashing and brave Cupp was slain and one-fifth of the rank and file were killed or wounded.

In September the First rendered General Crook's Division in East Tennessee signal service by encountering a vastly superior force of rebel cavalry under General Wheeler.

In November, with five other cavalry regiments under Colonel Long, the First moved from about Chattanooga, crossed the river and made a raid in the rear of Brigg's position, which was brilliantly successful. Twenty miles of railroad and the largest percussion-cap and torpedo manufactury in the Confederacy were destroyed, two hundred wagons burned, six hundred horses and mules and five hundred prisoners captured and brought into Chattanooga. Other successful raids followed.

In January 1864, about three hundred men re-enlisted and the regiment was recruited. May 26 it participated at Moulton and lost about twenty men. In front of Kenesaw the First had frequent and severe skirmishing. Captain Pickering was wounded here. When surrounded by the enemy at Lovejoy's Station the regiment distinguished itself by holding in check, for some time, a force from Cleburne's rebel infantry, suffering a loss of fifty men. After the evacuation of Atlanta the non-veterans were mustered out and the regiment weakened somewhat. October 13, it carried the advance of Garrard's Division in the fight near Rome, Georgia. Soon after the First was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, to be refitted for the field.

December 28, it left Louisville to join the cavalry corps near Gravelly Springs, Alabama. From March 19, 1865 to April 22, when it entered Macon, the First was in continual active service. The last severe engagement in which it participated was the night assault on Columbus, by the capture of which its arsenals and factories were possessed, and twelve hundred prisoners and ninety-six cannons taken. The regiment continued to garrison Georgia and South Carolina until September when it was mustered out and discharged.

The Eleventh Ohio Cavalry also contained a company which was largely recruited from Fairfield county, Company C. John Van Pearce was first authorized to recruit a company for the Sixth Cavalay, but before it was completed, orders were issued to stop the enlistment of cavalry, and the partially formed Sixth and Seventh Regiments were consolidated. Of the new regiment thus formed a battalion of four companies were mounted and equipped, and these, impatient at delay, were ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, leaving the other two battalions in Ohio. They never met afterwards, and the connection between them was permanently dissolved.

The Western Battalion contained Company C, which was officered by Thomas L. Mackey, of Chillicothe, Captain; John Van Pearce, of Lancaster, First Lieutenant, and Thomas P. Clark, of Springfield, Second Lieutenant. Through the promotion of Mackey, Van Pearce became Captain, and John P. Reeves, of Lancaster, Lieutenant.

The four companies were known as the First Independent Battalion, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, until the summer of 1862 when two battalions were added and the organization denominated the Eleventh O.V.C.

While the battalion was at Benton Barracks, awaiting the move-

ment of an expedition to the southwest, of which it was to form a part, the Indians, instigated by rebel agents, became hostile and cut off all commnnication, overland, with the Pacific. The battalion was ordered to proceed at once across the plains to open and protect communication. It left St. Louis April 4, and reached Fort Laramie after great suffering, May 30. From this point the battalion was scattered in small detachments almost to Salt Lake City. The small number of troops and the vast extent of territory under their charge made the services extremely active, arduous and hazardous.

Company C was scattered between Sweet Water Crossing to South Pass during 1862, chiefly in three detachments under Captain Mackey, Lietenants Clark and Reeves. In the fall the company was re-united and built Fort Halleck, where it remained the following winter. The summer of 1863 was spent on the River Cache la Poudre to protect the Overland Mail Route from Indian depredations.

The troops at Fort Halleck were menaced by the Ute Indians in February 1863, and Company C was ordered to march to their relief. While on the route a terrible snow storm overtook them, from which all suffered to a greater or less extent. Two men, John Griffith and Courtright, were frozen in their saddles. This is only one of many incidents that happened to the Eleventh in its frontier service. The first battalion was mustered out April [illegible], 1865, having served about three years and a half.

There were many other regiments which contained a number of Fairfield county men, yet few, if any, that contained an entire company. The aggregate, however, was very considerable. In all, the county had in service more than three thousand soldiers. These were almost all volunteers. Only one or two drafts were made, and they were quite small.

In the Sixty-second, Clement F. Steele, of Lancaster, was commissioned Major at its organization but rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment contained a few Fairfield county soldiers. Henry B. Hunter, of Lancaster, was Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Twenty-third.

The Fourth and the Tenth Ohio Cavalry each included in its ranks a quoto from this county. The Twelfth U. S. Regulars, Company A, was partially recruited here. The Seventy-third, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth, Eighteenth, Sixtieth and many others were also represented.

GENERALS.—Fairfield county may well pride herself on the number and ability of the commanders she furnished for the war. Besides the regiment and company officers, whose record for brave and gallant service is not surpassed by any other county, she can claim a Lieutenant-General, two Major-Generals and several Brigadier-Generals.

William T. Sherman, now General of the United States Army, was born at Lancaster, February 8, 1820. His father, an eminent lawyer, died when William T. was nine years old and he was adopted into the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing. He entered West Point in 1836 and graduated four years later. Remaining in the regular service thirteen years, he resigned his commission to engage in banking business at San Francisco. In 1857 he turned his attention to law and practiced

for a year or two in Kansas. He conducted the Louisiana Military Academy for a year or more but resigned on the first intimations of the approaching war. When called to his nation's service he was President of the St. Louis Street Railroad Company. His brilliant career throughout the four years' struggle has immortalized his name and made it a familiar household word of devoted patriotism.

Thomas H. Ewing, the son of Hon. Thomas Ewing, was born at Lancaster, August 11, 1829. He received a liberal education and began practice at the bar. In 1856 he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and soon rose to the rank of a leading lawyer. He recruited the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, of which he was appointed Colonel. For gallant services at Prairie Grove he was promoted to Brigadier-General in March, 1863, and soon after assigned to the command of the District of the Border, afterwards to the St. Louis District. At Pilot Knob, September 27, 1864, he commenced one of the most stubborn and sanguinary conflicts of the war, with an enemy vastly exceeding him in the number of men. His withdrawal from the place and the retirement of his forces to Rolla was masterly, and won for him the rank of Brevet Major-General. He resigned his command March 12, 1865.

Hugh Ewing, the brother of Thomas Ewing, was engaged in the practice of law at the breaking out of the war. He was appointed Brigade Inspector of the Third Brigade, Ohio Militia, in May, 1861; participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, and in August, 1861, was appointed Colonel of the Fortieth. He rose to the command of a brigade and served efficiently throughout the war. For meritorious services he was brevetted Major-General, March 13, 1865.

The connection of Jacob A. Stafford with the First Ohio, and as Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, has already been mentioned. March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General. No officer in the army possessed the confidence of his men or was more intensely liked than General Stafford. Though a severe disciplinarian he was generous and brave, accustomed to spring from his horse and lead his regiment afoot to victory.

Newton Schleich was appointed one of the three Brigadier-Generals to command Ohio troops during the three months' service. At the expiration of that time he recruited and commanded the Sixty-first Ohio, as already narrated.

## CHAPTER XX.

### EARLY HISTORY OF LANCASTER.

EBENEZER ZANE was the owner of a section of land, one mile square, upon which Lancaster was built. He acquired this section from the Government, as part compensation for opening "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Limestone, (Maysville), Kentucky, in 1797.

His article of agreement, with the first purchasers of lots, is as follows:

Article of agreement, made and entered into by and between Ebenezer Zane, of Ohio county, Virginia, and the purchasers of lots in the town of Lancaster, county of Fairfield, Territory northwest of the Ohio River, now for sale in lots, on the east side of the Hocking River, by Ebenezer Zane.

SECTION I.—The lots to be numbered in squares, beginning at the northwest corner of the town, and thence alternately from north to south, and from south to north, agreeable to the general draft of the town.

SECTION II.—One-fourth of the purchase money will be required to be paid two weeks from the date of this article. The residue of three-fourths will be required on or before the fourteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, to be approved by secured notes, bearing lawful interest, from the fourteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred.

SECTION III.—Square number sixteen, including five lots situated in the southeast corner of the town, was thereafter to be held in trust, for the use of a graveyard, the erection of a school-house, a house of worship, and such other buildings as may be found necessary, all of which to be under the direction of trustees for the time being.

Also, four lots at the intersection of the two main streets, running east and west, north and south, known by appellation of the center square, are given for the purpose of erecting public buildings not heretofore specified, but under the supervision of the trustees.

SECTION IV.—Possession will be given immediately to purchasers complying with Section II of this article; when fully complied with, the said Ebenezer Zane and heirs bind themselves to make a deed to the purchasers, their heirs and assigns. If the terms be not fully complied with, the lot shall be considered forfeited, and returned again to the original holder.

SECTION V.—For the convenience of the town, one-fourth part of an acre, lying west of the lot numbered two, in the square numbered three, including two springs, will be, and are hereby given for the use of its inhabitants, as the trustees of the town may think proper.

SECTION VI.—In consideration of the advantages that arise from the early settlement of mechanics in a town, and the encouragement of those who may first settle, lot number three, in the twentieth square; number six, in the fifteenth square; number six, in the twelfth square; will be given, one to a blacksmith, one to a house carpenter and joiner, and one to a tanner, all of whom are to settle, and continue in the town, pursuing their respective trades, for the term of four years, at which time the aforesaid Zane binds himself to make them a free deed.

In testimony of all and singular, the premises, the said Ebenezer Zane, by his attorneys, Noah and John Zane, hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1800. EBENEZER ZANE.

A full list of the names of the first settlers of Lancaster are here given, the last one dying more than forty years ago. They purchased their lots during the years 1800–1–2:

Emanuel Carpenter, Noah McCullough, Jacob Taylor, Ralph Duddleston, Ebenezer Marten, Peter Reber, John Barr, John Reed, J. Denny, Benjamin Allen, Nathaniel Willes, Thomas Worthington, Thomas Terree, Noah Zane, John Zane, Jeremiah Conaway, Jacob Teller, Peter Teller, Philip Teller, B. Teller, Abraham Reeger, Nathaniel Johnston, William Trimble, William Stoops, Thomas Barr, Joseph Beard, Nathaniel Wilson, James Denny, Kerp, Grubb, and Hampson, Michael Skoag, Joseph McMullen, John McMullen, Thomas Sturgeon, John Overdear, Rudolph Pitcher, Ralph Morris, Joseph Hunter, Jacob Woolford, Henry Meison, James Converse, George Coffenberry, James Hanson, John Williamson, Samuel Coats, William Harper, Mary Pastor, John Vanmeter, Solomon Reese, James Hardy, William Rabb, John Lynch, John Jups, John Carson, Amasa Delano, Henry Westwine.

Lancaster, the county seat of Fairfield county, received its name as complimentary to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, many of its first citizens being former residents of that town and county.

It was first called New Lancaster, but it soon became obvious that confusion would arise in the mail service between New Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and New Lancaster, Ohio. To avoid this, the Legislature of 1805 changed the name to that of Lancaster.

The place continued, however, to be called New Lancaster for years afterwards, and mistakes in sending letters continued to occur, until 1840, Pennsylvania mail being received at Lancaster, Ohio, and letters intended for the latter place, were carried to the former.

Lancaster is situated on the east bank of the Hocking River, and in the northeast corner of Hocking township. In 1877, its eastern boundary was parallel with the western line of Berne township, where Maple street is now located, running due north and south, so that citizens residing east of that line, and all of East Lancaster, were in Berne township. By an act of the Legislature, East Lancaster was annexed to Lancaster, and constituted the Fifth ward. By the same act, the boundaries of Lancaster were extended one mile each way, making a square of two miles, which territory was by law annexed to Lancaster township, with a municipal organization independent of the city proper.

The boundary lines of Zane's section of land has been variously located by the old citizens of Lancaster. It has been generally understood that "Lundy's Lane" was the north line of the section. Good authorities locate this line ten miles south. No dispute has yet arisen in regard to the east boundary.

The southeast corner of the section is near the residence of Squire Thomas H. White (Kuntz's Hill), thence west to the residence of G. Mithoff; then north to the intersection of the northern line.

In November, 1800, one month prior to Governor St. Clair's declaration of Fairfield county, Lancaster was surveyed, and the sale of lots begun, the prices ranging from five to fifty dollars, according to location.

A lot of two acres was donated by Zane for public use. This is divided into four equal parts by the crossing of Main street and Broadway.

In after years legal opinions were at variance in regard to the use to be made of this donation. It was contended by some that the city authorities could not sell and convey the ground without forfeiting the title, yet they had the right to erect upon it any kind of buildings they wished, providing the rent or other income should be used for public purposes. Others contended that no buildings, except those to be used exclusively for the public, could legally be erected.

In 1879–80, a test was made in the case, where the city authorities leased the west half of the square, lying on the north side of Main street, to a company, to erect an opera house, city hall, and offices, the lower rooms to be used as offices. On the west half it was leased for the building of a business block.

The leases were perpetual, or ninety-nine years. An injunction was served and sustained by the Common Pleas Court, and this part of the public square remains yet (1881) vacant.

A part of the ground upon which the injunction was allowed was the allegation by the heirs of Frederick Schaeffer, contending that the erection of such buildings as proposed would materially damage the Shaeffer property, they claiming the required right of the pavement on the east side of the Shaeffer block, this being a public thoroughfare.

In 1824, the market house was erected on the south side of the square, and later the City Hall, "Old Red Lodge" building, and public scales.

At the time of the founding of Lancaster, and the sale of lots, not more than two or three small cabins were built on the east of Hocking. The entire site of the present city, from Mount Pleasant south to the bank of Hocking, was a wild forest of trees and underbrush, interspersed with ponds of water and deep marshy swales. One of the swales at the north crossing of Main Street was filled with water the year round and used as a watering place for stock. Another, where the Talmage block now stands, was at times deep enough to swim a horse. These places have since been filled up for building lots. As late as 1841, Neibling's pond, north of King street, was inclosed with trees and thickets of under-brush, affording resort for flocks of wild geese and ducks, for the pleasure of sportsmen, and in winter, affording a fine sliding place for the boys.

In 1841 nearly the entire northern part of the city was either vacant land, or fields of grain. A few buildings extended out on Columbus street north to the Wagenhall neighborhood.

On Broadway, the most northern building was a small frame, occupied by Mrs. Peebles, and now owned by F. J. Boving.

East of Neibling's pond, were several smaller ponds, also in the direction of Mount Pleasant. They are now all filled, and built upon, first being drained by sewers from King street, passing out under the canal.

The square on the hill, donated by Zane, for a cemetery and the erection of a house of worship, is located between High street on the west, Chestnut street on the north, Broad alley on the east and the Methodist church lot on the south.

Zane sold the south half of his section to Emanuel Carpenter, who laid a portion of it out into town lots, and sold to purchasers. In the original survey of Lancaster, the principal streets were Chestnut, Main and Wheeling, running east and west, and the cross streets were Columbus, Broadway and High. These still remain unchanged.

The exact route of "Zane's trace" through Lancaster is supposed to have entered from the east on Wheeling street to Columbus street, here diverging to the left, crossing Main street, east of the present canal, passing between the canal bridge and the first lock, thence to the crossing of the Hocking.

At an early day Christian King, one of the merchants of Lancaster at that time, assisted by his brother William, built a toll bridge over Hocking, which was kept up until the enterprise of constructing the Maysville and Zanesville turnpike road, when the company purchased his right, and located their road on the same route, the bridge at that day being a public necessity. The Hocking, at times, overflowed its banks, making the road, during a freshet, impassible. The bridge extended in both directions, over the marshy ground, and was an accommodation to the public.

It is said that many of the first settlers of Lancaster were mechanics, building their small one story cabins, of logs cut from the lot upon which they were built, probably covering it with clapboards, made from a sturdy oak, slabs or puncheon being used for floors. At times mother earth served as this last purpose, while the smoke curled forth from the stick and mud chimney. The newly opened streets were covered with stumps and unremoved logs. Rail fences, if any, inclosed the lots. Few domestic animals were to be seen. Small patches of ground, were cleared for garden patches. Such was Lancaster more than eighty years ago.

At that time, (1800) squads of Indians were still lingering in the valley of the Hocking; camping near Lancaster; spending their time hunting during the summer and fall, but in the winter disappearing.

They were daily visitors at the cabins of the villagers, always peaceable and friendly, never causing trouble, unless under the influence of liquor, when they required careful watching.

In a very early day a sickle factory was in operation at Lancaster. It was located on the north bank of the Hocking, near the fourth lock. It obtained water power from "Baldwin's Run." It was in operation,

as near as remembered, previous to 1810. It was established for the manufacture of reaping sickles, and the building is reported by David Foster not to have been moved until 1828. The builder and owner's name being disputed, it is given by some parties as Frank, by others as Roland.

In the winter of 1876-7 a tunnel was sunk under the canal, to give outlet to the water from the low lands on the nortlr side. In doing this the foundation of this factory building, including the water wheel part of a grinding stone and other relics, were found buried two or three feet below the surface.

A quarter of a mile south of the sickle factory, a water power mill for breaking and scutching flax, was in operation. This, as reported by Mr. Foster, belonged to the owner of the sickle factory, and was built on the site of the frame dwelling, belonging to the Giesy mill, and is first remembered as being in operation, in 1816. Every vestige of the building has long since disappeared.

A powder mill, owned and run by George Bickler, was in operation about the same time, on the Fricker farm, a short distance southwest of Lancaster.

Dr. Charles Shawk, came with his father from Kentucky, and settled in Lancaster in 1806, then a small boy, but now over eighty years of age. He has a distinct recollection of the infant days of Lancaster; remembers seeing horses swim the pond, (spoken of elsewhere) now covered by the west end of the Talmadge block; wagons swamped in the mud in Main street, and men prying them out with long poles; hearing Governor Worthington make a speech in the old court house yard, in 1810, when he was a candidate, and how he was cheered, being a favorite of the people.

He mentioned Governor Worthington and Judge Abrams, being engaged in surveying the land, in the vicinity of Lancaster, and down Hocking, into what is now Hocking county; remembering that at that time a part of Main street was bridged with poles, called corduroy; that bears and deer often came into town, and flocks of wild turkeys straying through the woods near the cabins in day time, was a common occurrence. When he came, (1806) but six or eight cabins were then built on Wheeling street, and on Main street about thirty. These constituted the village. On account of the condition of Main street in muddy weather, Wheeling became the principal thoroughfare. He remembered the rough and tumble fights so common on muster day, or other public gatherings. In 1817, he shot and killed a huge bear on Kuntz's hill, now within the corporation. About the same time John Rhodes killed a panther near there. It measured seven feet from the tip of the tail to the tip of the nose.

In 1812, Mrs. Flora Butler King, relict of Christian King, came to Lancaster, and taught school in a small log cabin, where Dr. Turner's brick office now stands, on Main street. She was the first lady teacher in Lancaster.

At this time, (1812) William King and John Creed were the principal dry goods merchants, though there were several others selling dry goods. The doctors were, Wilson, Torrence and Shawk; leading lawyers, Philomon Beecher, William Irwin and Robert F. Slaughter.

The principal taverns were kept by Thomas Sturgeon and Joh Sawyer.

Frederick A. Foster, who died in the early part of 1880 at the age of eighty-nine, came to Lancaster in 1810. A short time before his death he stated that when he arrived in the place, there was but a single brick house in the village, that being built on the Schofield property, now the gunsmith shop of Herman Peter, previously the law office of John T. Brazee.

In the fall of the same year (1810) Philoman Beecher built his brick office adjoining his residence, on what is now known as the Rising corner. The third brick building was the residence of John Wright, on the north side of Main street, now the residence of H. J. Reinmund.

Mr. Foster also referred to the typhoid epidemic that prevailed in Lancaster in 1823, and that not more than two persons in the village, Christian Weaver and himself, escaped this fatal disease. A great many of the prominent citizens died. He and Mr. Weaver escaping the malady, the care of the sick, as well as the burial of the dead, devolved upon them.

In 1799 the government established a mail route from Wheeling, Virginia, to Limestone, Kentucky, to be carried on horse back over "Zane's Trace," once a week, each way, the whole distance being two hundred and twenty six miles. With the exception of a few cabins at the crossing of the Muskingum, Hocking and Scioto Rivers, almost the entire distance was an unbroken wilderness. The line was divided into three routes. The first extended from Wheeling to the Muskingum; the second, from the Muskingum to the Scioto, and the third, from that to the Ohio at Limestone. This was the first mail route established in the "Northwest Territory."

A post office was established at the same crossing of Hocking. This was about one year before Lancaster was laid out. Samuel Coates, sr., was appointed postmaster, and kept the office in his cabin, at the crossing.

Samuel Coates, sr., and his son, Samuel Coates, jr., were Englishmen, who came from England to the United States for the purpose of making the new country their home; having penetrated as far as the Hocking, they stopped at the crossing, put up a cabin, and planted a patch of corn. As soon as they established a settlement, their families were sent for. The elder Coates did not long survive, and his place in the office was taken charge of by his son.

After Lancaster began to assume the appearance of a village, the post-office was removed to a cabin at the west end of Wheeling street, on the same lot where James Kinney now lives. Previous to the rebellion, the post-office was removed to an apartment in the new city hall building, where it still remains.

The following are the post-masters that have served since 1799, to 1881: Samuel Coates, Senior, Samuel Coates, Junior, Jacob D. Ditrich, E. Scofield, H. Drumm, Thomas N. White, Daniel Sifford, Henry Miers, James Craumer, John C. Castle, Benjamin Connell, J. L. Luthill, C. M. L. Wiseman, and John M. Sutphen, now (1881) serving his third appointment.

The late General George Sanderson, when a boy fifteen years old,

carried the mail between Lancaster and Chillicothe. Christian Rudolph, one of Lancaster's oldest citizens, was at one time mail boy between Lancaster and Zanesville. He was hired by Richard M. Johnson, who, at that time, had the contract for carrying the mail between Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Limestone (Maysville), Kentucky. Mr. Rudolph began the service in October, 1815. His route required him to be out, sometimes, all night, which, over narrow roads through forests, dark nights, and cold weather, made it a dreary and lonesome task for a young boy.

On one occasion, arriving at Zanesville late in the night, and being behind time, he received his mail and turned back, coming as far as Somerset without feeding his horse or taking anything to eat himself. He had several streams to cross, sometimes when the water was dangerously high from a freshet. The river was crossed in canoes, and horses changed on each side.

Two or three years after he began to carry the mail, open box-wagons were placed upon the road, the new contract requiring the mail to be carried six months in wagons, and six on horseback, this contract being with John Dugan. In 1820, stage coaches were introduced on this line.

The mail carriers in early times carried tin horns, or trumpets, which were blown when approaching the post-offices. These were denominated the "post-boy's horn. Some of the carriers acquired the art of blowing tunes on their long, tin trumpets, which, on quiet evenings, wakened the country far and near. The sound of the "post-boy's horn" aroused a lively cheer as far as the sound penetrated, often bringing joy to many a weary heart.

The charges for carrying letters then was regulated by distance, and not weight, as now. For fifty miles, and under, the rate was six and one-fourth cents. Over fifty miles, and under one hundred and fifty, twelve and one-half cents. Between one hundred and fifty and three hundred miles, eighteen and three-fourth cents, and over three hundred to any part of the United States, twenty-five cents.

It was the duty of the post-master to mark the price of the letter in figures on the outside. If the postage was prepaid, the word "paid" was also written. If not, the price marked was paid by the person addressed. Two sheets folded together was charged double rates.

These old-fashioned letters were written on the pages of the sheet, which was afterwards so folded as to allow the blank side to form the outside of the letter, upon which the address was written. The fourth page of letter paper was left unruled for this purpose. The old-time letters were sealed with sealing-wax in the form of wafers, which were for sale in all stores and groceries. They were in color, red, blue, black or green. Now they are not to be found anywhere, except as unsold rubbish, pushed on the back shelf. The introduction of envelopes has superceded them.

Colored People of Lancaster.—There were colored persons among the very early settlers of Lancaster, as a number are remembered to have come to the place previous to the year 1810. They were mostly emancipated slaves from the state of Virginia. A few were brought out with their former masters, who emigrated to Ohio. Since the be-

ginning of the War of the Rebellion, many have came into the county from the Confederate states.

The Lewis family, it is believed, were among the first of the race who came to Lancaster—the father, mother and three children. Stephen, the oldest, married Judy Jones. He died many years ago. His wife, familiarly known as "Aunt Judy," survived him many years, and died about 1880. "Aunt Disa" was the sister. She lived to a great age, and has been dead a few years. She boasted of having nursed General Washington. Problematical. Elijah Jones is still a *locum tenens*, at an age that the memory of man runneth not therewith. Scipio Smith was a very early settler. He came from Virginia, and was a tinner by trade. His death occurred not far from 1860—probably a little earlier. He is remembered by his artificial leg, and his exceedingly black face. Reuben Banks dated the time of his arrival in 1814. He was an emancipated slave from Virginia, and thought he was fourteen years old when he came to Lancaster; his death took place in 1881. Nelson Smith was a very old settler, and was a popular barber in Lancaster for full fifty years. He died in 1880, at an advanced age. His sons, of whom Egbert is the oldest, have succeeded him in the tonsorial profession.

There were many other well-known colored characters residing in Lancaster during its early years, but space forbids further mention of them. Some of them possessed peculiar traits, and most of them spent lives of usefulness, though generally in the humbler avenues of life.

## CHAPTER XXI.

LANCASTER AS AN INCORPORATED VILLAGE AND CITY—FORMATION OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

In 1831, upon petition, an act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature, incorporating the village of Lancaster, and endowing it with certain specified municipal powers and privileges. The municipal officers were one mayor, one marshal, one recorder, one treasurer and a board of trustees. The respective officers were elected by the qualified electors, annually, on the first Monday of April. The act of incorporation conferred power to levy a tax for revenue. The fiscal resources were light—taxation, and license to shows and exhibitions. The following exhibit is from an old copy of the *Ohio Eagle*, of the date of June, 1827, and shows the finances of the village of Lancaster, for two years, viz.: from April 20, 1825, to April 23, 1827, thus: Amount of income from all sources, for two years, $888.14¼; total disbursements for all purposes, for the same time, $932.88½; showing a balance against the treasurer of $44.74¼; signed, Benjamin Connell, treasurer: attested by Gotleib Steinman, recorder.

The total absence of all records for the twenty years between 1831 and 1851 renders it impossible to furnish much of the municipal history of the village during that period. It is known that for the years 1848 and 1849, John Garaghty was mayor. Beyond that, nothing appears on record.

In the year 1851 Lancaster was made a city of the third class, by a special enactment of the State Legislature. The act provided for one mayor, whose term of office should be two years; one city clerk, one city solicitor, one marshal, and two councilmen for each ward, the latter to serve two years, and so arranged that one councilman in each ward should be elected each year, and one term expire each year. The act of incorporation at the same time divided the city into four wards, and fixed their boundaries. And thus, when the Fifth ward was created by the annexation of East Lancaster, the city council was made to consist of ten members, one-half of whom should be elected annually. The succession of mayors, from 1851, under the city government, was as follows:

1851–53—William P. Creed.
1853–55—John D. Martin.
1855–57—Silas Hedges.
1857–59—Alfred McVeigh.
1859–63—Kinnis Fritter.
1863–67—Samuel Ewing.
1867–75—Tallman Slough.
1875–77—Philip Bennadum.
1877–79—John McCormic.
1879–81—William Vorys.

Samuel Rainey, elected in 1881, is the present incumbent. The city elections are held on the first Monday of each April.

The financial showing fifty years later than the foregoing exhibit, by way of contrast, will measure the growth of the population and business of Lancaster for a half century. The gross receipts for the two years ot 1875 to 1877, from all sources, for city purposes, and not including school funds, as shown by the treasurer's books, was $61,437.56; and the total expenditures for the same time, not including school funds, was $53,220.08, leaving a balance to the credit of the city of $8,217.78. There is likewise a showing, that during the two former years, $5.00 were paid to Thomas Ewing by the village for legal advice, and that during the two latter years, about $1000.00 were paid for counsel.

The burdens the city bears is a legitimate part of its history. It supports ten churches at an annual expense of abont $15,000, exclusive of Sunday school and missionary collections, and the building and repairing of church edifices. The amount levied on the city for corporation purposes, and to meet the interest on city bonds, school bonds and other purposes, with not fall short of $30,000 annually. In addition to the foregoing the city has built—within the last ten or fifteen years two new school buildings, at a cost of about $80,000, including the cost of building lots. The annual levy for school purposes alone, including interest on school bonds, is about $26,000. These burdens are sustained by a population of something less than eight thousand souls.

Lancaster has always, until within the last twenty-five or thirty years, been a slow-growing, conservative community, though possessing many superior local advantages. But its growth has been steady and substantial. There are perhaps a greater proportion of its citizens who live under their own roofs, than any other town of Ohio of equal or approximate population. Within the last dozen or more years, its manufacturing and other interests have been greatly extended.

Lancaster has acquired abroad, a reputation almost classic, more especially in its early history, which it owes not to its institutions of learning, but to an unusually large number of distinguished citizens who found their way to it.

The death rate in Lancaster during forty years is probably in about the same ratio of other communities, though the place sustains a reputation for general healthfulness and exemption from epidemic disease. The epidemic of 1823, elsewhere referred to, has never had an approximate parallel in the place. But the natural death rate may be noticed. The citizens of Lancaster of forty years ago, who were past the middle age, and who were the leading business men and women of the place are all dead. Less than a dozen business men of Lancaster of 1840 are alive, and the few there are of them remaining have, with few exceptions, retired from active duty. An entirely new population has come in. The Lancaster of to-day is in no respect the Lancaster of forty years ago, neither socially, commercially nor in any single one of its features.

In August 1850, Lancaster suffered a visitation of cholera. The disease was prevailing in Columbus at the time, and it was supposed to have been brought to Lancaster by a foot-man, who walked down

on a hot day with the disease upon him. He stopped a short time in East Lancaster, and died on the following day. The disease immediately broke out, and during about two weeks some thirty deaths occurred. In three instances nearly the entire family was swept away. Great alarm prevailed, and many left the place. The deaths were chiefly in East Lancaster and the immediate vicinity. In Lancaster proper there were only five deaths.

There have been several visitations of small-pox, at various intervals of time, generally malignant and confluent, many of the cases proving fatal. A rigid system of non-intercourse with the affected houses, and the use of the yellow flag, usually confined the malady to its first locality, thereby presenting its spread and saving the town from its epidemic influences.

ADDITIONS: That part of the city of Lancaster known as "Carpenter's Addition" embraces all lying south of an alley running east and west parallel with the south end of the first tier of lots on the south side of Chestnut street, and extending east, west and south to Zane's section lines, and was purchased from Mr. Zane by Emanuel Carpenter, jr., in 1814. Mr. Carpenter at once platted his addition to the town of Lancaster, which plat and the list of sales were recorded September 13, 1814. The alley referred to, which runs between the original town and the Carpenter addition is now called Center alley—its original name being Jackson's alley. Its eastern terminus at High street is about opposite the line dividing the old grave-yard from the Methodist church premises. The grounds upon which the M. E. and A. M. E. churches stand and also a third lot adjoining the A. M. E. church on the south were devoted by Mr. Carpenter for church and burial purposes. The last named lot was subsequently condemned by the city authorities and made a part of Walnut street. The continuation of Columbus and Broad streets from Jackson alley through the new addition was effected without changing their names. High street —Fourth street of the old town—south of Jackson's alley he named Jackson street. To the first street running east and west in the new addition he gave the name of Walnut, which it still retains. Perry street of Carpenter's addition extending diagonally from Broad street at the railroad to High street south of the Methodist church, was named by him and Winding street of this addition is still the same. The Lawrence street, surveyed and named by Mr. Carpenter, is now the railroad bed. Grogon is a short street, which runs from the railroad south towards the canal, on the west side of Hood's row. The large hill, the south end of which is cut by Walnut street, which is familiarly known as "Green's Hill" is marked "Mount Prospect" on Carpenter's plat. The open space at the south end of Broadway, through which the railroads pass was called "Center Circle" by Mr. Carpenter, as several streets converge there. He gave lots sixty-nine and twenty-three, both triangular, for school purposes. Lot sixty-nine is at the southwest corner of High and Perry streets; twenty-three is on the southeast corner of Columbus and Walnut streets. Carpenter's plat extended to the present canal. All beyond as far as the original boundary of Zane's section, west, south and east, was subsequently surveyed and sold as out-lots, and is principally so used, though portions

of this ground have been sold as town lots and improved. Up to the present time more than twenty other additions have been added to the original plat of the town of Lancaster. The Hop Company addition, comprising the northeast part of the Fifth ward is among the largest. Its principal street is Hop avenue, running north and south. This is properly Talmade's addition, as Theodore Talmade laid the ground off into town lots after having purchased it of the Hop Company, in which he was a large stockholder. The ground originally contained about eighty acres.

Joseph C. Kinkead laid out an addition, situated chiefly between the north end of Broadway and Chestnut streets. Thomas Ewing's addition was to the southeast corner of the city, and extended down to the east graveyard. Hunter's addition borders on the west side of the east graveyard, embracing Maple street. There is also an addition called "Hunter's heirs' addition," all belonging to the original tract. Carter's addition lies along Main street, east of the hill. John C. Weaver, being the owner of some land over the hill and in the present southeast part of the city, laid it off into lots, which he sold. John G. Willock made an addition to the north part of town. His lots were on North Broadway near the fair grounds. The Wagonhals addition is on North Columbus street, in the northwest part of the city.

At an early day a man named Branstadt laid out and sold a number of lots in what is now known as the "Hood neighborhood." John Latta laid off and sold some lots lying north of Mill street, between Broadway and Columbus streets. The section of buildings south of Columbus street, between Pratt's tanyard and the old Logan road, is known as Giesy addition. Daniel Sefford made two additions to Lancaster, one east of the hill and on the north of the Zanesville pike, the other north of Mill street, between Broadway and Columbus street. Hugh Boyle's addition was on Mulberry street, embracing the Keitz corner, and extended up Broadway to the first alley on the north side, and also extending on Columbus street. Henry Sutsen sold some lots on the west side of the canal, embracing the old tanyard. East of Broadway and south of Main street, additions were made to the original plat of Lancaster by Michael Garaghty, John Reber, and Jesse B. Hart. The Cox heirs' addition is principally on King street, between Broadway and High streets. Abraham Syfert made a small addition to East Lancaster. Thomas Sturgeon has made additions to various parts of the city, but chiefly to the northeast part, on both sides of Mulberry street, east of High street. John H. Tennent sold one tier of lots on the south side of Chestnut street and west from Maple. Tunis Cox was the proprietor of a small addition of town lots in the vicinity of the old starch factory, on the north bank of the canal. Rising's addition comprises a number of lots in the north part of the city, lying between Broadway and Columbus streets.

The plat of a town of the same size as Lancaster was originally is among the county records, though not half a dozen persons now living have ever heard of it. The name of this paper creation was "The Town of Fairfield." It was surveyed and platted by John Murphy in 1802, and was regularly entered in the recorder's office. The lots were all numbered and the streets named. It is not certain that any lots

were ever sold. It is reasonably certain that the plat of the town of Fairfield was in section 34 of the original township of Richland, and about one mile west of West Rushville. Zane's section was located and bounded before the Government surveys were made. It happened, therefore, that when the Government sections were established Zane's section was surrounded on all sides by irregular and inconvenient gores, from which have arisen many difficulties in establishing metes and bounds in the resurveys, as witness the contest between the city and the Cox heirs, some years ago. As an instance of the awkwardness of some of the section lines, it may be mentioned that Zane's section line was some four hundred yards south of the north line of Hocking township, and on the east, the west boundary of Berne township extended into Lancaster originally to Center alley, while Zane's section extended east as far as Maple street—nearly three squares from the township line. The same difficulties, therefore, necessarily existed with regard to the section lines on the south and west.

Fairfield county was established by Governor St. Clair, December a, 1800. That part of the proclamation defining its boundaries reads 9s follows:

"Beginning at a point in the east line of the fifteenth range of townships, and west of the fourteenth range, as surveyed in pursuance of the ordinance of Congress of the 20th of May, 1795, where the said line intersects the south boundary line of the military land, and running from thence north until it intersects the Indian boundary line; thence returning to the before-mentioned, and running south by the said range line between the fourteenth and fifteenth ranges, until it intersects the northern boundary line of the Ohio Company's Purchase; thence with the said northern boundary line due west to the north-west corner of the said Ohio Company's Purchase; thence south six miles; thence with a line drawn due west until it intersects the western boundary of the twentieh range of the townships, thence with the western boundary of the said twentieth range to the before-mentioned Indian boundary line, and with that line of limit to the before-mentioned intersection of that boundary line."—*Territorial Land Laws.*

## CHAPTER XXII.

### LANCASTER SCHOOLS.

No records whatever of the primitive schools of Lancaster are in existence, and, therefore, a specific history in detail cannot be written. Their history is the same as that of all the schools of Ohio during the same year. The sites of some of the school-houses are pointed out, and a few of the early teachers are remembered previous to the year 1820. The primitive log-cabin school-houses of the early times, with their slab or rough plank benches, and common writing benches arranged along one side of the room, were then the only ones seen. They were lighted by paper windows, or eight-by-ten glass, where the scholars would sit by turns to write their copies with goose-quill pens. The first and second spelling classes stood in rows along the walls, intent on spelling the missed words and gaining the head of the class, while the schoolmaster stood out in the middle of the room with Webster or Dilworth in one hand and a hickory gad in the other, giving out the spelling lesson. The master sat on a split-bottom chair, with the rod in hand, or stood within easy reach and patiently took the little urchins by his side to assist them in saying over the a, b, c, or ab, eb, ib, &c.; and the larger scholars coming up, one at a time, to read their assigned lessons in the English Reader, Sequel to the English Reader, Introduction to the English Reader, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, or, it may be, Weem's Life of Washington or Marion; after which he heard the Testament or Bible class. The big boys or big girls, who were learning to "cypher," came with their slates to the master to see if they "had done their sums right," or to ask for help if they were "stalled."

Flora Butler taught school in 1812, in a little log school-house that stood where Dr. Turner's brick office now is, on Main street; James Hunter taught a school on Columbus street, where the old blacksmith shop of Stephen Smith stands. Andrew Hunter, still living, says he went to school to him when he was a little boy, and the first morning he either forgot to take off his hat, or did not know he should do so, and that the scholars laughed at him. This made him angry, and he never went back.

The first advance to better educational facilities in Lancaster was in the erection of the brick Academy, on Wheeling street, by a number of the most wealthy citizens, and which is the present modernized residence of Andrew Bauman. This building was erected shortly before 1820. It was the enterprise of Philomon Beecher, Elnathan Schofield, William Irvin, Robert F. Slaughter, John Noble, Thomas Ewing, Gotlieb Steinman, John Creed, Hugh Boyle, and a few others. Mr. Whittlesy was the first man to teach in it. After him, and about 1825, the late John T. Brazee taught a six months' term. After Mr. Brazee,

Professor Howe occupied it for a number of years, when the trustees sold the building to Dr. Bigelow for a private residence, some time between 1834 and 1839.

After the abandonment of the brick Academy, Professor Howe built a frame house on Mulberry street, on ground belonging to Hugh Boyle, and reopened his school. This school was for many years known as Howe's Academy, and was conducted about ten years. In this school, and as pupils of Mr. Howe, General and Secretary Sherman, P. B. Ewing, Boyle Ewing, J. C. Kinkead, and many others of Lancaster's young men and young ladies attended.

The first public schools in Lancaster were opened May 30, 1830. At that time the population of the town was about 2,800. In the spring of that year, Samuel Carpenter, George Sanderson and Henry Doople were elected school trustees, and a public school was opened on Columbus street, south of Main, in a building known as the Old Reform church. William Charles was hired to teach at thirty dollars a month, for a term of four months. At the same time another school was opened on Walnut street, in a building occupied before as a shoe shop. Louis A. Blaire was employed as teacher of this school at twenty dollars a month. The branches taught here were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. There was no uniformity of text books, and but little classification. The furniture was of the most primitive style. In 1838 a public school was opened in a frame building on the corner of High and Chestnut streets, where the residence of John S. Snider now stands. At the same time a school was opened in a brick building on Walnut street, immediately west of the old Radical church. A Mr. Booth, assisted by a Miss Collins, taught this school. In 1842 a school was opened in the basement of the Presbyterian church, with a Mr. Johnson as teacher. The public school fund, controlled by the school directors at this time, was not sufficient to pay the small salaries of the teachers, and keep the schools in session more than four or five months in the year. In addition to these public schools, there were private schools, one of which was located on Wheeling street, and known for a time as Booth's Academy; another located on Mulberry street, known as Howe's Academy, already referred to. These schools were patronized by persons of sufficient means to enable them to educate their children.

Previous to the year 1830, there was no public school fund in Ohio provided by law. All schools, whatever, were sustained entirely by private subscription. The relation between teachers and employers was that of a private contract with each parent, in which he agreed to pay a stipulated price for each scholar sent to the school. Under that system no school directors nor certificates of qualification were required. The contract was in the form of an article of agreement, signed by both the contracting parties. Each employer wrote opposite his name, in figures, the number of scholars he proposed to send, which bound him to pay whether he sent for a day or the full term. The price per scholar, for the term of three months, the usual time, was from $2.50 to $3.00, payable at the end of the term.

In an old copy of the Lancaster *Gazette*, bearing the date of July 5, 1838, appears the following remarkable notice:

"LANCASTER INSTITUTE, for the instruction of young ladies, corner of Columbus and Mulberry streets; conducted by Mrs. and Mr. McGill, A. B., R. H. A.

"The principals beg leave to announce to their friends, and the people generally, that they have opened the above institution.

"The course of instruction comprises the Latin, French and English languages; music, and singing on the Logerian system; drawing and the elements of perspective; geometry; fruit, flower, figure and landscape painting, in oil and water colors; oriental painting on paper, satin, velvet and wood; Grecian and glass painting; Japaning; mezzotinting and transferring; orthography; reading; English grammar; composition and letter writing; history, ancient and modern; writing on a free, beautiful and easy system, in which legibility and elegance are combined; the ornamental hands; arithmetic and book keeping on an improved system, adapted to domestic accounts; geography; use of the globes; construction of maps; astronomy; mythology and chronology; practical chemistry, as it relates to the useful arts dependent on that science; natural and moral philosophy; botany, with instructions for drawing and coloring plants, flowers, &c.; plain and ornamental needle and fancy work."

How many of the young ladies of Lancaster availed themselves of the advantages of this remarkable course of study, and what was the ultimate success of the "Institute," does not appear on the records.

But little, if anything, was done between 1830 and 1847 to improve the conditions of the public schools. On the evening of the fourth of December, 1847, a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster was held at the court house to take into consideration the condition of the common or public schools. In the call for this meeting the citizens were urged to turn out and earnestly consider the matter of their schools, with admonition that, "No subject exceeds it in importance; and yet no other has received less attention."

This call for a public meeting to consider the school question, and to receive suggestions looking towards a general improvement of the system, was signed by the following citizens: H. C. Whitman, William Slade, Benjamin Connell, M. A. Daugherty, Henry Orman, F.A. Foster, George Kauffman, John D. Martin, John C. Weaver, Joseph Work, Elias Perry, H. H. Robinson, Geo. H. Smith, Rev. Wm. Cox, Geo. W. Boerstler, John Reber, Alfred McVeigh, Robert Reed, John Garaghty, James Gates, John G. Willock.

At this meeting the inefficiency of the existing schools, and the great importance of immediate action for their improvement, were ably and earnestly presented by H. C. Whitman, William Slade, Rev. Cox, P. Bope and others.

The meeting was largely attended, and at its close the sentiment seemed generally in favor of securing better schools. Other meetings were held, and as a result of the interest thus awakened, there is to be found among the proceedings of the Legislature of that winter, the passage of an act for the "support and better regulation of common schools in the town of Lancaster, Ohio," passed February 19, 1848. The provisions of this act are similar to the law generally known in this State as the "Akron school law." Section first of this law provided,

that the corporate limits of the town of Lancaster be erected into one general common school district, provided, that if any of the districts of said town, as now organized, shall, on the first Monday of April, 1848, at the place of holding of said town elections, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., of said day, by a majority of the resident voters therein, decide, by voting "*nay*," not to come into said general district, then, and in that event, this law shall in no manner apply to said district or districts, either in its benefits or burdens."

At the election that part of the town lying north of Main street, and known as the north district, adopted, by a large majority, the provisions of the new school law.

A majority of the voters residing south of Main street voted, on the same day, "*nay*," thus deciding not to share with the north half of the town the burdens or benefits of an improved system of schools.

The north district proceeded immediately to organize, by electing a board of education, composed of six gentlemen, viz.: Henry C. Whitman, John Reber, William Slade, Robert Reed, John C. Rainey and William Upfield. Ground was purchased at the northeast corner of Broad and Mulberry streets, and the erection of a school building began. The building was completed with unusual dispatch, being ready for occupancy by the spring of 1849.

It was built of brick, was two stories high, and contained eight school rooms, four on each floor. It was supplied with furniture, a very great advance on the old "slab benches" of the most intelligent communities of the past. Schools were opened in this building in June, 1849. They were divided into six grades, or departments. John S. Whitwell was employed as the first superintendent, and teacher of the high school, assisted by M. M. Barker. The salary of the superintendent at that time, was $600. per year, and that of his assistant, $300. The following are the names of his subordinate teachers for the first year: Mrs. Thorn, Mrs. Claspill, Miss Slaughter, Miss Louisa and Miss Anna Mather. The highest salary received by the female teachers was $150. In a copy of the *Ohio Eagle*, under the date of November 9th, 1849, is found the following in the editorial department:

"The education of the youth of Lancaster is not neglected. During the past year, a most beautiful and large brick building was erected and completed for occupancy by the public schools of the north district, and at this time there are five hundred children in attendance. The city feels proud of the building, and loves to point it out to strangers and visitors."

The people were greatly pleased with their enlarged and improved school facilities in the north district, and notwithstanding the strong opposition of some, the south district voted at the April election of 1850, by an emphatic majority, to accept the "burdens and benefits" of the new school system. The following gentlemen were then, after the organization of the south district, elected a common board of education: John Reber, John D. Martin, Robert Reed, John L. Tuthill, Jacob Hite and John C. Rainey.

One of the first acts of the board was to take the necessary steps to secure a school building for the use of the south district.

Four acres of ground, favorably and eligibly situated, were pur-

chased, and with as little delay as possible, a building of similar construction as that of the north district, was planned and put under contract. The building was completed and ready for the opening of the schools by the first of April, 1850. No definite information is obtainable now in regard to the classifying, or course of study at that time. Four primary, four secondary and a high school, were opened on April 1st, 1851, with Dr. John Williams, as general snperintendent. Miss Wilcox was elected to teach the high school. In the primary and secondary departments, the teachers were Mr. Hill, Mr. Boothe, Mr. Griner, Miss Morgan, Miss Clifford, Miss Mather, Miss Slaughter, Mrs. Thorn and Mrs. Claspill.

The following extract from a report of the condition and progress of the schools, by the secretary of the board, May 1st, 1856, five years after the adoption and organization of the graded system, exhibits the excellent condition of the schools:

"The schools are organized under one general system, and so conducted as to embrace all the higher branches of an academical education. The city can boast of two as commodious school edifices, as any town in the State; and a school system wherein the youth can avail themselves of an education in all higher branches of learning, without sacrificing any of the advantages derived from the common school system of the State.

From this report is also learned, that at that time the branches taught in the schools were, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, history, chemistry, botany, rhetoric, French and Latin.

Revenues for the support of the schools were derived from the State tax, sales of lands, and direct tax. The following table will exhibit the growth of the system from the year 1855 to 1875.

| | 1855 | 1865 | 1875 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of pupils enumerated | 1226 | 1465 | 2232 |
| " " enrolled | 876 | 1020 | 1035 |
| Average daily attendance | 547 | 662 | 762 |
| Number of teachers | 10 | 16 | 22 |
| " " school rooms | 15 | 16 | 25 |
| " " grades | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| " " weeks in session | 40 | 42 | 41 |
| Amount paid teachers | $2,860 | $6,933 | $12,267 |
| Total expenditures | 7,547 | 15,866 | 24,933 |
| Value of school property | 13,000 | 16,000 | 100,000 |

The enrollment in the public schools does not appear large, compared with the number of children enumerated. This is accounted for, in part at least, by the fact that the Catholics at the same time maintained a school in Lancaster, enrolling about 250 pupils. There were likewise private schools in operation in the town, with more or less attendance, making the total enrollment in the city for the year 1875, probably 1300, and for the year 1881, probably 1500 to 1600.

For several years after the adoption of the union system, the grad-

ing and classifications were very imperfect. Various modifications and changes in the course of study have been made from time to time.

The schools are now divided into four departments, embracing nine grades below the high school, the work of each grade, requiring one year for its completion.

1. Primary Department, composed of four grades, A, B, C and D.
2. Intermediate Department, two grades, A and B.
3. Grammar Department, three grades, A, B and C.
4. High School Department, embracing a four years course of instruction. The course of study for the grades below the high school, included reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, etymology, U. S. history and constitution, algebra, physics, drawing, composition, German and object lessons. First lessons in reading are taught by the object and word methods combined. Words used in the reading lessons, must be spelled by the sound, as well as the letters. In the reading lessons, in all the grades, practical attention is paid to the articulation. In writing, script letters are used from the beginning. First lessons in numbers are taught objectively. Pupils who have passed through the first four grades, are able to write and read numbers readily, as high as hundreds of thousands; can add, subtract, multiply and divide correctly and rapidly. Arithmetic is completed and reviewed in the grammar grade. No text book is put into the hands of the pupils, until they have reached the B intermediate grade; but in the grades below that, the subject is taught orally. Instruction in the correct use of language, is commenced in the D primary grade, and is continued throughout the course. Technical grammar is taught through the grammar grades, and is reviewed in the fourth year in the high school. Political geography and arithmetic are also reviewed in the last year of the high school course. German is taught by a special teacher, in all the grades above the C primary. Drawing is alternated with writing in all the grades below the high school. Composition, declamation and object lessons receive attention throughout the course. Monthly examinations are held in all the grades; these examinations are both oral and written. During the last term of the school year, the various departments are examined by the superintendent. The grades received on this examination are averaged with the grades of monthly examinations, and on this basis the transfers are made.

The monthly examinations are regarded as excellent incentives to study, and as best test of the knowledge of the subject possessed by the pupil.

The report calls the attention of parents to the standing of their children in their studies, and secures for the teacher a more hearty co-operation at home, than could otherwise exist. Transfers are made annually, the first week of the fall term; but pupils, who are found to be decidedly ahead of their classes, are promoted at any time during the year. Such promotions are frequent in the Lancaster schools.

When the graded system was first adopted teachers, who had had experience in classified schools, could not be had at the salaries then paid, and the board, from a necessity, selected teachers of but little experience, and to the most of whom the phrase, "Methods of Instruc-

tion," was a misunderstood expression. Many of these made the best teachers after becoming acquainted with the new system.

A gentleman who had some experience in "keeping school," applied for a position as teacher soon after the adoption of the graded system. He was employed to teach a primary grade, consisting of about forty pupils. The second day after he took charge of the school the superintendent visited his room, and inquired how he was getting along. He replied, very well, only he found some difficulty in "getting around," with his recitations. Upon further inquiry, the superintendent learned that he had been calling up the pupils singly, and trying to hear as many recitations as he had pupils. His services were dispensed with.

Teachers' meetings, county, district, and State teachers' associations, educational journals, and a higher standard of qualifications, have been some of the means of improvement in the profession of teaching in the Lancaster schools. The aim has been, and still is, to encourage the teacher to be an earnest seeker for better methods, and for increased skill in the art of instruction.

The buildings, erected in 1849 and 1851 for schools, were occupied —the north building until the fall of 1875, and the south building until 1874. In 1867, the south building became so crowded with scholars, that the board found it necessary to furnish room for another school. The old Radical Church on Walnut street was purchased, and used for a primary school for a time.

In the spring of 1870, the board of education procured a competent architect to examine and report on the condition of the north building. It was pronounced unsafe, and the schools were temporarily suspended. A public meeting was called to consider the propriety of abandoning the building, and for the further purpose of taking action towards erecting a more secure and better planned building. The board submitted to the qualified voters of the city the proposition of levying a tax of forty thousand dollars, payable in from one to ten years. It was approved by a large majority. The board was delayed for some time in securing a site, but at last four and three-quarters acres were secured on North Broadway. Plans were adopted, contracts awarded, and work on the new house commenced. The old north house was strengthened and rendered safe, and the schools reopened in it in 1871. In the spring of 1872, the south building was found to be so crowded with pupils, that the board was compelled to provide additional rooms for school purposes. The building known as the county building, located on Broadway, near Main street, was rented, and arranged for occupancy by the high school and south C grammer, and were so occupied on the first day of April, 1872.

At a meeting of the board, held on June 21, 1873, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the board deem it expedient for the welfare and accommodation of the schools to be taught in the southern part of Lancaster, that the old school building should be removed, and a new and substantial one be erected."

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution, a meeting, to vote on a proposition to levy a tax of thirty thousand dollars, was called,

July 15, 1873. The tax was authorized, and plans for the new building adopted, the contract let, and work immediately begun on the old site.

The new north house, a brick, three stories in height, containing twelve school rooms, chapel, hall, reception room, and superintendent's office, each school room provided with improved furniture, was ready for the schools at the opening of the fall term, September 1, 1873, the high school occupying two rooms on the third floor, the remaining rooms, on the first and second floors, being occupied by the lower grades.

At the opening of the schools, September 1, 1873, the south schools were removed to the old north building, where they remained till the first of September, 1875, at which time the new south building, an elegant brick, containing ten large school rooms and a chapel hall, furnished the same as the north building, was ready for the schools. This south building is modeled after the north, and is, also, three stories high.

A separate school for the colored children was established in 1856, and maintained since that time. It is composed of two grades—a primary and a grammar grade, and being under the same supervision as the white schools, has the same advantages as the others.

The north school grounds have been enlarged to about seven acres, and have been tastefully ornamented with flower beds, evergreens, and forest trees. The grounds of the south school, including over four acres, are similarly improved, though not equally, with the north. The schools are all provided with the necessary apparatus required to illustrate subjects taught, among which are an excellent telescope, with three and a-half inch object glass, an improved air pump, a fine collection of mineralogical and geological specimens, etc. No better evidences of the public appreciation of the school is needed than the readiness and cheerfulness with which the citizens generally support them, and consider nothing a burden that is deemed necessary for their greater success and advancement.

At the opening of the schools in the north building, April 1, 1849, a high school was organized, in which algebra, geometry, philosophy, history, chemistry, and Latin were taught, by Mr. Whitwell, the superintendent of the schools, assisted by Mr. Barker. In 1851, Miss Wilcox was elected principal of the high school, which position she filled with ability. In the fall of 1857, she resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Haskins, who remained one year. More room being required for use of the primary classes of the north district, the high school was changed to the south building in 1856.

Since 1858, the principals of the high school have been:

1858–68—Miss Jane Becket.
1868–69—Miss Holbrook.
1869–70—C. Wilkinson.
1870–73—C. F. McCoy.
1873–74—Mr. Manly.
1874–75—G. F. Moore.
1875—Mr. Halderman, six weeks.
1875–77—Rev. E. B. Cartmill.
1877–78—Miss Ella Trout.
1878–79—Mr. Waldo Dennis.
1878–81—E. Burgess.

Miss Mary Hamilton entered the high school, as assistant teacher, at the fall term of 1875, and still holds the position.

The first graduate was Miss Mattie Connell, in 1853.

The second class graduated in 1855, and was composed of the following young ladies:

Mary Brazee, Lillian Williams, Louisa Hoffler, and Ellen Williams. Since that time sixteen classes have graduated, varying in numbers from five to twelve.

In 1878 the high school course of study underwent some change from the previous courses, and that which is now used was established, which is likely to be permanent. There is an English course, and a classical course, optional with pupils and parents.

The following have been the superintendents of the schools, with duration of service:

1849–51—John Whitwell.
1851–56—John Williams.
1856–57—W. Nelson.
1857–61—Rev. Daniel Risser.
1861–62—Mr. E. F. Fish.
1862–68—Rev. Jacob Reinmund.
1868—W. R. Spooner, six months.
1869–79—George W. Welch.
1879–81—Samuel Knabenshue.

Geo. W. Welch was elected in 1881, and now holds the position.

The Board of Education consists of the following gentlemen:

Rev. G. W. Meckling, President; John Gravitt, Secretary; John D. Martin, Treasurer; Kinnis Fritter, H. G. Trout, Thomas Cox.

The following gentlemen have, at various times since the inception of Lancaster free schools, served on the board of education, with possibly two or three names omitted:

H. C. Whitman, William Slade, John Reber, Robert Reed, John C. Rainey, William Kinkead, Mahlon Smalley, Newton Schleich, O. H. Perry, E. C. Kreider, Jacob Hite, Jesse Vandemark, Wm. Vorys, Henry Gabelein, and Gen. Thomas Ewing.

To the devotion and diligent attention of many of these gentlemen just named, the achievement of the schools in arriving at their present success and completeness, is due. Some of them, more than others, have found time to frequently visit the schools, and give personal attention to the promotion of their general welfare.

Few cities or municipalities of Ohio excel Lancaster in the completeness and general efficiency of her schools.

During the year 1880 a school building was erected on the north school grounds, for the use of the colored schools, at a cost of $1,300. It is a neat brick of one story, divided into two compartments. The colored school has two grades—a primary and a grammar grade. The present enrollment of colored children is about sixty-five, with an outside number not yet enrolled. The school capacity is to be increased, when the attendance will reach one hundred pupils. Previously, and from the first organization of the free school system, the colored school was kept in the basement of their church.

For the purpose of raising the necessary funds to meet the ex-

penses of the erection of the public school buildings of 1849 and 1851, and of the more costly edifices of 1870 and 1874, seven per cent. bonds were sold by the city authorities. The aggregate amount of bonds, sold for the erection of school buildings, has been about $100,000. The total cost of the buildings of 1870 and 1874 was about $70,000, viz.: north building, $40,000; south building, $30,000.

To provide a contingent fund, a levy of ten mills was made on the general duplicate of the city, which, together with the city's portion of the state school fund, has proved adequate to meet the current expenses of running the schools, and to meet the interest on the school bonds, with a constantly increasing surplus; so that in April, 1881, the levy was brought down to seven mills. The indebtedness of the board had, at the same time, been reduced from $100,000 to $13,000. The old north school grounds, on the northeast corner of Broad and Mulberry streets, were, in about 1879, sold to the St. Peter's Lutheran congregation, for $6,000. The present north school building stands on the east side of North Broadway, within two squares south of the fairgrounds, and the south building is situated on a four-acre lot, in the southeast part of the city, fronting on Walnut street.

The total value of the school property within the incorporate limits of the city, at the present time, will not vary much from $113,000; possibly a few hundred dollars more. The contingent expenses for running the schools, including salaries, light, fuel, and janitor's salary, for the year 1880, was $22,000.

The salaries of teachers have been increased with the growing prosperity of the schools. At this time, the salaries are: superintendent, $1,400; principal of high school, $1,000; assistant in high school, $600; grammar schools, $800; two female teachers receive, each $500, and all female teachers below receive $375; principal of colored schools, $800.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### CHURCHES OF LANCASTER.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Methodists were the pioneers in Fairfield county. The first Methodist class organized in the county was in the fall of 1799, at a place known as "Beal's Hill," about two miles northeast of Lancaster. The society consisted, at its organization, of ten members, viz: Edward Beal and wife, Jesse Spurgeon and wife, Ishmael Dew and wife, Elijah Spurgeon and wife, and Nimrod Bright and wife. They held their meetings in the cabin of Mr. Beal, he being class leader. Previous to coming to Ohio, Mr. Beal was class leader in Maryland, from where he emigrated. Very soon after the formation of this little class, they were visited by the Rev. James Quinn, then a young Methodist minister, and, so far as known, the first to enter the Hocking valley.

The first quarterly meeting in this county was held in the year 1800, at the cabin of John Murphy, about one mile west of the present West Rushville. The preachers present on this occasion were Bishop Asbury and Daniel Hitt, who was at that time a presiding elder in the Baltimore conference.

The first class formed in Lancaster was in the spring of 1812, with a constituent membership of ten persons, viz; Jacob D. Detrich and wife, Peter Reber and wife, Christian and Elizabeth Weaver, George and Mary Conode, and Thomas Orr and wife. The first house for worship erected by the Methodists was a brick of two stories, with a gallery. It stood nearly on the site of the present brick church on the hill, and was erected in 1816. Rev. James Quinn preached the first sermon in it, using for his pulpit a carpenter's bench. Lancaster was then included in the Hocking circuit, formed in 1801. Joseph Chenowith was the first preacher to travel the Hocking circuit, and, at the close of the first year, returned a membership of three hundred and sixty-six persons, which showed an astonishing increase, as only three years and about six months had elapsed since the arrival of the first pioneer family in the Hocking valley.

Nathaniel B. Mills succeeded Mr. Chenowith on this circuit, in 1802, followed, in the years 1803–04, by James Quinn. In 1804 James Williams was sent out by the conference to assist Rev. Quinn.

Lancaster, and the present county of Fairfield, remained in Hockhocking circuit until 1811.

Between 1811 and 1830, a number of circuits were formed, of which Fairfield was one, including Lancaster. The increase of membership between 1811 and 1830, a period of nineteen years, showed Fairfield circuit to contain one thousand, two hundred and seventy-

six members in full fellowship. In 1830 Lancaster was made a half-station, with several appointments in the country.

During the nine ensuing years, the following ministers supplied the circuit, in the order in which their names occur:

Zachariah Connell. William Young, John Ferree, Edward D. Rowe, William H. Lowder, Levi White, William T. Snow, John J. Bruce, William T. Hand, Charles R. Baldwin, John Reed, Charles R. Lowell, and Charles Swain.

The present brick edifice was erected in 1838–39, the basement story being used as the place of worship until the summer of 1843, when the audience chamber was finished for public use. At the session of the annual conference of 1839, Lancaster was made a full station. Since that time, and until the year 1881, the following ministers have occupied Lancaster station, in the following order, the date referring to the time of appointment to the station by the conference:

1840—Henry Baker, one year.
1841—William R. Anderson, one year.
1842—William P. Strickland, two years.
1844—Randolph S. Foster, two years.
1846—M. Dustin, one year.
1847—Granville Moody, two years.
1849—William Sutherland, one year.
1850—Moses Smith, one year.
1851—A. Brooks, two years.
1853—N. Westerman, one year.
1854—James M. Jamison, two years.
1856—E. M. Boring, one year.
1857—Joseph H. Creighton, two years.
1859—William Porter, one year.
1860—E. C. Felton, two years.
1862—C. A. Vananda, two years.
1864—T. H. Phillips, two years.
1866—L. Taft, two years.
1868—B. N. Sparks, two years.
1870—T. R. Taylor, three years.
1873—Joseph H. Creighton, one years.
1874—T. W. Stanley, three years.
1877—J. R. Miller, three years.
1880—Orville I. Nance.

The total membership of Lancaster station in 1881 was between six and seven hundred.

The Methodists organized a Sabbath school at an early day, which has never been interrupted in its course. It embodies on its rolls now from two to three hundred children, and has always been in a flourishing condition.

Methodist Protestant Church.—This is another pioneer denomination; of which there are no records in existence showing its founding, progress, and final dissolution. The society was organized in 1836 or 1837. At one time it had quite a flourishing membership, embracing a number of the business and substantial families of Lancaster. The society owned, during its existence, a commodious brick church. For

a number of years they maintained a stated pastorate and flourishing Sabbath school. Their church was located on the north side of Walnut street, between Broadway and Columbus streets. By the death and removal of a few of the responsible members, the society became weakened, and finally ceased to ask their conference for a preacher. At length the society was regarded as disbanded, when a portion of the members found homes in other churches. Their church building, after standing vacant a few years, was purchased by the board of education, and converted into a school house for a time. It was then sold to the "Old School Baptists," and is their present place of worship. The proceeds of the sale of the property, after defraying some small liabilities, for which the society was responsible, were divided among the original members.

After the society was disbanded, and had been dropped from the conference list, a claim was issued, by the Ohio conference for the church property. The members resisted and suit was brought in the Court of Common Pleas. After passing through several terms, in which able council was employed on both sides, the case was finally decided in favor of the society. The suit was brought up after the sale of the property to the school board, and the funds were taken charge of by the court, pending the final decision. Among the leading and working members during the prosperous years of the church were Benjamin Connell, John Arney, Cooper Mussie, William Pierce, George Hood, Salmon Shaw.

Regular Baptist Church.—The Regular Baptist Church first obtained a formal and recognized status in Lancaster in the year 1811, with Rev. Geo. Debolt, as their pastor. The constituent members were Isaac Church and wife, James Lowry and wife, Stephen Whittlesy and Anna Bruin. The last named was quite a remarkable person, and is entitled to a special mention. She was a descendant of the colored race, and uneducated; nevertheless she possessed a vigorous, clear intellect; was industrious and frugal, was single, and resided in the family of George King, who was a Baptist. Anna Bruin was a favorite among her acquaintances, and was welcome wherever she choose to go. So devoted was she in her religious faith and to her church, that she was never absent from any of the stated meetings, unless in case of sickness, or other unavoidable reason. She died in 1875 at the age of one hundred and six years.

This little church with its humble origin has ever since maintained its organization in Lancaster. In religious faith they were predestinarian, which faith has undergone no modification with them to this day. Their maximum membership at one time was about fifty; at present (June, 1881) it is twenty. They continue to have preaching once a month statedly, but more frequently as preachers pass through the place. Their present pastor is Rev. William Fisher.

Very soon after their organization, the little band succeeded in erecting a comfortable frame church on Chestnut street near the Talmage house. In this edifice they continued to worship until it was destroyed by fire in 1870. The ground was subsequently sold to Darius Talmage, for fifteen hundred dollars. This fund was used for the purchasing of their present church on Walnut street.

The Rev. Debolt continued to preach for this church a number of years. He died a few years since at the age of ninety. This vacancy caused by his death, was filled by the Rev. William White, father of the late Dr. James White. His labors were continued until 1829, when the Rev. Samuel Carpenter took charge, and continued until the time of his death in the summer of 1870.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church disclaims the appellation "New School" but claim they are the regular Baptist Church. They were formerly of the mother church, but they have a separate history, having a communion and fellowship of their own. With their denominational relation this history has nothing to do.

This society was first organized in Lancaster in 1842, with a class of twelve members. Many of the original members possessed means, and were influential citizens. They at once went to work in earnest to secure a house for public worship. This they accomplished in less than two years, and a neat brick church with a seating capacity of about five hundred was soon the fruits of their diligence. It is situated on the southwest corner of Columbus and Mulberry streets. During the greater part of the thirty-eight years of its existence, the church has maintained, with only short intervals a connected succession of pastors. Below is a list in the order of their occupancy.

Rev. J. M. Courtney was the first, remaining about two years and was succeeded by Rev. S. T. Griswold, Rev. J. B. Sackett, Rev. E. F. Strickland, Rev. S. G. Dawson, Rev. J. R. Powell, Rev. William Sharp, Rev. H. A. Lyon and Rev. E. Daniels. For the past ten years and at this time (June, 1881) the church has been without a permanent pastor, having only occasional preaching by supplies.

The Sabbath school of this denomination is prosperous, and the membership of the church has increased in the same ratio of other churches.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—John Wright, a young man from Kentucky, came in the year 1801 as a missionary of the Presbyterian denomination, and settled in Lancaster. There were at that early day a number of Presbyterian families in Lancaster and its vicinity, also in other settlements of the county. He at once began to preach in the village and such other neighborhoods as desired preaching, more especially along Rush Creek, and that part of the county where Bremen and Rushville are now situated. He also visited Newark, preaching there occasionally, as well as in other parts of the county, which was then large.

At that time, the whole county was little else than a wilderness, interspersed with the simplest form of log cabins. In these pioneer huts for the want of better accommodations, the first religious services were held. During the first four years, Mr. Wright's labors seemed to have been on the missionary plan, as an organization of members was not effected until some time in the year 1805.

After the building of the first court-house, completed in 1807, the Presbyterian, as well as other denominations, held services in it for a number of years until the societies became strong enough to erect churches.

In the year 1820 the first Presbyterian church was completed, as ap-

pears from their old church books. It was located on the southeast corner of Broadway and Mulberry streets, at the same place where the residence of J. S. Wright now stands, about thirty feet from the north wall of the present church. The ground was purchased from Peter Reber.

The members of this church held a meeting in Lancaster, Nov. 24, 1819, at their usual place of worship, Rev. John Wright officiating, and Samuel F. McCracken acting as secretary. The society proceeded to elect the following trustees: David Ewing, Thomas Propeck and Samuel F. McCracken, and Frederick A. Foster, clerk.

The trustees were required to circulate subscription papers, the proceeds thus obtained to be used in purchasing a site and building a church at an early day. They were sworn in by George Sanderson, Justice of the Peace.

From the church records, the following, concerning a meeting held July 6th, 1822, is taken: The pews were to be assessed, and sold at auction. The salary of the pastor was to be paid from the proceeds.

The pews, thirty-two in number, sold on an average of from twenty to four dollars. The church was a neat, one-story brick, and continued in use as a place of worship until the completion of the present church in 1835.

Mr. Wright remained pastor of the Lancaster Presbyterian Church until 1835, when he resigned to accept a pastorate in Logansport, Indiana, where he died at an advanced age in the year 1849 or '50.

In 1836, William Cox was installed pastor of the congregation at Lancaster and continued until 1854, when he accepted a call to Pickaway, Ohio, where he died a few years since. He was interred in the east cemetry at Lancaster.

At his death, Rev. J. M. Lowrey took charge of the work at this place and remained eight years. From 1805 to 1881, the following are the names of pastors, who filled the pulpit of this church: Revs. John Wright, William Cox, J. M. Lowrey, Robert Gillbraith, Webster, George Fullerton, Worden, Muse, Snodgrass and J. R. Boyd, the present pastor, who has occupied the pulpit about eight years. Aside from the above named, a number of supplies have taken the charge for a short period.

The membership at present numbers nearly two hundred, none of the original members living now, nor but one, who was a member in 1820, being Betsy Lilly, now residing in Iowa, eighty years of age.

The Sabbath school of this denomination is, and always has been, one of great interest; about one hundred children are in attendance.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—There being a number of families in Lancaster belonging to the Episcopal denomination, a church organization was effected in 1835, assuming the title of "Episcopal Parish of St. John", its first rector being the Rev. Sherlock A. Bronson.

A few years subsequently, and during the rectorship of the Rev. Alva Quinn, the congregation erected a beautiful church with chancel and stained window glass, and the addition of study, library room and end gallery, furnished with an organ and supported by a good choir. The church was located on the southeast corner of Broadway and Wheeling streets.

The following named persons co-operated with Mr. Quinn in the erection of the church: Henry Stanberry, John T. Brazee, Daniel Sifford, John Reber, Daniel Kutz and William P. Creed. It was consecrated and dedicated by the late Right Rev. Bishop McElvaine.

After Mr. Quinn, the following were the succeeding clergymen at the St. John's: Revs. Daniel Risser, J. M. C. Bonte, Frederick Grey, Henry Lathrop, E. Owen Simpson, William Brittian, John Scott, A. S. Gorrell, Edward B. Cartmell and J. N. Rippy, who is now (1881) rector. The members are all willing workers in the Sabbath school.

Catholic Church, St. Mary's of Lancaster, Ohio.—This is the distinctive title assumed by the Catholic Church of this place, upon its organization. A number of Catholic families were among the first settlers of Lancaster. Their early services were held in private houses, by priests who visited them from time to time, coming generally from Somerset, where an early Catholic settlement existed. The church continued under the care of the Dominican fathers of St. Joseph's Church of Perry county until 1839.

About 1820–22, the congregation erected a small frame church at the west end of Chestnut street, south side, and what is now known as the east bank of the Hocking Canal. Here they continued to worship until 1839. The building is still standing and used as a private residence.

The burial ground connected with the church was abandoned upon the establishment of the east cemetery, and the dead removed to the new burying ground in 1837–8.

In 1841 the new brick church, on the northeast corner of High and Chestnut streets, was completed and dedicated, its erection having been begun about two years previously. Services, however, were held in it as early as the winter and spring of 1839. This year the Rev. J. M. Young settled in Lancaster as pastor of St. Mary's. In 1854 he was made Bishop and assigned to the see of Erie, where his death occurred about fifteen years after.

In 1864 the present church was completed and dedicated; it was built north of the old church of 1841. About the same time a two-story brick was built on the east end of the church grounds. The two-story frame, that had previously stood adjoining the east end of the old church, was removed and attached to the brick, which constituted the residence of the priest.

After the occupancy of the new church, the old building was remodeled for a parish school, for which purpose it is still used. Between three and four hundred children are in regular attendance. From the first opening of the school it has been under the care of several Dominican sisters. The large boys are taught by a male teacher, who also has a general supervision over the whole school.

Succeeding Father Young, the Rev. Henry Lange was sent from Cincinnati, and remained in charge from 1854 to 1864, when his death occurred. He was entombed at the east end of the church.

Rev. J. W. Brummer was then placed in charge, temporarily, for a few months. In August, of the same year, Rev. Bernard Evans was sent to the charge. His health failed, and he was compelled to return to Cincinnati, where he survived but a short time.

In 1865, Rev. Daniel O. Rogers came, remaining a little over two years. He also had to relinquish his charge on account of failing health. In a short time afterward he died among his friends at Dubuque, Iowa.

The charge was then filled by Rev. F. J. Rudolph, who remained until May, 1868, when a change in the diocese took place, and he, wishing to remain in the western division, relinquished his claim here to Rev. Louis Decailly, who was in charge until the spring of 1874. He then transferred to the Newark charge. Rev. M.E. Pilger filled this was vacancy made by the removal of Rev. Decailly, remaining but a few months, when he was transferred to Delaware, Ohio. Rev. J. B. Schmidt succeeded him and still has charge.

In June, 1875, Rev. Gabriel Volkert was assigned to St. Mary's, as assistant pastor. He died in September of the same year, and the vacancy was filled by Rev. F. J. Campbell, but in a short time he was transferred to Marietta, and Rev. Montague was appointed to take his place in Lancaster.

Over two hundred and sixty families are represented in the present congregation at St. Mary's, being about sixteen hundred and fifty members in the congregation. During a year, about eighty baptisms and fifteen marriages are solemnized.

The missions, three in number, have been maintained by this congregation, and were attended by priests from Lancaster until recently, when a special pastor was assigned to take charge of them.

"Our Lady of Good Hope," in the southeast part of the county, has over forty families under her supervision; at "Sacred Heart," near Bremen, about thirty families, and at "St. Joseph's," in the vicinity of Sugar Grove, about forty families.

The ground upon which St. Mary's Church and school buildings now stands, was purchased from Michael Garaghty, in 1837 or 1838. These buildings are substantial and handsome, the new church being one of the most elegant in Ohio. Their surrounding grounds are beautifully decorated with evergreens and brick and gravel walks.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This is one of the early churches of Lancaster; the precise date of organization cannot be given, as the old records were burned with the building in February, 1846. Previous to that year the history is mostly traditional. Some of the old members recollect of a box containing papers relating to church affairs being saved, in so disorderly a condition, at the time of the fire, that the person to whom they were entrusted found they were worthless.

Previous to the year 1810, the first society was formed by the Rev. Steck. For awhile they held their meetings in the court house, while at other times in the German Reform chapel, on south Columbus street. Subsequently the society built a small log house on the site where the Canal church now stands. This was used for a time, then torn down and a two-story brick built in its place. In 1846 this was burned. At this time a division was effected, and the German members bought the claims of the English and proceeded to erect the brick building that still remains.

In 1840 the church was incorporated by an act of the Legislature.

The names of the incorporators were Henry Arnold, George W. Bantler, Christian Bearster, Christian Baughman, Henry Orman, Philip Bope and Conrad Crumley. The lot upon which the church is erected was deeded to the society by Jacob Beck, the elder, and one of the first members.

Mr. Steck remained in charge of the congregation until 1829. His place was then filled by Rev. John Wagenhals, who filled the pulpit until 1845. He then removed to Lithopolis and took charge of a congregation there. Ten or fifteen years afterward he returned to Lancaster, where he is now living, being old and feeble. Succeeding Mr. Wagenhals in St. Peter's congregation were Rev. H. Burcher, Rev. Leon Hart, Rev. Speilman and Rev. Mechling, who is now (1881) pastor. The membership is over six hundred, and a Sabbath school has been sustained for half a century.

During the year 1878 the society purchased ground on Broadway and Mulberry streets. In the spring of 1880 they began the erection of a church, having prepared the foundation the summer previous. In 1881 the work suspended on account of cold weather, but was resumed and the building was completed.

First English Lutheran Church.—Previous to the year 1843, but one Lutheran Church existed in this place. The German and English element separating at that time, formed separate societies. They continued to occupy the church jointly on alternate Sundays. The one service was in German and the other in English. This continued until the burning of the church in 1846.

The English members sold their interest in the site to the German society, and purchased a building lot on the east side of Columbus street, between Wheeling and Mulberry streets. They immediately built a fine brick church, with a basement, entrance hall, and gallery, completing it in the fall of 1846.

At the time of the church division the membership of the English was twenty, which, in 1881, had increased to about two hundred, but six of the original members being of this number. From the first they have been earnest and zealous workers in the Sunday school.

The following pastors have presided over the charge from 1843 to 1881: Revs. John McCron, Charles F. Shaeffer, J. A. Weddle, L. Kizer, J. Hamilton, Jacob F. Reinmund, Samuel Sprecher, N. J. Knisely, Chas. Steck, John B. Helwig, John O. Hough, G. W. Halderman and J. N. Morris, pastor from the beginning of the year 1881.

German Reform Church.—This church was first formed by Rev. George Wise, in October, 1816, with twenty members. Rev. Wise continued pastor until 1838, twenty-two years after the organization, during which time he preached in other parts of the county, as well as Ross, Pickaway, Hocking, Perry, Licking and Franklin counties. Rev. Steck was called to this charge after the death of Rev. Wise, and continued to fill all the above named appointments.

In 1818 the German Reform society purchased a lot on Columbus street on which they built a small brick chapel, where they continued to worship until 1845, the church being dedicated in 1832. This building was also used for years as a school house and place of worship for other denominations. It still remains and is used as a private dwelling.

About 1843 the society purchased a second site and proceeded to erect a new and more commodious place for worship. In 1845 this was completed.

Rev. Henry Willard succeeded Mr. Wise in 1838 as pastor, remaining in charge six years to 1844, his successor being Rev. Jesse Steiner, At his departure the pulpit was filled by Revs. Jeremiah Good, Henry Brinkerhoft, John Ricker, P. D. Schory, G. W. Meckling, Henry Hockman, John Swander, L. Straussman and William Hale. The latter being called to Dayton, left the charge under the leadership of occasional supplies. During his work here, the title, "Grace Reform," was given to the church. At the time he left, the membership, numbered two hundred and twenty-five. In 1880 Rev. J. M. Kendig was called and accepted the charge. An interesting Sabbath school is maintained.

Emanuel's Church.—The organization of this church took place in 1849 by the withdrawal of twelve members from St. Peter's Church. When formed, it was to be exclusively a German denomination, not admitting English services. In this latter church a portion of the members preferred that services be held only in the German language, while others of American birth desired that the children should be instructed in both languages,and insisted on alternate German and English services. For a time the two services were carried out, but in time twelve of the purely German members seceded from the old division and formed a society constituting the "First German congregation of the unaltered Augsburg Confession," with F. W. Richman as pastor.

Immediately upon the completion of the new organization, a site was purchased on Chestnut street near High street, and soon a handsome brick church was built, seating about four hundred. They dedicated it in 1852, and now have about three hundred members, also an attendance of seventy-five children at their Sunday school.

Their constitution provides that only male members who have attained the age of twenty-one years and over are eligible to vote at church elections. Of these they have about one hundred.

Under the pastorate of their present minister they have English services occasionally. The following ministers have filled the pulpit:

1849—F. W. Richman.
1853—J. P. Calb.
1857—F. W. Faclinger.
1858—J. S. Daib.
1859—M. Merz.
1865—J. Neithamer.
1866—E. J. Frederick.
1869—J. Slocum.
1870—C. A. Frank.
1873—E. Kailer.
1876—C. A. Frank.

Rev. C. F. Borech and Rev. C. Dryer are the present pastors.

During 1870 the society erected a handsome two-story frame parsonage adjoining the church.

Evangelical Church.—The Evangelical ("Albrecht's Leute") Association erected a substantial brick church in Lancaster in the sum-

mer of 1870, under the pastoral charge of Andrew Swartz. It is commonly called the East Lancaster Church, the building standing on Main street, east of Graveyard street.

Mr. Swartz was an ardent worker, and his energy found ready cooperation by the members of the new organization, in the erection and completion of their church. The church was dedicated in 1871, and has a seating capacity of about four hundred. The present membership exceeds one hundred and sixty. The number of children enrolled in the Sabbath-school, in 1881, was over one hundred. The pastor is Rev. Sherrick; the superintendent, W. H. Cassett.

The following pastors have accepted calls to this church: Rev. M. Leohner, Rev. H. Swartz, Rev. A. N. Orwig, Rev. H. Swartz (reappointed), Rev. M. Shupe, Rev. Cochlin, Rev. H. Spiller, Rev. Hensel, Rev. Rife, Rev. B. Mohn, and Rev. W. W. Sherrick, pastor in 1881.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1825 the colored people of Lancaster organized a religious society under the title of "African Methodist Episcopal Church." At once they began the erection of a church on one of the lots dedicated by Emanuel Carpenter for church purposes. Upon this a neat frame church was built, in which they held worship until the erection of their present church in 1860. They have sustained a settled ministry, and held Sabbath-school each Sunday. The following are the names of their ministers from 1825 to 1882: Rev. Grey, Rev. Thomas Lawrence, Rev. Samuel J. Clingman, Rev. Lafayette Davis, Rev. C. H. Peters, Rev. George Coleman, Rev. Thomas Lawrence, Rev. Daniel Winlon, Rev. John P. Woodson, Rev. Jeremiah Bowman, Rev. John Tibbs, Rev. Edward Esse, Rev. John W. Jones, Rev. Arthur Howell, Rev. Isaac Dillen, Rev. Roberts, Rev. Daniel Cooper, Rev. R. Hogan, Rev. William Arnold, Rev. Gibbons, Rev. Lewis, Rev. W. D. Mitchell, Rev. Davidson, Rev. Clark, Rev. R. Morris, and R. M. Wilson.

Colored Baptist.—This small society of colored Baptists have not succeeded in erecting a place for worship nor employing a settled pastor. The society has been in existence a number of years.

A Religious Revival occurred in the Methodist Church of Lancaster during the winter of 1841–42, being one of the most remarkabe known in the annals of that denomination. In the history of modern revivals it has no parallel. Although it was an occurrence of forty years ago, still it is vividly remembered and referred to as the "Anderson revival." Many of the efficient members, not only of that Church but others, began their religious life under the influence of this revival.

It began in December, 1841. The meetings were held nightly in the basement of the new church, the main auditorium not being completed. Nothing unusual attended the meeting at first, but as it progressed the interest increased, the capacity of the basement room becoming too small to accommodate the crowd that attended.

When it became evident throughout the surrounding country that a great revival was in progress in Lancaster, people flocked in from other villages, including preachers from the circuits, members of other denominations taking part. Catholics were in regular attendance. Ministers of other denominations attended and took part in the serv-

ices. From twelve to fifty persons came to the altar each night as seekers of religion. It was an imposing sight to see persons of all classes kneeling at the altar, some as seekers of religion, while others were praying for the mourners. Some who had been known to denounce noisy revivals were among the most active and earnest workers. The roughest element of the town came, but were decorous and well behaved.

The meeting often continued until a late hour. On many occasions, after the congregation had been dismissed, groups of people lingered in the church in prayer and praise, as if unwilling to leave a place that seemed to them hallowed. At late hours parties were heard returning from the church singing, and even pouring forth their happiness in loud shouts of joy, and hallelujah, even continuing in praise and prayer after their arrival at home.

On one occasion a young lady, under the influence of religion, passed into a trance, from which all efforts to restore her to consciousness failed. She was removed to the house of a friend, where she remained seven days and nights, unconscious of what was transpiring around her. She was visited by hundreds. At times it was difficult to ascertain whether the vital spark still remained. When she recovered she testified as to being in Heaven, giving descriptions of what she had seen and heard; had met many of her earthly friends, who had passed away. She lived many years afterward, and loved to converse upon the heavenly scenes she had witnessed, and the glories of the happy home, of which she expected some day to be an inhabitant.

The meetings were continued until March, 1842. This revival was remarkable. The number of accessions to the Methodist Church was between two and three hundred, while many who professed conversion joined other denominations, quite a number of the leading business and professional citizens being among the converts. The revival was likewise characterized by the unusual fact that most of these conversions were lasting.

Cemeteries.—The first interments of the dead at Lancaster were probably made in the old graveyard on the hill north of the Methodist church. At the west end of Chestnut street the Catholics had a small cemetery, near their little frame chapel, in which interments were made at an early day. After the purchase and laying out of the last cemetery by the city authorities, the Catholics secured the south-west corner and removed their dead there, in 1837–38, and the cemetery on Chestnut street was abandoned.

The Methodists used the east end of their church lot as a burial place until the purchase of the new graveyard, in 1837. About that time an ordinance was passed by the town council forbidding further interments on the hill. Permits were afterward granted for the burial of such persons who had companions or families interred there. The east graveyard consisted of about ten acres, purchased by the city from John Creed in 1837. The ground was sectioned off for the accommodation of the public, the Methodists, Baptists, and Catholics choosing separate divisions. A large portion of the ground was laid off into family lots and sold under warrantee deeds. Two sections were inclosed with stone walls and mounted with iron railings by several associated families.

There was also set apart a portion for a colored burying place, as well as a part for public use, and a Potter's Field. In 1881, there were about three thousand graves here.

The small burying ground on the hill, northwest of the city, consisting of two acres, was either purchased or donated by Jacob Beck, in 1826. This has been commonly called the German graveyard.

The old cemetery, dating back to a very early day, is situated on the church lot of the German Lutherans, on the east bank of the canal, in the northwest part of the city.

The English Lutheran cemetery lies on the north border of the city. The ground was sold to the church in 1855 by John C. Weaver. The first family lots were sold in 1856. This church sells family lots to parties outside of the society.

In the beginning of the year 1881, the Catholic society purchased from Philip Rising fifteen acres of ground, one and one-half miles south of Lancaster, adjoining the State Farm road, on the east side. For this they paid twelve thousand dollars.

In June, 1881 they had expended nine hundred dollars in the construction of a stone vault.

The grounds were also enclosed, and good gravel drains and walks constructed through the grounds, besides family and single lots. A section of lots is set apart for the use of such Catholics as are not able to purchase.

A handsome monument, mounted with the cross, is erected in the north end of the cemetery.

The cemetery and purchasing committee are John D. Clark, Hugh Cannon, Thomas Scanlan, George Matt, and Tallman Slough.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### LANCASTER PRESS AND AUTHORSHIP.

DER OHIO ADLER.—The first weekly paper established in Lancaster was a small German sheet, with the title *Der Ohio Adler*, by Jacob D. Detrich. The first issues of the paper are extinct, and the exact date cannot be given by the oldest inhabitant here now. Some remember the German paper during the war of 1812, and date its origin in 1809. Mr. Wetzler, present editor of the *Eagle*, is confident that General Sanderson told him, at one time, that Mr. Detrich came to Lancaster in 1807, and at once began the publication of *Der Ohio Adler*. This assertion is probably true, as General Sanderson was quite a large boy when he came into the Hocking valley with his father in 1799. We will copy a short extract from an old copy of *Der Adler*, also, give the translation:

"AN EHEKREUTZ.—Ich warna hiermit yeder man miner frau, Margarette, nicht auf zu miner namen zu leihen, order zu bargen jevile ich mit entsclhossen habe kinen cent fur sie zu bozalen, von dieser data on."

"RUSH TOWNSHIP, December 16, 1812.

"A MARRIAGE CROSS.—I hereby forewarn every man not to trust my wife, Margaret, or lend to her on my account, because I have determined not to pay one cent for her after this date."

From this we would infer that some time previous to 1812, Jacob D. Detrich emigrated from Staunton, Virginia, to Lancaster, Ohio, and began the publication of a German weekly paper, entitled *Der Ohio Adler*.

The sheets were about sixteen by twenty inches in size, the paper of coarse texture, and dull white color, the mechanical execution good, the print remaining quite legible. An English issue of the same, bearing date of 1813, is numbered volume four, making 1809 the year of its origin.

No dates have been found, showing when the paper passed into the hands of Edward Shafer, but supposed to be in 1813, at this time changing to the English print. It was issued, however, for some time in both languages, after the change, this as late as 1816.

In the scrap of *Der Adler*, before referred to, is found Governor Meigs' proclamation, calling for volunteer troops to serve in the War of 1812. In the English edition is found the following advertisement:

"ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living in Moorfield, Hardin county, Virginia, on the twenty-ninth of April last, a negro man named Berry. He is about twenty years of age; height, five feet eight or nine inches, round shouldered, slender made. He is active and undaunted, but not viciously inclined; redish lips, stutters when closely examined. Whoever will secure said

slave in any jail of the United States, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

July 15, 1815. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM."

After the advertisement, the following appeared:

"TO THE PUBLIC.—On Sunday last, the 20th inst., the following circumstance occurred at the great meeting, or love feast, held at the house of Casper Hufford, Raccoon Creek, three miles east of Lancaster. The subscriber, with his wife, attended said meeting. His wife, wishing to remain there till Monday following, turned the mare she had been riding into a large meadow, containing forty acres, in which about fifty or sixty other horse creatures were at the same time grazing. On the following Monday, his wife, intending to return home, missed the mare, and after the most diligent search, a dark brown mare, without a bridle or halter, was found loose in Mr. Hufford's stable. No person present owning said mare, or knowing the owner thereof, the subscriber took her into his possession. He cannot conceive whether his creature was taken out of mistake for the one left behind in the stable; whether rode off or wilfully stolen. The subscriber's mare is a bright bay, eight years old, fourteen hands high, shod before, strong built, a natural trotter, and has some saddle and harness marks. Should some person have rode her off, or out of mistake taken away said mare, and left his own in place thereof, he is hereby desired, in a friendly manner, to return the same immediately, as such incautious proceedings may bring on disagreeable consequences.

August 24, 1815. GEORGE BRIGHT."

The first copy of the *Eagle* that appears in the English language, bears date of 1813, with Edward Shafer as editor and manager. From 1812 to 1815 its pages contain news of the War of 1812. After Mr. Shaffer, the paper was edited by John Harmon, previous to 1820, as is supposed, the old issues of the paper having been destroyed, when the office burned in 1844.

In 1828, Thomas U. White was editor of the *Eagle*. He was succeeded by John Brough, who had charge in 1839, assisted by his brother Charles. In 1841, Samuel Pike succeeded the Broughs, remaining about one year, when Dr. Casper Theil took charge of the publication, and during his editorship the office was burned.

From that time to 1881 the following editors have taken charge:

H. H. Robinson, D. Robertson, F. M. Ellis, J. B. Dixon, Newton Schleich, Jackson Gruber, John L. Tuthill, John M. Connell, Charles Roland, William Baker, William L. Rigby, John C. Hite, Victor Zahm, and Thomas Wetzler.

Of the above number, Mr. Wetzler has occupied the position the greater length of time, having taken charge in 1870. The *Eagle*, from its humble origin, during the seventy-two years of its existence, has successfully grown into one of the best, largest, and most creditably executed weeklies of the State. Beyond current newspaper literature, it has been strictly a political partizan sheet. In 1828, under the editorial management of Thomas U. White, it supported the claims of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency against John Quincy Adams. After the National Convention of 1832, at which the supporters of Mr. Jackson

assumed the name of the "Democratic party," the *Eagle* continued to support the Jackson ticket, in 1836, the Van Buren ticket against William H. Harrison. It has so continued to be the Democratic organ for Fairfield county. It has a wide circulation, and a lucrative income.

Lancaster Gazette.—The first number of the Lancaster *Gazette* was issued on the fourth day of April, 1826, by George Sanderson and Benjamin Oswald. The publication continued under the title of Sanderson & Oswald, until the beginning of 1830, when Mr. Sanderson, by purchase, became the sole proprietor. In 1832, Philadelph Van Trump, at that time publishing the *Enquirer*, became a partner in the *Gazette*, and the paper was called the *Gazette and Enquirer*. Two years afterward *Enquirer* was dropped, and the paper assumed the title of Lancaster *Gazette*, which still remains.

In 1838, Benjamin Moeler purchased the establishment, and became sole proprietor and editor, until 1841, when he was bought out by Percival and Van Fossen, who published the *Gazette* until 1850, when they sold to George Weaver, who assumed the editorial control, with John Wright as publisher. This arrangement was continued until 1852, when the establishment was purchased by Thomas S. Slaughter, who published the paper one year, then selling to a company, and Geo. McElroy became editor of the *Gazette*, for one year. At this time, Joshua Clarke became editor and proprietor, with William Kooken as publisher. The *Gazette* was then issued under the firm name of Clarke and Kooken, until April 1st, 1860. In the preceding January, Dr. H. Scott purchased the *American Democrat* and *Gazette* establishments, and combined them on the first of January. He continued the publication of the *Gazette*, as editor and proprietor. Before the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he sold the paper to Robert M. Clarke, William H. Kooken and John M. Sutphen, constituting the firm of Clarke, Kooken and Sutphen.

In 1863, A. P. Miller bought the interest of R. M. Clarke, and the name of the firm changed to Miller, Kooken and Sutphen. In February 23, 1866, S. A. Griswold became a member of the firm, by purchasing Mr. Miller's share. In 1871, the establishment became the "Gazette Printing Company," by the admission of H. W. Griswold, J. E. Griswold and H. C. Drinkle. The senior proprietor, S. A. Griswold, has been the responsible editor from his first connection with the *Gazette*, February, 1866, to the present time. (1881.) During the greater part of that time, Samuel Griswold has been local editor, and still holds that position.

Like the *Eagle*, the *Gazette* has been a partisan weekly. In the presidential campaign of 1828, it supported John Quincy Adams, and in 1832, as supporters of Andrew Jackson assumed the title of *Democratic Party*, the friends of Mr. Adams, in their convention one month later, resolved that they were the descendants of the "Whigs of 1776." Hence the Whig party, the *Gazette* then becoming the the organ of the Whig party for Fairfield county.

In 1855, when the American "Know Nothing" party was organized all over the United States, absorbing not only the Whig party, but all small faction also a portion of the Democratic party, the *Gazette*

supported the American ticket. Two years later, upon the adoption of the Philadelphia platform, by the National Convention, assuming the title, Republican party, the *Gazette* took up the appellation, and from that time, has been a strong supporter of the Republican party. During the Rebellion, the *Gazette* was the uncompromising advocate of the Union, as it was before the breaking out of the war, and of the replanting of the National flag all over the south; also standing by the government in all its laudable efforts to suppress the Rebellion and restore the Union.

The *Gazette* was of humble origin, its first issue being twenty years later than the *Eagle*. They were superior, in a mechanical sense, besides of an improved quality of paper. Its first issues were five columns, whilst the *Eagle* were four. There was also a notable improvement in the typography. It grew from an insignificant to a large and popular sheet, now vying with any similar journal of the State or elsewhere, in appearance.

It has a weekly circulation surpassed by but few county papers in Ohio, as well as a paying income.

The party of the *Gazette* in this county has from the first been in the minority, hence has received but a small share of the official patronage. To this rule, were two exceptions, viz., 1843 and 1854, by the triumph of the "Cork leg," and "Know Nothing" tickets. A single extract from an early number of the *Gazette*, will give an idea of the temper displayed by the editors in contingencies, fifty-five years ago. He thus gives freedom to his pen, in attempting to rebuke a political adversary for some indiscretion.

"The subject of the above proceeding is an insult to the honor and intelligence of our country. The very man who is the instigator of this maneuver, and who professes to be a heroite of the first water, if he were opened, there could not be found in his liver, as much blood as would clog the foot of a flea."

The *Eagle* and *Gazette* have been successful publications from the first, with very little interruption. Quite a number of weeklies have from time to time been projected in Lancaster, but lived a short period.

General Sanderson commenced the publication of a four column sheet, in the summer of 1811, continuing about two years. The second number of volume second is in possession of a citizen, and bears date of November 21st, 1812. It contains President Madison's annual message. The title of the sheet is *The Independent Press*.

About the year 1834, P. Van Trump began the publication of a weekly paper, which he named the *Enquirer*. It had but a brief existence, soon merging into the *Gazette*.

April 23, 1850, William L. King and Jackson Gruber commenced issuing an independent weekly paper, entitled *Lancaster Telegraph*. This proved to be a handsome and neatly executed sheet, in a mechanical sense, and rapidly acquired a large circulation. In July, 1851, Mr. Gruber became sole proprietor, by the purchase of his partner's interest. He continued the publication until April 12, 1853, when it was connected with the *Eagle*, Mr. Gruber becoming partner in that paper. His death occurred in less than two years from this time.

In 1848-49, W. S. Beaty published in Lancaster a neat weekly pa-

per, entitled *The American Democrat*, which was for a time suspended and again renewed, under the same title. In the winter of 1860, this paper was purchased by Dr. H. Scott, and April 1st, 1861, was consolidated with the Lancaster *Gazette*.

In 1849–50 a small daily sheet was issued from the *Gazette* office, entitled the *Daily Gazette*. Its publication was continued about two years, and then suspended.

A handsome and well-printed eight-page weekly, entitled *The Fireside*, was issued by A. P. Miller, in 1861. Its pages were devoted to domestic affairs and select literature. After a few issues of *The Fireside*, Kinnis Fritter went in as partner with Mr. Miller, and the name of the paper was changed to *The Union*, continuing under this title for one year, and was then abandoned.

The *Lancaster Free Press* was established by the firm of Adams, MacCracken & Co., on the first of March, 1879. At the close of the first year Mr. Adams assumed the full control of the paper, and still conducts it successfully. Its politics is Republican, and, while it is emphatically a "free press," its vocation would have been better expressed by the name of "regulator," as it attacks whatever it judges unfair or wrong. It has many readers, and well deserves its hearty patronage on account of its independent fearlessness.

*The Saturday Journal* was published every Saturday morning, by John C. Hite. It was a neat, eight-page, six-column paper, of clear typography. It was an earnest Democratic publication, ably conducted, and popular.

*The Journal* was first established in Basil, Liberty township, this county, by J. Evins, in 1875, under the title of *Fairfield County News*. It was then a four-page sheet, of seven columns to the page. In April, 1879, this establishment was removed into Lancaster, where it was under the editorial control of W. S. Beaty, until June 29th, 1879, when John C. Hite became editor and manager. The last issue of this popular paper appeared December 2nd, 1882, the publisher having sold it to the *Eagle*, in which paper it is now merged.

*The Lithopolis Home News* is a neat, eight-page weekly publication, issued in Lithopolis by Cramer brothers. It is chiefly devoted to home news and general literature. This paper is ably conducted, and, as a family newspaper, is highly creditable to its proprietors, as well as the village of Lithopolis.

*The Rushville Times* is a small sheet, published weekly at Rushville, in the eastesn part of this county. The villagers are proud of their "home journal," and well sustain it.

Two or three campaign papers which have not been mentioned above, have also been in publication during elections, afterwards subsiding. Of these the principal one was the *Log Cabin*, published from the *Gazette* office, during the fall of 1840.

Literary Men and Women of Fairfield County.—Lancaster has contained a large number of literary characters, though none of them can claim a very extensive authorship.

Honorable Thomas Ewing was the author of some very able state papers, which were printed in the journals. He also left some very meritorious letters, which may yet appear.

A. P. Miller, who resided in Lancaster, acquired a reputation for poetical genius, but he and his poems have disappeared from the galaxy.

Judge Philadelph Van Trump was a fine writer, but left nothing but a few addresses in print.

Mrs. A. H. Devoling in 1860 produced a neat little volume of poems, many of which were considered beautiful. The little book was well received, and found ready sale. Besides this book, various New Year addresses, epitaphs, and obituary poems have been written by her, which displayed more than ordinary talent as an authoress.

John Garaghty, a former member of the Lancaster bar, but now a resident of Iowa, wrote a number of poems that would have honored men of world-wide fame, but he was unpretentious and neglected his talent.

Walter Applegate, a young surgeon, was said to be a natural poet.

R. E. H. Levering, deceased, deserved better the reputation of a rhymster than poet. A few of his efforts were of sufficient merit to have at least entitled him to an humble place among the *literati*.

Rev. Lowry, for eight years pastor of Lancaster Presbyterian Church, was a theological author of fine ability. He produced several volumes on various theological topics, that found ready sale.

Judge Silas H. Wright, who has been on the Common Pleas bench fifteen years, possesses literary ability, although he has not yet acquitted himself in the work of authorship. His caste is decidedly political. His centennial oration, delivered July 4th, 1876, and afterwards published, was a master effort that commanded great praise both from the press and the public.

John Wright, son of Judge Wright, as a journalist gives promise of fine literary ability.

Dr. H. Scott, as a pioneer sketcher, has acquired merited notoriety, he having lived on the frontier during the pioneer age. His series of over one hundred numbers, entitled "Pioneer Life in the West Sixty Years Ago," were published in the *Lancaster Gazette*, a few years since, continuing through more than two years, and were much sought after. He is the author of a manuscript on pioneer history; also a three hundred page history of Fairfield county.

William Duke was a Lancaster boy of unrecognized talent. He is now in the employ of the Government, at Washington, as a writer of agricultural history and its general literature. In this he has acquired considerable distinction.

Horace P. Biddle, now known as Judge Biddle, of Logansport, Indiana, was formerly a citizen of Lancaster, where he studied the profession of law, with Hocking H. Hunter. He possessed considerable poetical talent. His first published work was a small volume entitled "Poems:" his second, "Glories of the World;" his third, "American Boyhood;" his fourth, "Amatories," followed by "Elements of Knowledge." "Amatories" is a partial work gotten up especially for private distribution, there being not over one dozen copies published. It is a quarto volume, bound in most elaborate style in Turkey morocco.

Dr. John Williams, A. M., as an author stood almost unique. He was the author or but two published works, his first being "The Readable Dictionary; or Topical and Synonymic Lexicon." This work was first published by M. C. Lilly, of Columbus Ohio, in 1860. This work was wholly original, both in design and general plan, containing a wonderful scope of subjects. Some idea of the work will be obtained from the following: The word "light," for instance, is given—then every word used in the English language, no matter what its derivation, that relates to the subject of light in even the most remote degree, follows, with its definition, until the theme is exhausted. This continues through many thousand subjects. There probably has never been a book published, in any language, that contained an equal or approximate amount of useful knowledge.

His other production was the "Parser," a small work on grammar, which was claimed to be a valuable acquisition to school text-books. At his death he left an unfinished work on geometry, which has been pronounced by geometricians as far ahead of any work that has ever appeared, and doubts have been expressed as to whether a man could be found capable of carrying out the doctor's plans, judging from the axioms and principles laid down.

Professor E. B. Andrews was the author of scientific works, particularly on geology, minerology, archæology, paleontology. He was for several years Assistant State Geologist for Ohio, and his works, found in the State Geological Reports, are regarded as very valuable. He also left at his death, in the fall of 1881, some unfinished works, one of which was in press at the time of his death. His manuscript will probably yet be published.

General Sanderson prepared "Notes on the Early Settlement of Fairfield county," which was published in pamphlet form, in 1849–50 by Thomas Wetzler. The pamphlet was liberally distributed about the city and county thirty years ago, and now it has become of inestimable worth.

James Towson, in 1850 or about that time, published a map of of Fairfield county by townships. Sixteen years later, 1866, Ezra Hannum, county surveyor, likewise published a map of the county by townships.

In about 1845, W. S. Beaty published a volume on domestic animals and agriculture, chiefly a compilation.

The Ewing Memorial, published in 1873, is a neat and handsome bound volume of two hundred and ninety pages, chiefly contributions by the family and friends.

Miss Bina Pearce, as "Frank Briarwood," a native of Lancaster, as a writer of romance has shown fine ability. Her style is smooth, agreeable, and free from a redundancy of verbiage.

Miss Pearce's first effort was an attractive little volume entitled "Mabel Clifton" published by a Philadelphia house The work met with a flattering reception by the reading public. She has been a contributor to the Toledo Blade and Cincinnati Commercial. She is also the authoress of a farce in one act, that has been praised by the lovers of plays. The title of the piece is "Miss Louring's Holiday," or "The Wrong Man." Her last work, "Woodland Priory," is about to go to press.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROFESSIONS OF LANCASTER.

MEDICAL PROFESSION OF LANCASTER.—Dr. John Shawk was the first physician who came to Lancaster. He arrived from Lexington, Kentucky, in the spring of 1801, over Zane's trace from Limestone (Maysville), at a time when there were less than half a dozen cabins on the entire route, with the exception of the small settlement at Chillicothe. Lancaster had just been platted and the first lots sold the previous November. It was at that time a patch of woods, with a few small log cabins scattered about.

Dr. Shawk purchased two lots fronting on Main street, and after hiring Mr. Gaster to clear off the ground and inclose it with a rail fence, he returned to Lexington. In the spring of 1806 he returned with his family and commenced the practice of medicine at a point exactly where the Hocking canal crosses Main street, and in a building erected by one Doctor Irvin, who seems to have come to the place during his five years absence. In this building Dr. Shawk lived and practiced his profession for a time, and then he removed it to his lots further up Main street, where to this day it constitutes a part of Shawk's row, but so covered in and modernized as not to be seen. The building was removed up the present Main street on rollers, after opening a way for its passage by cutting away the trees and grubbing up the stumps. One half of the original Shawk block is now the property of Dr. Charles Shawk, who resides in it, a happy bachelor of eighty years. He is the second son of Dr. John M. Shawk, and the only living member of the family. Dr. John M. Shawk lived to a venerable old age, and died at his house in Lancaster, in the year 1846.

No data can be found to show when other early physicians came to Lancaster, how long they remained, or when they died. And there is not a soul living in the place to-day who could, from recollection, tell one word about them, beyond the fact that they lived in Lancaster, and passed away. The very best then that can be done is to write their names. with an approximation to their times.

Of the very earliest physicians who are known to have practiced in the place, Dr. Irvin was probably the first, for he was on the ground and built a house between 1801 and 1806. Following him, and up to about 1870, those named below have practiced medicine in Lancaster, nearly in the order in which their names stand.

Dr. John M. Shawk, Dr. Carr, Dr. Wilcox, Dr. Florence, Dr. Depee, Dr. Clark, Dr. James White, Dr. Robert McNeill, Dr. Wolftey, Dr. M. Z. Kreider, Dr. John M. Bigelow, Dr. Wilson, Dr. H. H. Wait, Dr. Paul Carpenter, Dr. George Boerstler, Dr. Tom O. Edwards, Dr. Saxe, Dr. George K. Miller, Dr. Goucher, Dr. Brecker, Dr. M. Effinger, Dr. Lynch, Dr. Andrew Davidson, Dr. P. M. Wagenhals, Dr. John W.

Lewis, Dr. Turner, Dr. Elmer Jackson, Dr. G. Miese, Dr. George W. Boerstler, Dr. Frampton, Dr. O. E. Davis, Dr. Lawson, Dr. Kinsman, Dr. Goss, Dr. Flowers, Dr. John Nourse, Dr. Harmon, Dr. Myres, Dr. Shrader, Dr. Charles Shawk, Dr. Lorenzo D. Rush, Dr. Joseph Beek, Dr. Tom O. Edwards, Jr., Dr. Willage, Dr. Hershberger, Dr. J. Kells.

There have been, from time to time, transient men, who remained too short a time to entitle them to a place in the list of Lancaster's physicians.

Of those named, who remain in the practice in the fall of 1881, are Dr. Charles Shawk, Dr. M. Effinger, Dr. G. Mierse, Dr. George W. Boerstler, Dr. J. M. Lewis, Dr. Turner, Dr. Goss, Dr. Flowers, Dr. Kells, Dr. Harmon, and Dr. Hershberger.

Those who have moved away, and are known to be living, are Dr. O. E. Davis, Dr. Shrader, Dr. Frampton, Dr. Kinsman, Dr. Tom O. Edwards, Jr. Dr. A. Davidson purchased the drug store of Geo. Kauffman, on Main street, some years ago, and retired from the active practice.

Those who are known to have deceased previous to 1881 are Dr. John M. Shawk, Dr. Irvin, Dr. Carr, Dr. Wilcox, Dr. Florence, Dr. Robert McNeill, Dr. James White, Dr. M. Z. Kreider, Dr. Clark, Dr. H. H. Wait, Dr. Depee, Dr. Wolfley, Dr. John M. Bigelow, Dr. Paul Carpenter, Dr. Wilson, Dr Saxe, Dr. Goucher, Dr. Brecker, Dr. Geo. W. Boerstler, Dr. Tom O. Edwards, Dr. P. M. Wagenhals, Dr. Geo. K. Miller, Dr. Dawson, Dr. Jacob Myers, Dr. D. D. Rush, Dr. Joseph Beck.

About 1839 and 1840, the medical board of Lancaster was one of the most eminent in the State. It then consisted of the following members:

Dr. Paul Carpenter, Dr. John M. Bigelow, Dr. James White, Dr. M. Z. Kreider, Dr. H. H. Wait, Dr. George W. Boerstler, Dr. Tom O. Edwards, and Dr. Geo. K. Miller. Of these eight gentlemen, not one lived to see the first day of January, 1881.

The profession, practicing in Lancaster at the beginning of 1881, were.

Dr. M. Effinger, Dr. F. Flowers, Dr. Harmon, Dr. Turner, Dr. E. Jackson, Dr. Joseph Kells, Dr. J. W. Lewis, Dr. John Nourse, Dr. G. Miese, Dr. Goss, and Dr. Geo. W. Boerstler. Dr. Hide came up from Logan, and practiced in Lancaster one year, perhaps a little more, and then settled in Pleasantville in the early part of 1881.

Lancaster has furnished a few men eminent for their surgical skill. Among those who have distinguished themselves in the use of the knife and saw, it is probably right to mention M. Z. Kreider first. He was a bold, fearless, and successful operator, and in his prime performed some operations that would have done credit to Sir Astley Cooper, Dudley, or any cotemporary man. But his fondness for the knife, and skill in its use, were supposed, sometimes, to overrule safe surgical judgments. Among his successful operations may be mentioned the removal of the lower jaw in two cases, for the cure of osteosurcoma, and the excision of the thyroid gland for the cure of bronchocele, or goiter. This operation he performed successfully on a Philadelphia gentleman, after the case had been declined by eminent men of the sea-

board cities, and of New Orleans. The operation was performed at the Shaeffer House, in Lancaster, some time previous to 1840. The patient had abandoned all hope, and was on his way home from New Orleans to close up his affairs.

Dr. Tom O. Edwards was skillful, and performed some fine operations. His son Tom O. Edwards, Jr., distinguished himself in surgical ability when a very young man. Dr. P. Carpenter was also a successful operator in difficult and complicated cases.

There were two Homœopathic physicians, Drs. Barlow and Babcock, whose names should have been written in the previous lists. These gentlemen practiced their professions in Lancaster during a number of years between 1850 and 1870, but some time after went away.

Dr. Silas Hedges was a physician of Lancaster who merits historical mention. He died about 1868. He was in the army as surgeon about two years. Drs. Long, father and son, came to Lancaster about the year 1874 and remained some three years. They had a good share of practice.

Dental Profession.—Previous to 1841 there was no settled dentist in Lancaster. For many years before, transient operators visited the place, stopping from a few weeks to a few months. Little attention was paid to the care of the teeth during the first forty years of the history of the place, and the science and art of the profession were both in a crude state.

In April, 1839, Dr. H. Scott came to Lancaster and remained part of the year. In the summer of 1840, Dr. William Ide, of Boston, came and remained six months. Dr. Scott returned in April, 1841, and made a permanent settlement, and was the first resident dentist of the town. He practiced his profession continuously about forty years in Lancaster.

The next dentist to settle in the place was Dr. Hartupee. He came about 1845, and continued three years. Dr. Switzer had a dental office in Lancaster about one year, between 1845 and 1850. Jacob Feemen opened an office in 1858, and at the end of about two years sold out to Dr. Von Bonhorst.

Dr. Hammel removed from Xenia and settled in Lancaster in the spring of 1859, and practiced his profession to within a few months of his death, which occurred in January, 1863. Dr. Frank Carpenter was an operator on the teeth, more or less, from 1842 to about 1845.

Dr. H. L. Crider began the practice of dentistry in Lancaster about the year 1850, and still continues to occupy the same rooms in the Giesy block, on Main street. Dr. Von Bonhorst succeeded Dr. Feemen about 1860, and still remains in business. Dr. Palmeter settled in Lancaster in 1872, or about that time, and still continues to practice in the same rooms, on Broadway. Dr. Thomas was a partner with Dr. Crider during some two or three years. In the fall of 1880, he was compelled, from declining health, to abandon the office and retire to the country.

During about forty-two years the business of dentistry has grown wonderfully. There are four or five establishments in the city, and four principal operators, all doing well. Of the five dentists of the city, including Dr. Thomas, temporarily retired, two are graduates of dental colleges; Dr. J. C. Scott graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, in March, 1873, and Dr. David S. Thomas graduated from the Philadelphia College in March, 1876.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### SECRET ORDERS OF LANCASTER—THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

FREE MASONRY.—Extract of a letter from Hon. Wm. J. Reese, Past Worthy Grand Master:

"The Masonic fraternity obtained a formal and recognized status in Lancaster at an early period. December 15, 1820, Lancaster Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was constituted, under charter from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ohio, with James Wilson for its Worthy Master, Charles R. Sherman, first Senior Warden, and Jacob D. Detrich, first Junior Warden."

The Lancaster Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was organized by the authority of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ohio, January 12, 1826, with Charles R. Sherman as First High Priest. The Lancaster Council, No. 3, of Royal Select Masons, was organized January 11, 1828, by John Barker, as Sovereign Grand Inspector of the Supreme Council of the 33d degree.

The Lancaster Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 2, was orstituted December 16, 1837, under warrant of the Grand Encampment of the United States. W. J. Reese was constituted first Grand Master; George Sanderson, first Generalissimo, and Joseph Greet, first Captain General. It meets every second Tuesday of the month.

The Lancaster Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at its first constitution, in December, 1820, numbered fifty-seven members. In the summer of 1881 its number was one hundred and fifty. Its regular meeting nights are on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

DAUGHTERS OF REBECCA.—The membership of this order numbers about ninety persons, of both sexes. Their meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month. The order was first instituted in Lancaster in 1879.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 48, of the Knights of Pythias, was instituted in Lancaster February 20, 1873. The charter members were twenty-seven, viz: Henry B. Gray, J. H. Heed, Leo Billhorn, R. R. Pierce, John A. Heim, J. A. Richards, C. A. Scoville, William Ditto, George Heilbron, R. M. Wiley, J. A. Bartholomew, U. C. Rudolph, H. Getz, C. H. Towson, W. W. Obough, O. S. Stoneburner, Noble Gates, T. C. Ochs, J. Billhorn, H. Borneman, F. Etzel, J. D. Widner, W. F. Getz, M. H. Harps, S. H. Steck, A. Deitz, C. Bartholomew. Average number of members about two hundred. The stated meetings of the lodge are held on Friday night of each week.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—The order of the Knights of Honor, Columbia Lodge, No. 27, of Lancaster was instituted September 9th, 1874, by the following initial members: John W. Faringer, John C. Tuthill, John C. Hite, J. M. Sutphen, A. M. Beery, Wm. B. MacCracken,

Wallace W. Hite, William Bush, Dr. George Boerstler, J. D. Allen, Robert Durane, Henry B. Peters, Solomon Weaver, M. A. Philips. In March, 1877, the lodge contained fifty-four members. Their regular meetings take place on the evening of the first and third Thursday of each month.

Odd Fellowship.—The order of Independent Odd Fellows was introduced into Lancaster in February, 1838 by Jacob Holt. On the night of the eighth day of that month, a lodge was instituted, with the following initial members, viz., Jacob Holt, R. R. Bauer, R. Timber, Jacob Grubb, George H. Arnold and R. P. Hazlett. The title they assumed was Charity Lodge, No. 7. The lodge meets regularly every Monday evening. They now number over two hundred members.

On the 2nd of June, 1847, the second lodge was initiated in Lancaster, under the name of Alpine Lodge, and was numbered 566. The organization was by Joseph Dowdal, P. G., Representative and Special Deputy. There were fifty charter members, as follows: R. G. Sugart, P. G., B. F. Reinmund, P. G., A. Brenneman, P. G., H. J. Reinmund, P. G., J. C. Hite, P. G., Thomas H. Hall, George M. Bell, George W. Boerstler, T. H. Dolson, L. Kissner, T. Reap, Lewis Boyer, Abe Myers, Charles Elliot, C. F. Ochs, Leo Bilhorn, John A. Heim, Allen Titler, Jacob Heimbarger, Simpson Sturgeon, J. E. Hall, George A. Bryant, John McKown, Henry Borneman, E. W. Dannels, P. G., H. C. Outcalt, P. G., H. B. Smith, P. G., W. W. Davis, M. S. Harps, William Kooken, J. M. Sutphen, William Strayer, William Ditto, D. W. Boyer, B. H. Sowders, R. J. Harris, William Dennis, John Billhorn, W. W. Walker, Christ. Gaiser, O. S. Stoneburner, G. H. Smith, A. M. Beery, J. K. Davis, A. W. Swartz, William F. Getz, James Wilson, John W. Farringer, P. G., William Downs, P. G. The Alpine Lodge meets every Tuesday night.

The Hocking Encampment of Odd Fellows, No. 28, was instituted December 4, 1847. The encampment meets each second and fourth Thursday of the month. The present membership is over two hundred. The charter members were seven in number: Jacob Holt, James W. Pratt, B. F. Brannon, Thomas Hyde, Josiah Wilson, Joseph C. Kinkead, William Baker.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Association, Catholic Brotherhood. The brotherhood was constituted on the second of July, 1861, with a large membership.

The officers of the association are: L. C. Butch, President; George E. Blaire, Vice President; Gerhardt Miller, Treasurer; John Weigle, Recording Secretary; Charles F. Fuchs, Corresponding Secretary; Leo. Noles, Messenger; Thomas O. Connor, Banner Bearer; Charles Baumeister. Joseph Kurtzman and John Bletzacker, Committee to visit the sick.

Knights of St. George.—This is also a Catholic order, the principles and objects of which are benevolence and charity and the promotion of Christian life. The order was first organized in Lancaster, Nov. 2, 1875, with the following constituent members, numbering thirty-one:

Edward Seiple, Geo. Brown, John Hamburger, Michael Steck,

Edward Binninger, Bernard Cranmer, Bernard Bartles, F. A. Buechler, Hugh Owens, Maximillian Guiana, Jerry Anglim, Frank Oger, Gustave A. Hamburger, Anthony Evarst, Joseph Hamberger, Amos Shreller, John D. Binninger, Daniel McShane, John Bonner. Michael Oger, John Baumeister, Paul Evarst, Charles Ruforth, John Bletzaker, John McShane, Andrew Keiser, John Kooney, Cornelius Cormedy, William Donnelly, Anthony Ritter, Frank Steck.

The civil officers are as follows: Rev. Father Schmidt, Honorary President; Frank Oger, President; Anthony Evarst, Vice President; Charles Baumeister, Corresponding Secretary; J. H. Hamburger, Recording Secretary; John D. Binninger, Treasurer; Jerry Anglim, Messenger.

The military officers are Joseph Hamburger, Captain; Michael Oger, Lieutenant; John Baumeister, Orderly Sergeant.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN, CATHOLIC.—This association effected its organization on June 20, 1880. Its objects and aims are to promote charity, assist members in sickness and advance the cause of religion among its members.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The first temperance movement, of which record has been preserved, is that wherein the citizens of the little log cabin village devised and carried out the plan of condemning intoxicated men to dig up a stump in the street, or receive personal chastisement on the bare back; and to use General Sandersons own words, "The result was that after several offenders had expiated their crimes, dram drinking ceased, and for a time all became a sober, temperate and happy people."

In subsequent years and up to 1840-2, frequent temperance waves struck the community. Under their influence various forms of temperance societies were organized, always on the moral suasion plan, but always of temporary and brief continuance. In all these movements a majority of the leading spirits were women. But there was never such a preponderance of the popular sentiment as to overcome the opposition and the excitement was short lived. In some instances church people objected to their minister preaching temperance, or in any way bringing the question into the pulpit. Business men as a rule either ignored the matter, or opposed it.

In 1842 the Washingtonian movement came up, first in the Methodist church, led by prominent men and women. They proposed to pursuade men not to drink; they proposed to stoop down into the gutter and lift the drunkard to his feet and take him by the hand and call him brother, and heal him by the law of brotherly love and regard, by causing him to feel that he was a brother and an equal. This promised to be a good work, but the leaders in the movement, in their zeal, drew drafts that they were not qualified to honor. They had not realized that in the social scale they could neither raise the debased man to their level, nor come down to his. The scheme failed and the gap was widened. Washingtonianism in Lancaster had but a brief career, lasting less than one year.

Following was a paralysis of several years, when the order of Sons of Temperance sprang up. Its career was between 1845-;8. Two lodges were organized, a large number becoming members. The pro-

jectors were sober men, and the order became widely popular, and many drinking men came in. The obligation was very stringent, embracing even the prohibition of cider. Its very stringency was a prime element in its dissolution. Internal disturbing elements arose, but as the institution was a secret order, these are not matters of public history. Suffice it to say the order dissolved in less than two years.

Next came the Woman's Crusade, the active campaign of which continued about three months. In this movement the leading ladies of Lancaster were engaged. Their first appearance on the streets was on a Saturday, when the city was crowded with people from the country. It was in the month of February, and the weather was mild and genial. They came out about fifty strong, and as they marched down Main street, on the north side, they halted in front of every drinking-place, and, after singing a hymn, all kneeled on the pavement, and remained in that position while two or three prayers were offered. In this movement Protestants, Catholics, and non-professors all engaged. First, a committee was sent in to ask of the proprietor permission to enter and hold their services. In some instances they were invited in and treated with courtesy, but when entrance was denied the services were held on the pavement. During the whole course of the campaign they were, with two or three exceptions, treated respectfully by the liquor-sellers. In the exceptional cases there was a rudeness that came nigh proving disastrous to the shop-keepers by calling to the defence of the women even rough men, who were unfriendly to the crusade.

The effect on the thousands who witnessed the daily processions was magical. The finest and most wealthy ladies of the city marched in the processions in their finest attire, and kneeled in the snow, or on the wet and dirty pavement. Large numbers came in from the country to witness the strange spectacle, even from considerable distances. The crusaders, within a short time, numbered more than two hundred, and were organized in two divisions. They appeared every day, regardless of the condition of the weather, the respective divisions occupying different streets. Their marches were in double file, slow and silent, and therefore the more imposing. The effect on the traffic was not very apparent, and, so far as was known, not more than two or three establishments were closed under the influence. The object of the crusade was the ultimate suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks within the incorporated limits of Lancaster. With the masses it was popular in the outstart, both from principle and novelty, but it was not backed up by the presence and purses of leading men. After the excitement began to die away the crusade began to languish, and, at the end of about three months, the crusaders ceased to appear on the streets. Weekly prayer-meetings, however, were continued in one of the churches, about one year after which the woman's crusade passed into history, with little hope of a resurrection. It is written as "the woman's crusade against whisky," and will long be remembered in Lancaster and Fairfield county; and though not a success, it received the hearty approval of a large proportion of the people in town and country.

In the latter part of February or early part of March, 1876, the

Murphy movement was opened at the city hall, under flattering circumstances. Popular speakers were introduced from abroad, and the meetings were opened with wonderful zeal and enthusiasm. The large city hall was nightly packed to the door; nor did the excitement show signs of abatement before the close of the fifth week. Clergymen of nearly all denominations were in nightly attendance on the platform. Fresh speakers from other cities were invited, and came frequently during the progress of the meetings. A fine organ, and a strong band of singers made up from the choirs of the city, added greatly to the attraction. "*With charity for all and malice toward none*" enthused the people, and they crowded to the secretary's table, at every invitation, and signed the pledge, "*God helping me.*" Among those signing, from first to last, it was estimated that there were over three hundred drinking men. Many of the reformed men took the field at once, and made speeches in the villages and country places of the county, some going to other parts of the State. In all, the list of signers exceeded twenty-three hundred, including most af the boys at the Reform Farm.

The Murphy excitement waned, and the ebullition of the popular enthusiasm, in seeking its wonted equilibrium, went as far below its normal standard as it had been raised above during the five and more weeks of excitement. Inside of three months after the close of the nightly meetings at the city hall one hundred persons could not have been drummed into the hall to hear any man make a temperance speech. Even the clergy, and others who had taken leading parts, had too much to occupy their attention even to come to the hall. Some of them did not want to hear any thing more of temperance. Of the three hundred and more drinking men who had signed the Murphy pledge, but few kept it to the end of the year.

But notwithstanding these incomprehensible reactionary movements, there has, at all times, been a large and thoroughly respectable temperance element among Lancaster's population, an honest and reliable temperance element, outspoken, and ready to act at any time and in any way that meets their views. All temperance movements of Lancaster have been, in some way, based on moral suasion. Any measure looking towards legal prohibition, or political temperance, has had few advocates.

The Catholic Church has its own temperance measures, which, for the most part, have been imperiously enforced, as far as possible. They are not exclusively of the moral suasion kind, but in part authoritative. By this combination of motive the Catholic Church has probably accomplished more among its own people than all other temperance measures ever started in Lancaster. The first active measures started in that Church, in Lancaster, was under the pastorate of the Rev. Father Young, in 1842, and was maintained for some time. The obligation was known as the Father Matthew pledge; and, while to sign it was the voluntary act of the individual, the Church punished drunkenness by methods of its own.

Immediately after the close of the War of the Rebellion, a number of gentlemen, mostly professional men of the city, mutually associated themselves together for the purpose of a temperance league. Some of them were drinkers. The city hall was secured, and meetings were

held once each week throughout the entire winter. Scores of earnest speeches were delivered to full houses. No pledge was offered, the reliance being on individual moral courage and manhood. The winter passed away, the meetings ceased, and the speeches, with their influence, if any there was, fell into the drifting sands of the ages, no more to be recognized by living generations.

The Good Templars, Daughters of Rebecca, and all other secret orders of Lancaster, make temperance a cardinal principle. The good they have done, or may do, will inure to community. Perhaps it should be recorded that the absolute failure of all the temperance efforts of the people of Lancaster to accomplish the end sought is wholly due to the want of concert of action in one direction.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### THE CITY'S GAS-WORKS AND WATER-WORKS, AND SOMETHING ABOUT FIRES.

The Lancaster Gas-light and Coke Company was formed in 1855. The list of names of subscribers to the capital stock of the organization was headed as follows:

"LANCASTER, November 2, 1855.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby declare our purpose to associate and combine together for the purpose of forming a joint company that shall be known as the Lancaster Gas-light and Coke Company; and do hereby subscribe to the capital stock the several sums affixed to our respective signatures, and agree to pay the same at such times and to such persons as the stockholders may appoint for that purpose:

"Martin & Co., $1,000; B. F. Reinmund, $600; Daniel Sifford, $500; S. Beery, $500; J. C. Kinkead, $500; James Gates, $600; G. S. Ekert, $500; Work & Son, $500; George Kauffman, $500; Thomas Sturgeon, $500; White & Latta, $300; John Effinger, $200; J. C. Smith, $500; Emanuel Giesy, $200; John Work, $300; John M. Giesy, $500; Daniel Giesy, $200; Theodore Talmage, $100; John T. Brazee, $500; John Lyons, $500; Henry Orman, $100; W. P. Creed, $500; Mrs. J. D. Martin, $300; John D. Matt, $100; R. T. Coverdale, $11,000. Total, $21,000."

The journal of the first meeting of the new corporation is here subjoined:

"LANCASTER, November 13, 1855.

"A meeting of the stockholders of the Lancaster Gas-light and Coke Company being called at the hotel of F. A. Schaeffer, Esq., this evening for the purpose of preliminary organization, on motion of J. D. Martin, Esq., James Gates was nominated and unanimously elected chairman of the meeting, after which J. C. Kinkead was chosen secretary.

"After some general remarks by Mr. Martin, and the reading of the articles of association, fixing the capital stock of the company at $25,000. Mr. Sifford offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the capital stock of this company be increased to $30,000.

"After some discussion, the resolution was, by leave, withdrawn. On motion the articles of association were unanimously accepted. The stockholders then subscribed their names, severally, to the said document.

"On motion J. C. Kinkead was appointed treasurer *pro tem.*

"On motion Messrs. Coverdale, Sturgeon and Kauffman were appointed a committee to select a suitable location for the erection of the necessary buildings.

"On motion the meeting adjourned."

The next meeting of the company was held at the same place a month later, and the journal reads as follows:

"LANCASTER, December 14, 1855.

"In accordance with a notice published in the Lancaster *Gazette* and *American Democrat*, from November 14, 1855, to the present date, the stock holders of the Lancaster Gas-light and Coke Company meet at the hotel of F. A Schaffer, Esq., for the purpose of organizing the company by electing a board of directors.

"On motion H. D. Martin was called to the chair.

"On motion the shares of stock were fixed at one hundred dollars each, by unanimous consent.

"On motion of D. Sifford. Esq., the stockholders then went into an election of five directors. Pending the election, it was agreed that a a majority of the whole vote be necessary to elect.

"The chair then appointed Messrs. Work and Giesy tellers, to receive the vote, which, having been attended to by them, the following was the result:

"John T. Brazee, 130 votes; Thomas Sturgeon, 98 votes; J. D. Martin, 92 votes; Daniel Sifford, 78 votes; and George Kauffman, 70 votes. Mr. Kauffman having one vote less than a majority of all the votes cast, he was thereupon unanimously elected by all the stockholders present, making the board complete.

"The chair then appointed the following named gentlemen as a committee to draft a contract to be agreed upon with Mr. R. T. Coverdale, for the erection and building of the gas works, laying down of pipes, etc., viz.: P. B. Ewing, Daniel Sifford, and John T. Brazee; when, no other business being before the meeting, it adjourned."

The next record is as follows:

"LANCASTER, December 17, 1855.

"At a meeting of the directors of the Lancaster Gas-light and Coke Company, held this evening at the hotel of F. A. Schaffer, for the purpose of organizing the board, John T. Brazee being in the chair, Daniel Sifford and John D. Martin were placed in nomination as candidates for the presiding of the board, when, after the ballot had been taken, it appeared that D. Sifford had three and J. D. Martin two votes, whereupon, D. Sifford having a majority, he was declared duly elected.

"The chair appointed J. D. Martin a committee to draft by-laws for the company. Adjourned, to meet in two weeks."

At the following meeting J. C. Kinkead was elected permanent secretary, when the company was fully organized. A contract was closed with R. T. Coverdale for the building of the gas works, including the laying of the main pipes. Mr. Coverdale at once commenced the work with a large force of men, and on the fourth of July, 1855, the city was first lighted with gas. The site of the gas works is on the west bank of the canal, opposite the foot of Chestnut street. For a number of years after the completion of the gas works, the price of gas was four dollars per thousand. It soon declined to three dollars and seventy-five cents, and has since declined to its present rate—three dollars per thousand.

The original mains were laid in Main street, from the canal to a point three hundred yards east of the hill; on Broadway, from the

railroad north to Mulberry street; on Wheeling, from Columbus to High street; on High, from Wheeling to Chestnut. All the hotels, public buildings and churches are lighted with gas, and many private residences. The street mains have also been greatly extended beyond their first limits.

The capital stock of the company has been increased to $50,000, chiefly from the earnings of the first investment. The stock has commanded a premium most of the time since the organization of the company, and semi-annual dividends of from eight to ten per cent. per annum were declared for many years. Two or three years since, a new gas receiver was built by the company, at a cost of four thousand dollars.

Water Works.—Lancaster passed the bucket-line era many years ago, and attained the dignity of possessing two or three fire engines, worked and moved by hand. These were employed until 1867, when a steam fire engine was purchased, at a cost of $7,600, including hose and fixtures. This was used four or five years, when the city exchanged it for two smaller ones, paying a difference of $5,500. Up to this time, the water for extinguishing fires was drawn from the canal, four or five cisterns on Main and High streets, and from wells and cisterns. In 1877 the city built a brick engine house on the canal, at the foot of Chestnut street, and placed therein an engine and pumping machinery. From this house mains were laid up Chestnut street to Columbus, north on Columbus to Main, east on Main to High, and south on High to the old cemetery lot on the hill, where the standing pipe was afterwards placed. Plugs tapped this main at convenient points. Other mains have since been laid. The stand-pipe referred to was erected by the Motherwell brothers, in January, 1879. This pipe, which is built of boiler iron, stands seventy-six feet above the ground, is eighteen feet in diameter, and will hold something over 2,200 barrels. The cost of the stationary engine and pumps, a quantity of hose, the mains and plugs, was $4,500; that of the standing pipe was $5,000, which includes the main connecting it with the engine house. In 1881 the city built an engine and hose house near the stand-pipe. It is built of brick, and is two stories high, the second floor being designed for a fireman's hall. Lastly, a large well was placed opposite the west end of Wheeling street, which is fed by springs and supposed to be inexhaustible. It is twelve feet in diameter, and about the same in depth. A new engine of 150 horse-power is planted on the canal. This places the fire department of Lancaster at an advantage not excelled by any town of its size in the state in combatting a fire.

Fires.—The first fire worthy of mention which occurred in Lancaster, was the burning of Peter Reber's horse-power mill in 1821. The buildings occupied the present site of the Presbyterian Church, North Broadway. The fire was caused by a stroke of lightning, which also killed two oxen used on the tread-mill. The fire was extinguished by employing a bucket line between the burning building and a muddy pond situated near the present residence of C. F. Rainey. Tradition has it that a misunderstanding which came to blows arose between Adam Weaver and Thomas Ewing, concerning the management of the bucket line.

The next large fire was in 1826, and entirely consumed a two-story frame building on the northwest corner of Columbus and Chestnut streets, owned by John Shure. The corner now belongs to the heirs of Stephen Smith.

In 1832 the plow factory and blacksmith shop of Robert O. Claspill was totally destroyed by fire. It stood on the ground now occupied by the English Lutheran church.

A large hotel which occupied the site of the Talmadge House of to-day, and belonged to John Noble, was burned in 1833, together with the stables attached. Gotleib Steinman was keeping the hotel at the time. Very little insurance.

St. Peter's German Lutheran church was burned in February, 1840. It stood on the east bank of the canal, in the northwest part of the city. The church records were destroyed by the fire.

In August, 1853, a large steam flouring mill standing on the west bank of the canal, between Main and Chestnut streets, the property of Daring & Company, of Chillicothe, was totally burned, only the books being saved. There was a large amount of wheat and flour on hand, which was all lost. The mill and machinery were valued at $15,000. The fire originated in the roof of the engine house, situated on the west side of the building. The mill was partially insured.

Between 1850 and 1860 the rear part of D. Talmadge's residence, Columbus street, together with the stables on the west side of the grounds, were burned. There was a heavy loss of personal property. Partial insurance.

In the fall of 1856 the two-story frame dwelling of John Effinger, north side of Main street, was destroyed by fire at night. Little of the furniture saved. No insurance.

About 1856 the Mithoff House stables were burned, involving considerable loss.

The Green block, with several adjoining buildings, occupying the northwest corner of Main street and the public square, were burned about 1857. The fire broke out in the middle of the night, starting in a small shed in the rear, where oysters were being cooked. This was the most extensive fire in the history of Lancaster. Six buildings were destroyed, and a large amount of merchandise, together with books and records. Fourteen firms were thrown out of business. The insurance was very light.

Between the years 1860 and 1870, the buggy and carriage factory of Giesy brothers, on Main street, near the canal, was burned, with heavy loss, partially insured. Several adjoining buildings were burned at the same time.

In August, 1870, three stables on Center alley, belonging to Charles F. Shæffer, J. D. Jackson and H. Scott were burned, causing a loss of about $500. Not insured.

In September 1870 there were two extensive and disastrous fires. The first included the lumber yard and the machine shops of H. Orman & Sons and the large warehouse of Reber and Kutz. The lumber yard and machine shop stood on the east bank of the canal, between Wheeling and Mulberry streets. The warehouse was on the

bank of the canal near the corner of Wheeling street, and contained about eight thousand bushels of wheat, which was nearly a total loss. The warehouse was partially insured. The loss on the lumber yard and machine shops was $10,000, uninsured.

Within ten days after the above, the large barn in the rear of the Schæffer Hotel took fire in the haymow and the flames spread till the Schaeffer and Talmadge House barns with contents, the Baptist church which took fire from the rear, together with a row of one-story wooden buildings fronting on Broadway and known as "Rat Den Row," were totally consumed. All the buildings being of wood, the work of destruction was soon complete. Partial insurance on some of the property.

The large steam tannery, known as Irvin's tannery, situated near the canal, in the southeast part of the city, was burned early on the morning of January 19, 1873. There was a heavy stock of finished and unfinished leather in the building, oil, and a large number of tools used in the business, and a large amount of tanbark. The loss was $40,000. No insurance.

The old Smith & Arney foundry on the south side of Columbus street, at the south end of Broadway was burned in the spring of 1879 together with a number of adjacent buildings. The foundry building had stood for more than fifty years, and contained an engine and other machinery, not then in use. Loss about $5,000. Not insured.

In May, 1879 the dwelling of Joseph Mergin was burned about two o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Mergin's eight-year-old daughter, Agnes, was smothered to death and her body partially burned. The other members of the family barely escaped with their lives. The contents of the dwelling were a total loss. No insurance.

The large ice-house of T. Sturgeon on the bank of the reservoir was burned in the spring of 1880. Loss $1,000, uninsured.

The Bent Wood Works of Niel, Tippett & Co., situated at the railroad crossing, south end of Maple street, were totally burned in February, 1881. The establishment had been located in that place less than a year, and the buildings were new. Nothing was saved. Loss about $40.000, about half insured.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### A RESUME OF LANCASTER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In 1799 James Converse brought nearly a canal boat-load of merchandise to Hunter's settlement before mentioned, from Marietta by way of the Ohio and Hocking Rivers. He opened out the stock, which consisted of dry goods and groceries, in a log cabin at Hunter's settlement. He displayed his goods on stumps and limbs of trees before the door, as well as in the corners of the cabin. It is probable though not certain, that Converse's cabin store was on the present site of Lancaster, for he appears as a merchant of Lancaster after the organization of the village. The territory he supplied was necessarily large, for in 1799 there were not more than fifty families in the entire county. William and Christian King and Frederick A. Foster were the first to begin business as dry goods merchants after Lancaster was organized as a village. Mr. Foster died in 1880, having been engaged in the retail dry goods trade the greater part of his life. Besides the three before mentioned, the following were selling goods in Lancaster in 1810: Nathaniel Cushing, on what is still known as Connell's corner; Samuel F. McCracken, on the Jacob Green corner; Archibald Carnahan, near the present site of the First National Bank, and John Creed, where Binninger's jewelry store is at present; Andrew Crochet had a store where the Giesy Block stands, and Rudolph Pitcher also sold dry goods. Following these, prior to 1825, were Jacob Green, John Black, Samuel Rogers, Jesse Beecher, Elnathan Schofield, Thomas Cushing, and Connell, Robert Smith, and Ainsworth and Willock. Until thirty years ago the "dry goods" stores were groceries as well; and previous to 1830 they were regular junk-shops and the proprietors made no pretense of adhering to one line of goods. They kept agricultural implements, castings, harness and saddlery furnishings, carpenter's, cooper's and blacksmith's tools, patent medicines, dye stuffs and whisky.

In 1824, George Kauffman from Baltimore opened the first drug store in a small frame building on Main street, where now stands the Foster block. He continued in business here till his death in 1866, when Davidson and Brazee succeeded him. The senior partner of this firm still conducts the business. About 1833 two Frenchmen, Dumont and Dippe, started a second drug store but soon retired from the business. In 1838 Joseph Bury and George W. Beck opened a stock of goods in this line on the northwest corner of Center alley and Main street. Their successors have been G. W. Beck, Slocum & Hunter, James White, Slocum & White, and Beecher White. Other druggists now in business are George G. Beck, Daniel Sifford, Gardner & Jewett and Edward Slocum.

The first attempt at a special line of goods in the hardware line was

that of Christian King, established in 1829. This stock was not in a room set apart especially for the purpose but was kept on one side of what had been a general store, the opposite side being filled, as usual, with a mixture of dry goods and groceries. In 1839 Philip Bope opened a hardware and iron store as an exclusive branch of trade. Mr. Bope took John C. Weaver into the business a few months after opening, and they continued together for some time as Bope & Weaver. Mr. Weaver afterwards sold out and Mr. Bope remained in the business alone until 1854. In the meantime Mr. Weaver opened another hardware store which he first ran alone, then took in partners, and finally sold out to White, Effing & Latta. The establishment was afterwards owned by Weaver & Mithoff, and is now in the hands of Hanson & Martens, on the south side of Main street, at the mouth of Shawk's alley. On the opposite side of the street is the hardware store of McCracken and Winter, (formerly owned by William B. McCracken) which had been in existence a number of years. John Connell went into the hardware business about the same time as Mr. Bobe, continued for three or four years and then retired; and about the beginning of 1881, Weigle and Frich, formerly clerks in the house of Hanson & Martens, opened a new hardware store in the Mithoff block.

About 1841 the grocery business began to be recognized as a separate department of trade. Previously the grocery business had always been accompanied by whisky; but when the popular voice began to proclaim against the sale of alcoholic beverages, it was for many reasons desirable to place the two apart. At present there are not less than twenty large establishments in Lancaster which supply only such goods as belong to the legitimate grocery trade.

The first book-store Lancaster ever had was started by Levi Anderson about 1835, but being in advance of the times, it could not command a sufficient trade to thrive and was soon closed. In 1839 Messrs. Hopkins & Lymons, of Boston, opened a stock of books in connection with jewelry and musical instruments. They remained in business only about two years and then returned to Boston. Early in the decade following 1840 W. S. Beaty set up as a dealer in books and stationery, continuing several years. Since the opening of Beaty's store, the following firms have been engaged in the book business: Benjamin Connell, Percival & Van Fossen, John L. Tuthill, John Searls, M. Lehman, A. Brennemen and J. C. Tuthill. There are now two large book-stores in Lancaster.

In 1841 two young men, Frost and Durbin, came to Lancaster from the east with a stock of boots and shoes, and located in Green's block. Before that time the local shoemakers did all the work to order except ladies' morocco shoes and the commonest and cheapest stogas, which were to be had at the dry goods store of the day. In 1881 it took six large retail stores to supply Lancaster and the country adjacent with foot-wear.

Carriage and Buggy Shops.—There are now establishments in Lancaster devoted to the manufacture of light road vehicles. The amount of work they turn out is largely in excess of what the number of men employed could have accomplished when the business was first opened in this county, because of the large amount of material which comes

nearly, if not quite ready for putting together, such as bodies, bolts, wheels and springs. The first carriage shop in Lancaster was started about 1850.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—The foreign lumber trade of this county began in 1836, with the opening of the Hocking canal. Philip Bennedrum was the first lumber merchant. He has been followed by William P. Card, Vorgs Brothers, Orman Brothers, George Carter, Simeon Denten and Daniel Sifford, Jr.

Carpentering is conducted in a much more expeditious manner now than formerly, because nearly all the doors, sash, blinds, siding and shingles used are prepared by machinery. Since the lumber trade has been actively engaged in, the following have been the principal master builders of Lancaster: Vorgs Brothers, Orman Brothers, Simeon Denter, and Mr. Hyle.

BUILDERS IN BRICK AND STONE.—David Cowden and Mr. Stahl have been the most extensive builders in brick, which they also manufactured. Messrs. Blaire and Boumeister have been largely engaged in putting up stone work.

IRON FOUNDRIES.—The first iron foundry started in Lancaster was by Joel Smith, about 1830. John Arney became connected with the establishment as a partner in 1840; and a number of years later he bought the entire business. The business was afterwards suspended. The foundry was located at the south end of Broadway. In 1879 the buildings were destroyed by fire, together with considerable machinery. In 1840 Gilbert Devol built a foundry on the west side of the canal a a few rods south of the Main street crossing. A Mr. Swartz became associated with him as partner, and the firm continued in active business for thirty years. William Pursell finally bought the property, and changed it into a manufactory of agricultural implements. About 1850 George Ritter started an iron foundry on the east bank of the canal, in the northwestern part of the city, and did a thriving business for some years. At length he sold out to the Cooper brothers, who commenced the manufacture of wheat drills.

Mr. William Pursell, who bought out the Devol foundry, together with his sons, continued to manufacture wheat drills and several smaller farming implements until his death. The sons who inherited his business kept it among them until 1869, when Frederick and Samuel Whiley came into the firm, bringing a large capital, by reason of which the business was greatly enlarged and continued as the "Eagle Works," by which it is now known. The Eagle Works now employ ninety men, and turn out grain drills, feed cutters, corn planters, corn shellers, horse powers and several other articles in large numbers.

The Hocking Valley Manufacturing Company went into operation in 1869. They occupy the old starch factory building on the bank of the canal, in the southwestern part of the city. The company employ about ninety men in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The trustees of the company are. Theodore Mithoff, G. A. Mithoff, H. A. Mithoff, E. B. Cartmell and Thomas Mithoff.

Up to 1878 Messrs. Neil, Tippett and Killion, proprietors of the "Bent Wood Works," were doing business at Junction City, Perry county. In November of that year the shops burned down, with a net

loss of $10,000. They concluded to re-establish their business, but this time fixed on Lancaster as a more desirable locality than the one that had been the seat of their operations. In the spring of 1879 they occupied the large warehouse on the canal bank, at the railroad crossing, and the same year purchased ground and erected buildings near the crossing of the Hocking Valley and Muskingum Valley Railroads. These were soon ready for use, and here they planted their business. In January, 1881, the new establishment was burned down and the proprietors sustained a loss of $20,000, over the insurance. They rebuilt the works in May following, and now employ about one hundred and twenty-five men, or one-third more than in the first new shops built by them in this city. The works turn out the running gears for buggies and carriages in large quantities.

Railroad Shops.—The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad located its shops here in 1857, on the identical spot where old Tarhetown stood, long before the white race entered the Hocking valley. These shops employ ninety men, and do the repairing for this division of the road. Since their establishment they have built seven locomotives, six passenger coaches and a large number of freight cars, which are now in use on the road.

Mechanics.—Mr. Matlack and William Bodenheimer were engaged in making spinning-wheels in Lancaster at an early day. Matlack's shop was at the foot of Main street. Mr. Spogle also made spinning-wheels. He occupied part of the shop of Henry Miers, cabinet maker. The structure was of logs, and stood on West Main street a little west of the site of the American hotel. From 1817 to 1820 William Tong had a shop about where Bletzaker's furniture store stands at the present time. He made chairs and spinning-wheels. In 1820 Jacob Grubb bought the business and continued it at the same stand. William Duffield, carpenter, built the first house in Lancaster, on the spot now occupied by the new court house. Christian Weaver, carpenter, occupied the lot where Mrs. M. Z. Kreider now lives, on East Main street. John Fogelsang, blacksmith, had a shop where Mr. John D. Martin now lives. John Leonard, James Weakly and William Latimore worked at carpentering, and John K. Myers and Samuel Blazell at blacksmithing, at a very early day. Henry Johns had a carpenter shop on Chestnut street, where the late Dr. Paul Carpenter lived. John Leonard, Inman Baker and Thomas Dawlin carried on carpentering on the ground occupied by Bauman's hotel, Main street. Before 1820, Samuel Effinger had a tin-shop where the First National Bank is, on Main street. Scipio Smith, colored, carried on the tinning business about the same time. Thomas Sturgeon, silversmith, had a shop in Sturgeon's row, east side of the square, and on the north side of Main street. John Townsend, silversmith, had a shop on Main street near the canal, before 1820. James Gates succeeded Sturgeon in business. As early as 1815, Jacob Embich, John Stallsmith and John Napkin, shoemakers, were working at their trades. Joseph Work was in the retail boot and shoe business in 1827, and where Mrs. John Work now lives, on Chestnut street, there was a tailor shop. About the same time John Beeman and Colonel George Seits, gunsmiths, had their shop on Main street, about where Dr. Shawk's office is; and Samuel B.

Thompson, George W. Claspill, John Gibbs and William Bodenheimer began gunsmithing about 1826. Robert R. Claspill, plowmaker, came to Lancaster in 1825. Robert O. Claspill was in the same business on the present site of the English Lutheran church, Columbus street. Col. Samuel Blazer, first introduced patent scales in Lancaster in 1825. John Shure, baker, kept a house in Lancaster in 1812, and was also working at his trade. Among others who followed the latter trade at an early period were David Ketner, Hiram Hanson, Gottleib Steinman and John W. Geisy.

Banks.—The question of a bank in Lancaster took active form in 1815, when the business men of the place asked the Legislature for a charter. The act chartering the Lancaster Bank was passed the next session, and provided for a capital stock of $250,000. The company was formed and the stock subscribed, and in the summer of 1816 the bank was put in operation. Elnathan Schofield was elected president, and Michael Garaghty, cashier. Mr. Schofield resigned at the end of one year, when John Creed was elected to the vacancy, and retained the position until the bank was closed in 1842. Mr. Garaghty was the only cashier the bank ever had. He died in May, 1841, and his son, Charles F., filled the place until the bank was closed. The Lancaster Bank conducted a general banking business for twenty-six years, and closed up all its affairs about the end of the year 1843, without causing the loss of a dollar. The bank was made the agent of the State in disbursing the moneys set aside for public works—particularly in the construction of the Ohio Canal—millions of dollars passed through its hands. The money crisis that began in 1837 raised the cry of "bank reform" all over the country, and the feeling became such that it was decided not to attempt a renewal of the charter which now neared its expiration. The bank, therefore, suspended specie payment and went into assignment, with Hocking H. Hunter, Joseph Stukey and Frederick A. Foster as assignees. All the liabilities of the institution were canceled at par, and outstanding bills redeemed by exchanging for them the notes of other solvent banks. Jacob Green entered into an agreement to redeem the remnant of the bills still out for $4,000, which he carried out, and the amount then came out even. Unsigned bills representing a million and a half were found in the bank. These were burned by George Kauffman and Frederick A. Foster, to whom they were turned over by the assignees. When the Lancaster Bank was thus closed, there were two or three years during which Lancaster had no bank. This inconvenience was partially abated by the firm of Boving & Grand, wholesale grocers, who sold eastern exchanges to accommodate business men.

The Hocking Valley Branch of the State Bank of Ohio was organized in 1847, with a capital stock of $100,000. It was located in the old stone building on Main street, and was in part the successor of the Lancaster Bank. Darius Talmadge was elected president, and Chas. F. Garaghty, cashier. The bank did a successful and general business until 1865, when the stockholders decided to accept the provisions of Congress, for the organization of National banks. For the purpose of changing the State Branch to a National bank, Darius Talmadge, J. R. Mumaugh and M. Effinger, assumed the stock of the State Bank,

and successfully closed up its affairs. Darius Talmadge was its president during its entire existence; Charles F. Garaghty was cashier one year, dating from its organization; William Slade was elected in 1848, served two years, and was succeeded by M. A. Daugherty, who retained the place till 1855. Charles F. Garaghty was then elected the second time, serving till 1859; then Henry V. Weakly was elected cashier and remained with the bank in that capacity till 1865, when the institution was closed.

Immediately following the winding up of the affairs of the State Branch, the Hocking Valley National Bank sprang into existence. Darius Talmadge was the first president, and Henry V. Weakly, cashier. At the end of the first year Weekly was succeeded by John W. Farringer, who has remained cashier ever since. In 1869 Mr. Talmadge withdrew, and G. A. Mithoff became president. At the same time the capital of the bank was contracted from $100,000 to $80,000. Mr. Mithoff is still president.

The Fairfield County Savings Bank, was a small private institution, with a capital stock of $25,000. It was incorporated in 1851, and its place of business was the corner room on the first floor of Green's block, (afterwards burned) northwest corner of Main street and the public square. It did a profitable business for five or six years, the duration of its charter, when it suspended. It was a popular and useful institution, having the confidence of the business men. Jacob Green was its president, and continued in that capacity till his death, when John C. Weaver succeeded and remained till the bank was closed. Charles F. Garaghty was its first cashier, followed by M. Worthington.

The Exchange Bank was instituted in 1854, by John D. Martin, P. B. Ewing and Samuel Shambaugh. Six months after the opening of the bank, Mr. Shambaugh died, after which the bank was continued by the surviving partners till 1864, when it was changed to the First National Bank of Lancaster, Ohio, John D. Martin, president, and Chas. F. Garaghty, cashier. Two years after, Mr. Garaghty was succeeded by George W. Beck, who still holds the position. When first started the capital of this bank was $50,000. Subsequently William Rippy came in as a partner, when the capital was increased to $100,000. After remaining about two years Mr. Rippy withdrew, the other partners buying his interest. This bank enjoys an enviable reputation, and withstood all the financial troubles of the country, though at times obliged to sustain heavy runs, particularly in 1877. It carried a surplus fund of $12,000 at all times. In 1879, its closed its business, surrendered its charter, and assumed the name of the Bank of Lancaster, under which name it is now doing business, with the confidence of the public.

The Commercial Bank of Lancaster went into operation in December, 1872, as a private bank, owned by A. Cochran. In June, 1873, S. J. Wright became a partner, buying one-half of the stock. In February Mr. Wright purchased Mr. Cochran's interest and conducted the bank alone, until the institution was merged into the Fairfield County Bank, with a paid up capital of $50,000, several partners coming in with the new arrangement and increase of capital. The first officers were: Wesley J. Peters, president; S. J. Wright, cashier. Mr.

Wright subsequently went out, and others have since had the place. The present president and cashier are, respectively, Fred. Whiley and H. J. Reinmund.

The bank of Garaghty and Hunter was a private institution, and was opened in the fall of 1867, with an nominal capital of $50,000. Charles F. Garaghty was president and William Noble cashier. It had the public confidence for four or five years, doing a general banking business. Suspicions of its safety were common, however, during 1873, in the fall of which year it went into assignment, with J. R. Mumaugh and William Noble, as assignees. Assets, $60,000, some of which were of doubtful value; liabilities $110,000. When the assets were all collected and disbursed to the creditors about forty-one per cent. on the dollar was realized.

Hotels:—The history of Lancaster hotels begin properly with the Sturgeon House. Thomas Sturgeon, one of the earliest settlers, opened a tavern in 1803, as nearly as can be ascertained, which he kept open to the public, until his death, twenty years later. It was for some time the only house of public entertainment in the village, and the place which is now known as Lotta's corner. The next hotel which is definitely recorded, was opened in 1809 and kept by John Shure. It was situated on the south side of West Main street, between Arnold's corner and the American Hotel. It was torn down in 1881 and a brick building erected on the site. To his business as landlord Mr. Shure added that of baker. It is probably that in 1810 there was a log tavern on the south side of Wheeling street, west of MacCracken's alley. Few persons now living, have any recollection of such a building, and among the few there is quite a difference of opinion as to its location, some asserting that it was on the north side of the street. It is reasonably certain that its site was as first given. The "William Tell" was first kept by Frederick Snider. It has passed through many hands, but its external appearance has not been changed materially in fifty years, and it is now known as the Betz House. The "Penn Manor," adjoining the Betz House on the west, is a two-story brick hotel, and was first opened by Mr. Wetzel, about 1855. It has also had several proprietors. The present Bauman House was opened by Christian Neibling as the American Hotel. It stands on the south side of Main street, nearly opposite the Betz House. The Swan Hotel was established about 1820, on the southeast corner of Main and Columbus streets, its first proprietor being Gottleib Steinman. It changed hands several times and in 1861-2 Theodore Mithoff became its owner. He enlarged and remodeled it, and changed its name to that of Mithoff House, which it still retains. On what is now known as the Schaffer corner, John Swoyer kept a tavern previous to 1810. Frederick A. Schaffer succeeded him, and under the latter management the place became widely known as the Schaffer House. It was closed as a hotel about 1858, and the building was remodeled into a business house. The present Talmadge House, adjoining the Schaffer block on the west, has long been a place of public entertainment. Its first proprietor was John Noble. This place was always the stopping place of the through stages. About 1832 Gottleib Steinman took possession as landlord, and in 1833 the entire block, including stables and other out-

buildings, burned to the ground. It was immediately rebuilt as the "Phoenix Hotel" by which name it was known for several years. Several proprietors succeeded Steinman, and finally Darius Talmadge bought the property and rechristened it the Talmadge House. It has been changed and improved. The Broadway Hotel was started about 1830, by Kimble Hall. It has changed hands several times, and is still open. It is situated near the railroad crossing, at the south end of Broadway. The Black Horse was a tavern kept by one Zimmerman at an early day. It had several proprietors, among them Emel Jeffries and Allen House. The buildings belonging to it have since been converted to other uses. Its site was on Main street, east of the hill. A small tavern was kept by Mr. Winegardner, on North Columbus street for several years. It was closed about the year 1852. There were two houses of entertainment on the east side of Columbus street, between Main and Wheeling streets, in 1839, kept by two men named Myers. One of these places is still open, and known as the Farmers' Hotel. The other is on the corner of Wheeling and Columbus, and is used as a residence and a meat shop.

The house now kept by Jacob Bauman, East Lancaster, was long known as Bish's Tavern, because for many years controlled by Martin Bish. A small tavern which stood near the canal and kept by Ferdinand Wagner, was purchased by the Muskingum Valley Railroad Co., and torn down in 1852, as it stood exactly in the centre of the proposed road. The property now spoken of as the "Stanberry property," situated on Main street, and used as a furniture store, immediately east of the Stone Bank, was built by Gottleib Steinman for a hotel, and kept by him as such for several years. Jacob Beck, father of George Beck, once kept a tavern on the lot now occupied by A. Beery's residence. John W. Giesy began tavern keeping in Lancaster between 1810 and 1820. His house stood on the site of Philip Bauman's new block, west of the Hocking Valley Bank. Mr. Giesy removed to his farm, south of town, more than twenty years ago, when the house was closed to the public. Thomas Fricker kept a tavern on the ground occupied by the Hibernian block, on Main street. He left it and moved to the country about 1835. The signs of those early day caravans would afford a good deal of amusement to-day, if they could be represented, with their multiplicity of devices, some of which, to a modern student, would possess nothing indicative of the industry of which they were the exponents.

Inventors.—From time to time Fairfield county has furnished inventors of a high order. Many implements and machinery have been invented, modeled and patented, some of which have found recognition and gone into general use; others, perhaps equally valuable have failed for want of enterprise, or from antagonism of opposing interests. Some of Fairfield's best inventions have been crowded out by others, of probably less merit, through lack of energy and capital to bring them into appreciable recognition.

John S. Sneider has been a successful inventor. In 1856 he obtained a patent for a head block for saw mills, that was adopted and brought into general use throughout Ohio, Michigan and the Western States. It was a source of revenue to the inventor.

Mr. Sneider also patented what he styled a self-saving broad cast

plow in 1859; and in 1875 a cistern filter, which has been adopted in Lancaster, with great satisfaction.

In March, 1881, John Wolfe obtained a patent for a hand corn sheller, of his own invention, which he is putting up and selling. It is composed entirely of iron, and is of simple construction. Mr. Wolfe is by profession a surveyor, and by no means a practical mechanic.

George Lutz, in the year 1854, obtained a patent for a steam boiler guage, that was pronounced a great discovery, and as possessing superior advantages over anything then in use for the same purpose. What its ultimate fate was, is not known to the compiler. He likewise secured, in the following year, a patent for the invention of a police nippers, which went into general use. Mr. Lutz is a mechanic in iron and brass work.

Anthony Zink is by trade a wagon maker. In 1870 he obtained a patent on a self acting wagon brake. He also invented several other ingenious contrivances.

Herman Peter, gunsmith, has a patent for a new breach loading gun, that loads at the breach or muzzle, at pleasure. He has besides, a patent on a ramrod for the same gun. He also invented in connection with William Kling, a patent bung and spile. There were, however, two other parties who contributed to this discovery.

Jesse Bowen possesses probably the widest range of inventive genius of any man in the county. He is a man of over seventy years. A number of years since he obtained patents on two cider presses, a washing machine, and double belt power. In 1876, a patent was issued to him for a grain and grass seed separator. But his most ingenius and probably most useful invention, is that of a spring bed bottom, for which he secured a patent right in March, 1880.

Dr. Paul Carpenter, now deceased, invented a car coupler that was patented in 1858. Various tests were made of its safety and adaptation, and arrangements were on foot for its general adoption in the south, when the war broke out. It is said to be in use on some of the southern roads.

Robert Gates is a musician of rare genius, especially in the complicated intricacies of the combinations of sound, and the transposition of keys. Wind instruments are his specialties. He invented an improvement on brass horns, which he called "division of the octave by major thirds," an achievement, it is claimed, never reached before on that class of instruments. It was patented in 1872.

A few years since, a young man, then residing in Lancaster, invented and put in model form a machine designed for cutting and shocking corn by horse power. It was on exhibition for some time; good mechanics prophesied its success, but the inventor and model disappeared.

Lancaster, probably, never contained a greater genius than David Williams. He was a mechanic in wood, and a pattern maker. But there was nothing he could not do, either in wood or metal. Such was his genius, that the belief obtained that he could make his own tools, and then make a watch, or sewing machine. He made a full set of artificial teeth for a lady of Lancaster. The teeth were mounted on gold plates, and proved an entire success to the close of the lady's life. It

was his first trial, and he had never had either instruction or experience. But beyond this he never accomplished much. He finally lost his mind, and was taken to an asylum, and shortly afterwards died.

Lancaster, as well as other parts of the county, has been distinguished for its musical talent. Space will not permit the mention of deserving names to much extent. The Schneider family seem to have been born musicians, to which has been added fine culture. Charles Schneider, the father, is a German who has devoted his life to the culture of music, and to teaching. Every member of his family has fine musical talent, as well as execution. Caroline, as a pianist, has few equals. She has made the tour of Europe, and received the admiration of its finest talent.

James Gates, a silversmith, perhaps, for fineness of ear and critical ability, deserved mention among the first in his day.

Robert Gates, his son, is a fine critic, and writes music fluently. He is master of all wind instruments.

Dr. G. Miesse, is a composer, and teaches on the piano and organ, as well as a fine performer and critic.

Ezra W. Wolfe took to music naturally, and for twenty years and upwards, has been an organizer and teacher of bands. He was leader of a band of his own training through the Rebellion.

Among the list of musicians of the city and the county are the Germans, as a rule. Some of the finest bands have been composed largely of Germans.

Professor William Goetz is a teacher and organist. Goetz's orchestra furnishes the music for parties and special occasions. Lancaster has also one well trained band, that ordinarily, during the summer and fall months, gives weekly serenades.

Lancaster has furnished a due proportion of vocalists. Among those who have attracted the popular attention of Lancaster's own citizens, may be mentioned William Rising, Miss Sallie Reber, Miss Essie Wyncoop, Mr. Halderman and a few others.

The Lilly family were natural musicians; but there arose among them one musical prodigy, in the person of little Eddie, son of Thomas Lilly. He played music to the astonishment of everybody before he knew his letters, or a note.

# PART IV.

# TOWNSHIP HISTORIES

## OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

# TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### AMANDA TOWNSHIP.

Amanda township lies in the southwest part of Fairfield county. It is bounded on the north by Bloom township, on the east by Hocking, on the south by Clear Creek and on the west by Pickaway county. Its area is thirty-six square miles, comprising township thirteen, range twenty.

The land is generally gently rolling. Clear Creek is the principal stream, traversing the township from north to south by a somewhat circuitous course. Walnut Creek and Turkey Run, flowing west, with their tributaries drain the western part of the township. "Muddy Prairie," about one-half mile in width and three in length, in the southeast corner of the township, was a tract of country, which, in early days, could be shaken perceptibly for rods around by treading heavily upon the ground. It was low and marshy and covered with peat. In early times there was great danger of miring in crossing it, but it has been drained by heavy tiling, and now produces excellent crops.

Another small body of land, about sixty acres, in the southwest quarter of section twenty, on account of its peculiar "shaking" qualities was called "Shaking Prairie." Deer could not cross it in pioneer times, but it too has yielded to agricultural purposes, under an improved system of drainage.

The soil of this township is very fertile; it is partly clay, and partly a rich black loam. Fruits, vegetables and cereals of all kinds, produce a general yield. Except a few patches of ground along Clear Creek, the entire township was forested at the coming of the first settlers, with a mingled growth of sugar, walnut, ash, oak, cherry, hickory and other varieties of timber.

In the southern part of the township, Frederick Leathers, a Virginian, is regarded as the first settler. He settled in the vicinity of Amanda and kept one of the first taverns in the county, and the first in this township. It was located on the old Chillicothe road, about one hundred yards east of the village. It was a large two-story log structure, and a famous resort in early times. A still-house was operated on the premises, which supplied the beverage in universal demand at that time. It was the aim of Leathers to make his tavern a central point, and for that purpose he succeeded in establishing three or four public roads which crossed or terminated at his place. These roads were afterwards changed. This tavern was sold to Isaac Griffith, who remained in possession for many years. It burned to the ground about 1858.

About the year 1800, Andrew Barr and his five sons, Thomas, Samuel, James, William and John, came from Chester county, Pennsylvania, and settled in section thirty-three, about two miles west of Amanda. Thomas served in the war of 1812. Andrew Barr died about 1813. His descendants still live in this part of the township.

George Dysinger, from near Hagerstown, Maryland, was another early settler. He located on Clear Creek, about two miles north of Amanda, and died on the homestead at a ripe old age. Among his earliest neighbors were John Hinton, Michael, Peter and Henry Ridenour, Abraham Myers, George and John Nigh, Timothy and Daniel Collins, Philip Herron and others.

In the vicinity of Royalton the Allens were the first settlers. Unlike the other settlers hereabouts, they were Yankees. It was early in 1800 that a colony of forty souls, consisting of Dr. Silas Allen, his four sons, Lemuel, Jedediah, Whiting, and Benjamin, John Searle and Abner Burnat, and their families, left the county of Royalton, Vermont, destined for distant Mississippi. Traveling overland, they reached Lancaster, and pleased with the country, they concluded to abandon their original intention and settle in this county.

Section three of Amanda township was selected as the site of their future home, and in a short time they were safely domiciled. Dr. Silas Allen died there about 1822. His two sons, Jedediah and Lemuel, remained here till the close of their lives, and in their time were among the most prominent men of the county. Whiting and Benjamin removed to Delaware, Ohio. Searle lived and died here, but Burnat emigrated to Meigs county. The colonists brought with them a fine carriage, for the use of the women, but when they reached Lancaster they could go no further with it. At this time there was not a tree cut between Lancaster and Royalton, and the men must cut a roadway to their new home. The carriage was finally brought to its final destination, but was never used as a pleasure vehicle. It was stowed away, and thenceforth until it perished from decay became a "turkey roost." The settlement was in the vicinity of an Indian encampment called Tobytown, and the natives frequently paid friendly visits to their new neighbors, usually for trading purposes. They would cross the prairie in single file, the squaws carrying their pappooses on their backs, lashed to a board, and on arriving at the cabins would stand up the boards outside while they went in. Mrs. Elvira Meeker, daughter of Lemuel Allen, is still living at Royalton, at the age of ninety years.

Scott's History of Fairfield county contains the following from the pen of Thomas Cole:

"In the spring of 1800, three men, names not remembered, came from near Chillicothe and broke ground on the prairie in section number four, planted corn, and then returned home. They came back in due time and tended their corn twice. The next fall one of these men sold his share to Horatio Clark, receiving a horse in payment. The other two likewise disposed of their shares to parties not now remembered. In November of the same year, Wilkinson Lane, of Huntingdon county, Tennessee, settled on section eight, and was succeeded in the month of June following by Thomas Cole, who had entered the section. The family were never troubled by the Indians. In a few years

Mr. Cole built a school-house on his land, hired a teacher, Abraham Cole, for eight dollars a month, and then invited all who wished to send their children and pay a pro rata share or not, as they could or would. In those days school hours were from "sun to sun," or as soon as scholars arrived. On one occasion Broad Cole, son of Thomas Cole, born in 1802, and recently deceased, thought of beating the master at school some day, and after a few failures to do so, left home one morning about daybreak, but on arriving at the school-house he was greeted with a good fire, and found the master, a Mr. Smith, banking up earth against the school-house, to protect it against cold. That house was built on the north part of section eighteen. David Swope and William Long were settlers on section eight in June, 1807. In 1803 Valentine Reber came out from Pennsylvania, and entered section ten of the township, and in 1805, he brought out his young wife from Berks county, and settled on the section.

Frederick Ehernman, a German, was one of the earliest settlers. His cabin was on section nine. On section ten, John Huber from Pennsylvania settled early, and lived the remainder of his life. Samuel Peters, Valentine Reber and John Hannaway were three adjoining settlers in the northern part of the township, and each had a family of fourteen children. Richard Hooker, on the southeast quarter of section eighteen, was among the first pioneers. Still others were Joseph Abrams, a blacksmith from Pennsylvania; Thomas Mace, section thirty-three, where he kept tavern and taught school; Henry Christy, section thirty-four; J. P. Hamilton, an early justice and surveyor; Francis Brothers, David Brians, John Crist, section thirty-four; Jacob Gardner from Pennsylvania, Joseph and Edward Highlands, James, John and William Long, section nineteen; James Morris, near Amanda; John Owens, section twenty-five; Thomas Selby, John Torrence, and the Whitemans.

Royalton was the first village in the township, and one of the first in the county. It was laid out in 1810; Lemuel and Jedediah Allen were the proprietors; William Hamilton the surveyor. It was laid out by the Allens that they might have the convenience of mechanical skill close at home, obviating the necessity of going to Lancaster for workmen, when their services was required. Lemuel Allen opened a tavern here in 1810, and the same year Jacob Rush, from Baltimore, brought a stock of goods to the embryonic village, and started the first store.

The first school in this vicinity was on Lemuel Allen's place. He had just built a stable and determined on dedicating it by holding a school there. Sending to Granville he secured the services of Miss Sabra Case, who received $1.25 per scholar for a term of twelve weeks. She had an enrollment of about twelve pupils. Warren Case afterwards taught here. A school house was immediately built on the site of the present building in Royalton, where public instruction has since been dispensed to the children of the village.

The little town was named Royalton from the county from which the Allens emigrated. It has never grown to any considerable extent. Its business, briefly, consists of one general store, a drug store, a furniture

store, two shoe shops, and two blacksmith shops. Two physicians are located here.

Amanda, located in the southeastern part of the township, is a thriving village, which, in 1880, had about three hundred and seventy-five inhabitants, but now perhaps one hundred more. It was laid out about 1830, by Samuel Kessler. The first three houses erected were occupied by Mr. Spitler, a shoemaker; Mr. Potts, a cooper, and Mr. Mouser, a blacksmith. Joseph Reed brought the first little stock of goods to the village for sale, "about a wheel-barrow load," and soon after Joseph Temple offered a greater assortment to the public. Henry Sunderman, however, was the first merchant of prominence. He first sold goods here on commission for Martin & Rogers, then went into business for himself, and carried it on extensively up to the time of his death. There are now three general supply stores, two hotels, a provision store, drug store, grist mill, one brick yard, two harness shops, two blacksmith shops, and a number of other industrial shops located here. It is claimed that four hundred thousand bushels of grain are annually sold at this point, and shipped *via* the Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, which passes through the place. Nearly all the grain within a radius of eight or nine miles is brought here, owing to the level or descending roads leading from all directions to Amanda. The village affords three practicing physicians, a neat two-story brick school house, and two churches.

Central Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 548, at Amanda, was instituted July 10, 1873. The charter members were: W. H. Dickson, B. Balthaser, T. J. Barr, C. H. Sunderman, T. L. Hewiston, Wm. Acton, W. B. Sunderman, P. Hewiston, H. D. Aldenderfer, George Aldenderfer, David Crites, Joseph Bechtel, Andrew Laps, and Samuel Griffith, Sr. The membership now numbers seventy-eight.

Amanda Lodge of F. and A. M., No. 509, was instituted October 28, 1876. Names of charter members were H. G. Trout, Edward Griner, Levi Lawrence, J. D. Landis, B. F. Rambo, Jacob Balthaser, D. M. Miesse, J. A. Julien, and D. J. V. Wolf. The membership has materially increased.

New Strasburg was the name of a town laid out many years ago, about a mile west of Amanda, but it never attained a larger size than six or eight houses.

Cedar Hill is the name of a post-office in the western part of the township, where a small cluster of houses may be seen.

The Presbyterian Church at Amanda was organized in 1838, with William McKinley, John Wylie and Thomas Propeck as elders. Rev. William Jones was the first minister. He presided over the church eight years. During his administration a frame house of worship was erected. The original members numbered thirteen, but within a year the little flock grew to a membership of ninety. Revs. Jewett, William Nelson, George Carpenter, A. Taylor, William Galbreath, William McMillan and A. B. Price have successively been installed pastors. In 1879 a handsome brick church, 40x56 feet, was constructed, at a cost of $4,000. The present membership is sixty.

The Methodists of Amanda worship in a frame church which they built about forty or more years ago. Their membership is about forty. The congregation is included in the Tarleton circuit. Rev. Dixon is the present pastor.

Turkey Run Regular Baptist Church is one of the oldest organizations in the township. The society was organized September 6th, 1817, by EldersEli Ashbrook and Jacob Thorp. The early meetings were held in Hooker's school house, until about 1838, when the present frame structure was erected. It has recently undergone extensive repairs. Rev. George Tusing is the present pastor. The present membership is about thirty.

There are two Evangelical Association (Albright) churches within the township. The Trinity church is located about two miles northwest of Amanda. The structure is of brick, and about 35x45 in size, erected in 1870, at a total expense of $2,500. Rev. Emanuel Tunner had charge of the church when the building was erected. The present pastor is Rev. Eli Shoemaker; the membership about thirty. The society is an old one, and prior to 1870 conducted its religious services at W. Meisey's residence, and in his wagon-shed. Cedar Hill chapel is a building similar in character to the Trinity church. and was erected one year later. Its membership exceeds fifty somewhat. Previously they held meetings at the adjoining school house, and at Reigle's residence. Among the early ministers of this church were Revs. Roch, Wolpert and Downey.

Fairview chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, is located near the north line of section 23, and is a neat brick. The class that worships here is not very strong. It was organized more than thirty years ago, and is included within the Royalton circuit.

The Royalton Methodist Episcopal Church dates its origin back to 1809, when Rev. Ralph Lotspeach began to preach to the church-loving people of this community, at the cabin of Lemuel Allen. The services were held only occasionally for a while, and were then conducted for many years in the log school house of the village. About 1825 a frame parsonage was built by the members on the site of the present church. When it became dilapidated through age, it was removed, and the brick meeting-house now standing was constructed. It has recently been repaired. The membership exceeds three hundred. Rev. D. J. Smith is the officiating pastor.

This township had its little mills, like all others in pioneer times. Amongst the earliest was Richard Hooker's on Turkey Run. When the stream was high there was sufficient water-power to grind the corn for the neighbors, but in dry weather they were compelled to patronize more distant mills. The Ridenours owned and operated a little saw and grist mill on Clear Creek.

Valentine Reber operated a distillery on section 10, where a large quantity of spirits were manufactured. Richard Hooker also owned a small one.

The early schools were of the typical rude class of the day. They were almost uniformly small cabins, with a huge fireplace at one end, and chimney built of logs outside. Light was obtained by removing a

log and replacing it with strips of greased paper. A rough slab extending along the walls of the building formed the writing desk. There was no floor, commonly, and when the children were at play during recess a dense cloud of dust would be raised. It was a building like this that would be used perhaps two and one-half months in a year for school purposes, and the remaining nine and one-half months the sheep and hogs would hold undisputed sway. About the only books used were Dilworth's Spelling Book, a primer and the New Testament. Occasionally a little arithmetic was taught, but a class rarely progressed as far as the "rule of three."

## CHAPTER XXX.

### BERNE TOWNSHIP.

This township was christened Berne by Samuel Carpenter, one of its earliest settlers, in honor of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, the home of his ancestry. It is one of the largest townships of Fairfield county, comprising all of township fourteen, range eighteen, except one and one-half sections from the northwest corner, which belong to Lancaster township, and two tiers of sections, from one to twelve, inclusive, from township thirteen, range eighteen. Its entire territory embraces over forty-seven square miles.

The township lies in the southeastern part of the county. Hocking River enters from the northwest, and, passing through the entire length of the township, flows into Hocking county on the south. Its principal tributaries are Rush Creek and Pleasant Run. The surface is rough and hilly, except in the narrow valleys which skirt the streams. The soil on the hill-sides is largely argillaceous. The out-croppings are sandstone, and in places the soil has a gravelly subsistence.

The Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad and the Hocking Canal cross the township along the Hocking River valley. The Cincinnati & Zanesville Road passes east and west through the northern part of the township.

The forests of Ohio were settled first along the banks of the streams, which coursed in solitude through their unbroken density; and Berne township, carrying the waters of Fairfield's largest stream, received a portion of the first tide of emigration that passed through the county. The earliest known white character of whom any tradition is preserved that became a denizen of the township, was John Sisco, a southern "renegade hunter," dubbed by the pioneers, "Indian John." He led the wild and free life of a hunter, living in a rudely constructed shanty or wigwam, and, as the settlers encroached on his hunting grounds, gradually moved southward until he found his eternal resting place, near Logan.

The Carpenters are accredited with being the earliest permanent settlers in the township. The first land entered was that in the Hocking valley nearest Lancaster. Succeeding pioneers occupied the lands down the stream until they were all appropriated. Then the valleys of the tributaries were settled, and finally the hills.

It was in 1798 that William, David, Samuel, and John Carpenter, with their father, emigrated from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and settled in sections seven and eight, in the Hocking valley, just below Lancaster. Below them were the Shellenberger boys, Samuel and Henry. Their father, Henry, traveled here from Pennsylvania and entered the land. He returned to his old home and left the boys in

possession here. George Eckert, another Pennsylvanian, was next and below him. Abraham Ream, also from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, entered sections 27, 28, 33, 34, and part of 3, on Rush Creek, becoming the most extensive resident landholder in the township. All the above emigrated in 1798. Joseph Stukey entered still further down the river.

Indians often visited the cabins of these early settlers, generally begging or demanding victuals. Their requirements were always complied with, and a friendly state of feeling between the two races maintained. Unless the noble red man was frenzied by whisky it was not difficult for the whites to preserve amicable relations with him. The forests at this time teemed with wild game and wild beasts. Panthers and wildcats were not uncommon, and often became the trophies of the huntsman's skill. Abraham Ream—his grandson, William Pannabaker, relates—raised a family of fourteen children—eight girls and six boys. The boys were daring hunters, and, like other frontiersmen, keenly enjoyed the sport. Absalom Ream at one time pursued a large panther till it sought refuge in a hollow log. He cut it out, first chopping holes in the log and tying the panthers feet together. Designing to keep the "varmint" a captive, he hastily built a high enclosure for it, but after its release the panther drank an excessive amount of cold water and fell dead.

When Abraham Ream was lying ill, his wife took their span of horses to the brink of Hocking River to water, and while there the horses manifested signs of uneasiness, and soon of terror. With true pioneer instinct Mrs. Ream apprehended danger, and immediately hastened back with the horses to the stable. Securing them, she reached the cabin, a rod or two distant, and barred the door after her. Glancing out the little aperture that served as a window she saw a large panther with his fore-feet resting on the low fence that surrounded the cabin, lashing his tail, and exhibiting other signs of anger. It was amid such scenes as this that the early settlements of Berne township were made.

Among the earliest settlers on Rush Creek were Peter Stinespring, Henry Inesell, Henry Swartz, from Pennsylvania, and Christian and John Beery, from Virginia. Most of the first settlers came from Pennsylvania, chiefly from Lancaster and Berks counties. Some few emigrated from Virginia. William Collins, the father of John A. Collins, an early 'squire and prominent citizen; Daniel and Abraham Moyer, Felta Pratz, and others, settled in the north-east part of the township. Walter Applegate, from Virginia, also settled very early in the north-east corner of the township. John Baldwin, a bachelor, who lived and died here, and Peter Sturgeon, from the same State: John Bibler and Michael Hansel, from Pennsylvania, and William Bryan, were early figures in the township's history.

William Jackson, from Frederick county, Maryland, in 1805 came to the township. He found an empty cabin on Pleasant Run, with twelve acres of cleared land surrounding it, and moved into it in December, remaining two years. He afterwards leased and purchased other lands in the township, and died here in 1850. William Crook, from Henry county, Virginia, in 1805, settled about two miles south-

east of Lancaster. He was probably the first Justice of the township. He served in the war of 1812 as Major, was sheriff of the county, and died in this township about 1855. His six brothers, and his father, Ephraim, preceded him here a short time, all living in the same neighborhood. Jacob Iric, from Maryland, and George See, settled in the township about 1805. John Pennabaker came in 1806, from Berks county, Pennsylvania. It is impossible to even mention the names of all the early settlers. During the first years of the century they entered very rapidly, and in 1806 there were one hundred and twelve tax-payers in the township.

James Pierce is remembered as one of the earliest justices. He kept no docket, and was very positive, and sometimes arbitrary, in his decisions, but would never charge any costs for his official services. Lawsuits were very much discountenanced in the earliest pioneer days, and when once instituted, the neighbors frequently urged a settlement, and would even make up a purse for the delinquent, rather than have the legal contest proceed. William A. Collins, and others, succeeded Pierce.

The Shellenbergers had the first little mill in the township. It was an insignificant "corn-cracker," which would only chop, not grind, and the customers must sieve their meal at home. Soon after a mill was erected on the Carpenter place, where the flour might be bolted by hand. It was not long, however, before George Eckart and Abraham Ream constructed mills in which the process of bolting was performed. The Carpenters built the first saw-mill. Joseph Stukey built one soon after.

Sugar Grove is the only town of note. It is situated in the southern part of the township at the junction of Hocking River and Rush Creek. It received its name from a heavy growth of sugar timber which had occupied its site. An Indian encampment had formerly stood at this place, and a large burying ground close by. Numerous skeletons have been unearthed, and many other evidences of savage occupation have been revealed. The village was laid out by Mrs. Elizabeth Rudolph. It was incorporated thirty or more years ago. Its population exceeds three hundred. At present it contains four dry-goods stores, one general store, one hotel, three churches, three blacksmith shops, three shoe shops, one wagon shop, one undertaking establishment, two physicians, two tanneries, and one grist-mill. The mill is controlled by John D. Martin, of Lancaster, and has just been rebuilt. It is fed by the canal, and finds a market for its products in the mining districts below on the canal. The mill was originally built by Joseph Stukey about 1843.

The school building is a substantial two-story brick, containing four rooms, three of which are now used for school purposes. The remaining room is occupied by Sugar Grove Lodge, No. 654, I. O. O. F, which was instituted in 1876, with eleven members. It is now prosperous, and contains sixty-two members.

The first house in Sugar Grove was built about 1835, by Samuel White. It was a log cabin, long since removed. It stood on the lot opposite Dennis's hotel. The first store comprised a small stock of goods, brought to the place by Christian Krebs and Jefferson Meeks.

It was located in the upper end of town, where the tanyard now stands.

Berne post-office is a station on the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad. It is situated in the north-east corner of the township, and contains a store, one or two shops, and two or three houses.

If the number of churches in the township is an indication of spiritual welfare, Berne should be a religious township. Of the three at Sugar Grove, the German Reform church is the handsomest structure. It was erected in 1872, at a cost of $4,000. It is forty by sixty-two feet neatly furnished, and, among country churches, has few equals in attractive appearance. The society enrolls one hundred and thirty members. The old frame church, which preceded the existing edifice, was erected in 1841. Prior to that date services had been conducted by this denomination in a church which stood two miles north of Sugar Grove, and which had been built by this and a Lutheran Church jointly. Judge Joseph Stukey and William Pennabaker were early leading members.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church has had an organization in Sugar Grove for thirty years. The earliest services were held in the church two miles above the village, and afterwards in an old United Brethren church in Sugar Grove. The building now used for worship was erected in 1873, at a cost of $2,100. Rev. Charles A. Shultz is the present pastor; the membership, about fifty.

The Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1851. Revs. Samuel Harvey and A. B. See were the first pastors. The class began its existence with eleven members, and met at John Wann's house. Services were held in the school-house and the United Brethren church for a year, when the present frame church was built. The membership includes ninety-seven souls.

St. Joseph's Catholic church, located three miles up Rush Creek, was built in 1853. It is a frame structure, and its dimensions are thirty by sixty feet. The membership is probably one hundred. Fathers J. Young, Langey, Gildwiler, Goldsmith, and Mayrose, have successively and successfully administered to this flock.

The Spannagel Lutheran church, as it is known, occupies a spot of ground in the southwestern part of the township. Services are conducted in both the English and German languages. The frame structure still occupied by this congregation was erected forty-one years ago under the guidance of Rev. W. F. Richman. Rev. John Wagenholz had previously held services in an adjoining school house. Through deaths and emigrations, the numerical strength of this church has suffered greatly.

The first church in the township is said to have been built by the Lutherans and German Reformers near the north line of section fourteen. It was a hewed log building and has since been replaced by a frame, which is now occupied by a strong Lutheran congregation, with Rev. Shultz as pastor.

Pleasant Hill M. E. Church is a frame in the eastern part of the township, where an old log church formerly stood. It includes probably forty members.

Emery M. E. Church, about midway between Lancaster and Sugar

Grove, was built about twenty years ago and is the home of a prosperous society, which was organized through the efforts of Mrs. J. R. Pierce and named from her father.

Jackson, formerly Collin's, M. E. Church is situated about three-fourths of a mile north of Berne P. O. The building has been occupied for religious services for a period of fifty years or more but the congregation is strong and healthy.

Two other churches, the Asbury M. E. and the Mt. Tabor Evangelical Association, are located near the north line of the township and have many supporters from Berne township.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

This township was laid off in 1805. The early settlers were the Hushors, Meyers, Glicks, Clarks, Hoys, Courtrights, Scott, Crites, Messmores, Swartzes, Honinghouses, Lambs, Granels, Alspaughs, Williamsons, and a few others.

Abraham Van Courtright came from Pennsylvania in 1801. He married a Miss McFarlan of Greenfield township. Her brother, William McFarlan, came to the county in 1799. Mr. Courtright settled first near what has long been known as the Betser church, two miles south of Lockville. He afterwards moved in the vicinity of Greencastle, where he died in 1825. His three sons, John, Jesse D. and Abraham Courtright (now dead), became the heads of large families. The Courtright homestead was where Zephania Courtright now lives.

Jesse D. Courtright laid out Greencastle in 1810, and had it surveyed by John Hamilton. He lived where his daughter Mrs. Sarah Green now resides, and in this house kept hotel several years. This was the first house in the town and Mrs. Green is the oldest woman now living who is native-born of Bloom township.

Samuel Weisser came from Pennsylvania in 1818, and kept the first blacksmith shop. He followed his trade continuously until he died, or for a period of forty years. He was the second Justice of the Peace, and held that office thirty-five years, was township treasurer many years, and an official member of the church fifty years.

The Presbyterian church was built in 1861. Abraham, John and Jacob Courtright and J. A. Whitzel were among the founders of this society. The present elders are F. H. Courtright, G. B. Courtright and J. A. Whitzel, and the trustees Samuel Benson, Samuel Weisser, H. R. Roller, L. C. Friebley and William Swayer. Rev. John W. Woods was the first pastor. Under the ministration of Dr. A. B. Brice thirty-eight accessions were added to the church.

Christian Crumley came in 1802 and settled at the head of the Hocking, one mile south of Greencastle. He lived here till he died in 1856. Daniel Glick and Daniel Hoy came from the same State and settled west of Greencastle.

Daniel Hoy settled where Isaac Hoy now lives, and with his son, Isaac, founded the society of the Evangelical Association and built the church on that place just before the late war. Daniel Glick settled where Michael Hickle now lives. He came to the county at an early day, and when he heard of the coming of some of his relatives, met them at the State line, going the entire distance on foot but took sick and was hauled back on a sled. When the sled arrived where the Glick church now stands it stopped, and he remarked that the place would make a good burying ground. He died in this spell of sickness

and was the first buried in that yard. The first log church was built soon after this event in 1807. The church is German Lutheran and the third house was erected in 1870, and is known as the "Salem Church."

The ground—eight acres—was donated by Daniel and Philip Hoy, Peter Woodring and Mrs. Hoy.

The Rock mill was built in 1799 and was the first of the kind in the township. The building was low down among the rocks and the grists were taken in at the gable window, and let down to the hopper with ropes.

The first still-house was at the Stump Spring and was owned by J. D. Courtright.

Messrs. Loveland & Smith owned the mill and the same Loveland entered a large tract of land in the township and this land was afterwards taken up by the Alspaughs, Williamsons, Granels and others. The Alspaughs, now a numerous family, are descendants of John, Michael, Jacob and Philip, Pensylvanians, who came before the State was admitted. Jacob settled where Paul Alspaugh now lives; Michael above Greencastle; John where Henry Meason lives, and Philip near Winchester. John D. Alspaugh, now an old man, lives south of Jefferson and is a grandson of Jacob Alspaugh.

Theodore Williamson was the head of that now numerous family. He settled where Silas Williamson now lives. His children George W., Jacob, Newton and Elizabeth Holderman all became the heads of large prominent families in this township.

The Otterbein church was built on Newton Williamson's place near the present school house and just west of the road. Mr. Theodore Williamson, Mr. Granel, John Bolenbaugh and others were its founders. The new frame was erected prior to the late war. It is the Mt. Zion church.

Lithopolis is the principal town of the township. It is a thriving place, having a population of 480, several stores, a good graded school, a hotel, and a good weekly paper—edited by the Kramer Brothers.

Frederick Baugher laid out this town in 1815, and an addition was afterwards made by Solomon Baugher. It was first called Centerville, but in 1836 it was chartered and called Lithopolis. Elias Perry was the first mayor, and Isaac Cade the first clerk. Dr. E. L. Miner, W. W. Hite, father of Talman Hite, (the violinist,) Isaac McPhadden, Louis Huber and William Cater were the first councilmen. John F. Killils is the present mayor, and John F. Stallsmith is clerk.

Dr. E. L. Miner was prominent among the early settlers of the town. He was born June 9, 1897, in Middletown, Vermont, graduated in Castletown College in 1818, removed to Royalton in 1820, and to Centerville in 1825, and there spent forty-five years of his professional life. He, with Mr. George Custer, the Browns and others, sixteen in all, founded the Presbyterian society in 1834. Rev. Mr. Leonard was the first pastor in charge, and was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Wilson, who remained twenty years.

Dr. Miner's wife was the first to be carried into the church. His little daughter Mary died the year before, and was the first to be buried in the cemetery. This beautiful piece of ground lay in the middle of Dr. Miner's farm, and was intended first as a private yard for his own family, but was afterwards donated by him to the town. Dr. Miner

also established the Sabbath school, and after his death his second wife has carried on the good work with a zeal worthy of the cause. In 1876 she organized her mission band of young ladies and children who send about $30 annually to India; the proceeds, principally, of needle work. Mrs. Miner is a graduate of Troy, New York, and is a highly educated lady, and was at one time the teacher of French in Dr. Williams' Academy of this place. After this church was erected, in course of time the Methodists and Lutherans each built houses.

The first tanyard was kept by Mr. Reiley, after whom Joseph Brown owned it for many years. The Lithopolis Lodge, No. 169, was chartered September 29, 1848. William Reiley was the Worthy Master.

The Old Betser church, German Reformed and Lutheran, was built on land owned by John Fellers. Andrew Meyers, Judge Chaney and John Fellers were some of the founders.

The hewed-log building was erected in 1809, but Father Kemp and others preached to this society some two or three years before this building was erected. Peter Meyers helped to raise one corner of the house. His death occurred not long after. His burial was the first in this grave yard. The church has always been a prosperous one, and has had a good membership. Peter Meyers came to this vicinity in 1805, and settled on land now owned by Joshua Fellers. Father Bennadum was also an old settler and preached here. The land was donated and sold in part by John Fellers in 1814 for the church.

The new building erected in 1882, and the new cemetery, shows a flattering view of the prosperous condition of the society.

The church remained union in its character for many years. Father Wise, of the Reformed Church, served the congregation over thirty years, while Father Stake, a Lutheran, remained in charge for twelve years. He was followed by Revs. John Wagenhals, Bruice and others. Austin Henry, a Presbyterian, has been called at this writing.

Joshua Fellers, Jesse Brant and John C. Alspaugh are among the leading members now. The Fellers' Hill, upon which this church is situated, commands one of the most picturesque views to be seen in the county. From this point, and with the naked eye, field after field, crossing vale, stream, hill and wood-land, a vision of beauty opens up until Newark and the heights above Granville can be seen, though the latter place is twenty miles distant. The country through here is undulating, but the soil is rich and the farmers are prosperous.

Jefferson is a small town, laid out before the war of 1812, by George Hoshor, who had Hamilton to survey it and laid off sixty-four lots. It was on the military road from Wheeling, Virginia, to the lakes, through this point. John Fisher, the saddler, kept the first store. It also had a hotel, but the building up of canals and railroads, at other points, took away its prestige, and now it is but a mere collection of houses.

Dr. Talbot, born in Maryland, in 1798, came here in 1830, since which time he has been the leading physician.

Lockville, named from the number of locks on the canal at this point, is a town no longer of any commercial importance, although formerly, the Mithoffs and Hoshors carried on trade in grain quite briskly after the town was first laid off. It is partly in Bloom and partly in Violet, and was platted out at the time of the opening of the canal.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Clear Creek township constitutes the extreme southwest of Fairfield county. It is bounded on the north by Amanda township, on the east by Madison township, on the south and west by Pickaway county. This township presents to strangers few distinctive features. The surface is undulating, growing more hilly to the northward. The soil is varied and well adapted to agriculture. Corn and wheat are the staples. Live stock is extensively raised. The native varieties of timber do not differ materially from those of the neighboring townships, consisting chiefly of oak, ash, beech, maple, walnut, hickory, etc. The township is highly improved, the farms being small and in most cases ornamented by good dwellings and barns. Clear Creek township formerly embraced within its limits Madison township, which was in time struck off, leaving the township as at present constituted. The principal streams of this township are as follows: Salt Creek, which enters the township at the northwest, flows a southeasterly course, leaving the township at the south center; Sippo Creek, which flows in a southerly direction through the western sections of the township; Dunkle Run, which rises in section 5, flows in an easterly direction, and empties into Clear Creek. Clear Creek is a stream of some importance, which flows through the northeastern sections of the township and from which the township derives its name. There are other smaller streams in the township of not sufficient importance to require description here.

The first election in Clear Creek township was held at the house of Philip Shantles, April 5, 1813, at which the following officers were elected, viz.: township clerk, Joseph F. Reynolds; trustees, George M. Nigh, Nehemiah Coldren and Joseph Hedges; overseers of poor, Matthias Hedges and Nicholas Conrad; fence-viewers, Stephen Julien and Samuel Bachtle; lister, Michael Nigh; constables, William Reynolds, William Moore, and Martin Smith; supervisors, Harrison Moore and John Conrad; treasurer, John Augustus. The first Justices were Michael Nigh, George Dilsaver, and John Leist. Since the time of the first election there have served as township clerk the following: John Marks, George Valentine, William Hamilton, George S. Baker, and W. M. Wise, the present incumbent. The township officers at the present time are as follows: Justices, Amos Levan, Daniel Pickle, and Alexander Kiefaber; trustees, Allen Crites, Levi Bolender, and Henry W. Gehrett; clerk, W. M. Wise; treasurer, John Stout; assessor, Cornelius Conrad; constables, Lewis Crites and George Dillsaver.

The writer of this, while engaged in this work, has labored under many disadvantages, owing, in a great measure, to the utter indifference of many of the inhabitants, yet, as far as possible, the correct

data is given. The history of Clear Creek township, as near as could be learned, begins perhaps with the settlement of Jacob Shumaker, in 1797. George Stout came to this township in 1804, and settled about one mile north of Stoutsville. Mr. Stout came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was the father of seven children, all of whom are dead, except Jonathan, who was born in 1800, and is, at the present time, living in Stoutsville. George Dillsaver came to Clear Creek township about this time, and is credited with having the first horse-mill in the township. Adam Fosnaught settled in the township in 1804. John Leist, an early settler of Clear Creek township, was born in 1784; settled in Clear Creek in 1807. Mr. Liest was one of the foremost men of the township at this time. He was in the Legislature for a term of eight years, and a commissioner to adjust damages from constructing canals for twenty-two years. He was at Detroit and Fort Meigs, served under Harrison, and voted for ten Presidents as a member of the old Whig party. Benjamin Stout, another old settler of the township, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, came to Clear Creek township in 1808, and located one and one-half miles north of Stoutsville. He was the father of thirteen children, six of whom are yet living. John, David, and Simon are yet living in Clear Creek township. Charles Friend, a settler of 1802, is said to have built the first water-power grist-mill on Clear Creek. Peter Wolf settled in the township in 1808. John Mooney, an old settler of the township, came from Germany and located in Clear Creek about 1803. John Stepleton settled in Clear Creek in 1797. He married Magdalena, daughter of Jacob Shumaker, another settler of 1797. There were born of this union sixteen children, but two of whom are now living—Sophia, married to Anthony Haupser, and living in Allen county, Ohio, and Joseph, living at this time in Stoutsville. He was born in 1815, and married in 1836 to Salome Moyer, of Perry county. There were born of this union eight children, four of whom are still living and reside in this township.

George Baker came to this township in 1812, in company with his brother, Abraham. When they came to this township they came in a covered wagon, and their only shelter consisted of some poles driven in the ground, and their only covering was the covering of the wagon, and some straw for bedding was obtained of George Stout, one of the neighbors at this time. The present inhabitants of Clear Creek township, surrounded by all the comforts of life, know but little of the disadvantages under which the old pioneers labored. The inhabitants of the township did the greater part of their trading in Zanesville, Muskingum county, and when they were in need of salt, nails, etc., they were compelled to drive to that place, a distance of about fifty miles; and in this way the greater part of a week was consumed in one trip. George S. Baker, a son of the preceding, was born July 30, 1819, and still resides on the farm settled by his father in the woods. He is one of the most prominent men of the township, having the good will and confidence of the people. He has held the office of township clerk for a term of thirty-five years. He also served in the Legislature for a term of five years. He was also a Justice of the Peace from 1851 to to 1854, and from 1857 to 1878, making in all, as a Justice of the Peace,

twenty-four years. The three years that Mr. Baker was not a Justice of the Peace was the time that the "Know-nothing" party was in the ascendency, and succeeded in electing all their officers in this township, and during this interval Mr. Baker was commissioned as a notary public, a position which he holds at this time, having served as a notary public for a term of nine years. The writer of this feels indebted to Mr. Baker for many things connected with this work. Noah Valentine, who was born in Maryland, came to this county in 1811. He was married, January 1, 1829, to Miss Mary Conrad, and commenced life with a "single dollar." He is at this time living on his farm, two miles south-east of Stoutsville. Jonas Stepleton, who was born February 25, 1823, was the owner of the first wheat separator in Fairfield county, and in this he constructed an apparatus for hulling clover. This was the first machine of the kind known at that time. Among the old settlers of Clear Creek township might also be mentioned John Augustus, Thompson Reynolds, Henry Spangler, John Zehrung, Jonathan Dresbach, Peter Wolf, and Steward Reynolds.

This township is just six miles square, and contains nine school districts, each composed of a square of four sections, with a school-house where they corner, and each is supplied with a neat and substantial brick building. The cause of education receives considerable attention in this township, the schools being well provided with efficient teachers. In the early history of the township no female teachers were employed.

There are in this township seven churches and eight congregations, viz.: United Brethren, two; Lutheran, two; English Lutheran, one; German Reformed, one; Evaugelical Association, one; and Methodist Episcopal, one. The Lutherans built a log church near what is called Dutch Hollow, and it is regarded as the first. Jacob Leist was an early preacher (a Lutheran), and is remembered by aged men as their boyhood's early catechiser.

The village of Stoutsville is located to the west of the center of the township, on the line of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad. It was laid out in 1854 by Benjamin Stout, one of the early settlers. It has two steam mills. The first, owned by S. K. Valentine and J. W. Baker, has a grain elevator in connection, said to be one of the finest on the line of the railroad. The second is a custom mill, owned by Benjamin Read. There are two dry-goods stores, owned by F. M. Pool and Simon Stout; one drug store, owned by Luzerne Roberts; one general grocery store, by Eli Neff; and two groceries, by James Hillard and William Lathouse; one harness shop, one undertaker's shop, and one sawmill. Stoutsville has a fine, large school building, consisting of four rooms, erected at a cost of about four thousand dollars, and the schools are under the efficient management of the following teachers: for the grammar department, John Grove; for the intermediate department, Miss Maggie Lowry; and for the primary department, Miss Anna Pontius. Stoutsville has two churches, viz.: the Evangelical Association, and the church owned jointly by the Lu-

theran and German Reformed congregations. The corner-stone of the last named church was laid October 31, 1855. The first pastor of the German Reformed congregation was J. B. Thompson. He was succeeded by J. C. Klar, D. M. Albright, J. W. Alspach, J. B. Gough, J. Klinger, and J. W. Barber, the present pastor. The original trustees were George Myers, on the part of the German Reformed congregation, and Henry W. Gehrett, on the part of the Lutheran congregation. Mr. Gehrett resigned his place, which was filled by George Wolf. The first pastor of the Lutheran congregation was the Rev. J. W. Weimer. The present pastor is the Rev. Hallet Fishburne. The church of the Evangelical Association was built in 1872, at a cost of three thousand two hundred dollars. The original trustees were Edward Dresbach, Benjamin Read, Joseph Roof, Asbury Pool, and Dr. H. L. Ferguson. The pastors were as follows: S. E. Rife, who was succeeded by L. W. Hanky, G. W. Ellenberger, C. M. Reinhold, and W. A. Shisler, the present pastor. The present trustees are Benjamin Read, Levi Bolender, G. W. Upp, John Reichelderzer and Edward Dresbach.

Oakland is a village of small size, and was founded by Charles Sage. It is situated four miles east of Stoutsville, on the Amanda and Tarlton pike. Oakland has two dry-goods stores, owned by Bernhardt Kiefaber and John Lawrence; one grocery, owned by William Smith; one saloon, by Noah Huffman; one blacksmith shop, and one shoe shop. This village has within its limits a fine, large school-house and two churches—the Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren. There are two post-offices in this township—Stoutsville, which receives four mails daily, F. M. Pool, post-master; and the office at Oakland, known as Clear Creek post-office. They receive here a semi-weekly mail. John Lawrence is the post-master.

There are within this township two physicians, both located at Stoutsville, H. L. Ferguson and J. H. Axline.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The surface of this township is comparatively level. The soil is good, and much fruit, corn, and wheat are raised. Being contiguous to New Lancaster, the first settlers of the county naturally located on the *green fields* comprising this territory. As early as in the spring of 1798 settlements were made, and in 1799 numerous families had settled at the forks of the Hockhocking, in the Claypool neighborhood, then Yankeetown, and at the Rock mills. Of those who became prominent in early settlement of this precinct, and before the year 1800, were, Isaac Meason, Captain Joseph Steward, William M'Farland, Ralph and Jeremiah Cherry, Samuel Randall, Alexander Sanderson, Daniel Bright, Jacob Dumont, Henry Abrams, John Bailar, Adam and John Westenberger, a Mr. Nail, John M'Arthur, John Morgan, Jas. Brooks, Colonel Crooks, Drake Taylor, Isaac Rice, James Wells, and some others. Settlements had been made at the three above-named places as early as in the spring and fall of 1799. Captain Joseph Steward settled, in 1799, immediately south of Judge John Graybill's, on the Columbus pike, two miles from Lancaster. His son, Levi Steward, was born in 1800, he being the first child born in the township. Ralph and Jeremiah Cherry, William McFarlin, and Samuel Randall, were also settlers of this vicinity. They entered their land on the "squatter claim," simply, but it was afterwards put in market and sold for two dollars per acre.

The Yankeetown settlement was also made in the year 1799. James Wells settled upon the present Hooker land in 1799. Jacob Claypool, the father of Isaac, bought the land in 1805. In 1799, James Brooks, Mr. Cook, and Drake Taylor, also squatted in this vicinity.

The Rock-mill settlement was made about this time also. Among those here was Michael Rice, father of Miss Van Burton. He settled immediately below the Rock mill, near the present woolen factory. This was in 1799.

The first mills were established here, called the Loveland Mills, now Rock Mills, built by James Loveland and Hezekiah Smith, in 1800. They erected a saw mill, a grist mill, and also were the first to sell goods in the township. They purchased their stock for trade in Detroit, and packed them from that point. This place was at that time a rendezvous for the Indians, who came from Chillicothe every year, and would always go away loaded with lead. Where they obtained it has ever been a mystery, but old residents state that they undoubtedly found it somewhere in that locality. The trade then was good, whiskey, tobacco, muslins, etc., etc. From the Indians fur was taken in exchange for goods. James Reed built a saw mill soon after this time, immediately below the Loveland Mills.

Alexander Sanderson came in 1798. In 1800, Henry Abrams came from Chillicothe and settled on this land, and the well known General married one of Abrams' daughters. This marriage occurred in 1803, and was the second in the township: Thomas Dawson to Sallie Abrams being the first. In the same year Henry Abrams built the first hewed log house in the township. The first school of the township was taught by a Mr. May. The cabin school house was erected in 1802, on the Shuff farm.

Greenfield was laid out in 1805, being named from its green fields. Colonel Crook was the first tax collector, and afterwards sheriff of the county. The present officers of the township are: trustees, Jacob Claypool, Solomon Smith and E. M. Miller; clerk, Henry Holmes; treasurer, John W. Wilson; justices, Samuel Coffman and D. C. Keller; constables, B. M. Wiley and Elijah Freeman; assessors, A. H. Ginder and Marion Hanna.

Isaac Meason, father of John Meason, was the first to settle, locating where the late Elijah Meason resided–in 1798, and Levi Stewart, now of Lancaster, is the oldest native born in the township. David Bright built the first still house, near where John Bright lived in an early day, and soon thereafter a great number sprang up. The wolf, bear, deer, panther and Indians were numerous until about the year 1810, by which time they had decreased.

One of the pioneer mothers of the township was Mrs. Sarah Carlisle. She was sister to Mrs. Margaret Ewing, mother of Thomas E., William and James Ewing. She came to the county in 1799. In 1802 she married Nathaniel Wilson, of Hocking township, and then moved with her family where her son, B. W. Carlisle afterwards lived. In 1807 Mr. Wilson died, and in 1813 she was married to Thomas Carlisle. He came to the county in 1811, was a Justice of the Peace many years. He died in 1844.

The first church of the township was built by the Lutherans, in 1813, although it is probable the Methodists held services prior to this time, in old father Meason's house, near Pleasant Summit, but the society did not build until the year 1840. This summit divides the waters of the Hocking and Walnut Creeks. Hand and Milligan were the first circuit riders. The house still stands, but the society is about to move the location. John Williams was the first preacher in the township, he settled in 1800. In 1816, Wallace, a Scotch Covenanter, tried to establish a society and build a church, but he failed. In 1847 the Methodist society, under Rev. David Swartz, founder and first local preacher, built a church in Havensport, but they have just lately joined themselves in part to the Carroll M. E. Church. The United Brethren in Christ built the Hopewell church, near the Rock Mill, in the beginning of the late war. William and Martin Coffman and William Stanberry were the founders. The society has always been small.

The Methodists of Carroll have the largest society in the township. It was organized in 1838, under the leadership of Elijah Dove and Harry Messmore. The last named member was a noble man and soon after this died, leaving the principal work to devolve upon Mr. Dove, who has labored continuously since that time, when he was about

the only male member of the church, till now, having seen the society increase in numbers, to one hundred and twenty-five. Elijah Bing and Jacob Adams were the first circuit preachers, and came on the circuit in the years 1842 and 1843.

Among those who followed these men were Rev. James Dillruth, the earliest M. E. preacher in the township, James Hooper, A. B. See, Samuel Harvey, Richard Pitzer, Samuel Bright and Henry Dortner. The new church was built and dedicated in July, 1854. Rev. Connell preached the sermon. Rev. B. D. Storer is the present and an able pastor. Joseph Dove is the superintendent of the Sunday school, now in a flourishing condition.

There are three villages within the limit of Greenfield; Carroll, the principal town, at the junction of the Hocking Canal with the Ohio, and on the line of the Hocking Valley Railroad; Havensport, one and a half miles northeast of Carroll: and Dumontsville four miles north of Lancaster.

Carroll was laid out by William Tong, after the completion of the canal. His dwelling house was the first structure of the kind, erected on this ground, and a part of it is still standing, now owned by Isaac Graybill. He also built the first mill. This building was a frame structure, and is now used by Saylor & Ebright, for a ware house, but it was moved to its present location from the run near the depot. This town has always been a good grain market, and the trade in cereals has been an advantage to the town. Mr. Saylor is the oldest living representation born in the town. He was with Mr. William Breck, who opened a ware house as early as 1832, many years, but has carried on since 1862 with Mr. N. S. Ebright. The firm handles about 60,000 bushels of wheat and corn annually. Mr. Tong was a contractor on the canal. He built the State dam, but before he fairly got the town laid off, he died. William Breck started the first store. He also opened the first hotel. This property is now the Ashbell House. After the completion of the canal, there was much travel by boat, and it was not uncommon for the landlord to make beds on the floor to accommodate his guests. There are at present three hotels, several stores, a good grist mill, a good two-story school house, a church, three physicians and a Masonic lodge in the town.

This lodge, the Napthalia, was established in 1855. Dr. A. T. Aldred and Mr. Henry Saylor, of Carroll, were among its charter members. Dr. Aldred is its present Worthy Master.

Havensport was platted by Isaac Havens about the time of the completion of the canal, or in 1831, and was a boat station: it was at one time a flourishing little town. Mr. George Zimmerman built the first hotel, which he kept for a long time; there was also a warehouse and store kept by Judge Martin, an M. E. church, built in 1847, and generally a physician in the town. Dr. Aldred practiced his profession in the village some twelve years. The town has gone down and there is but a mere collection of a few houses. The little town of Dumontsville, owes its existence to Jacob Dumont, a Frenchman.

The Greenfield Academy, at one time an important institution, was built by Jacob Claypool for school and church purposes, about the year

1830. Dr. Williams, a ripe scholar and a well known writer and author, taught the school about ten years, aud many of the leading men of the county were chiefly educated there.

The buildings are still standing, and are about five miles out from Lancaster, on the Claypool farm, but the noted educator and self-educated man is gone. He was not brilliant, but a thorough classical scholar, a fine grammarian and an unequaled lexicographer, in his day, but greater in nothing than his simplicity.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### HOCKING TOWNSHIP.

Hocking township was the home of the first settlers in this region of the country, and in part only, contains some of the *fair fields*, after which the county was named. The northwestern portion of this township is somewhat undulating, but rich in soil, and produces large crops of all kinds of grain. The whole of the southeastern portion is made up of valleys and hills. The soil is sandy and shallow; on the ridges of the hills nothing can grow except ferns, mountain laurel, pine trees and a few hardy shrubs. Pasture is very poor and the timber, mainly chestnut, oak and pine, attains to a considerable size. The old red sandstone predominates, and generally leaf mould and vegetable deposits are found mixed with clay and iron.

In the extreme southeastern corner of this township, is the State Farm, consisting of 1210 acres of ground, or nearly two sections of land which meet at opposite corners. At this junction are the buildings of the institution. The buildings consist of the Main building, the Ohio. Hocking, Muskingum, Cuyahoga, Scioto, Huron, Miami, Erie, Maumee, and Union family buildings, shoe, brush, blacksmith, tailor, paint, carpenter, bake shops, carriage, meat, ware, engine, gas, ice, corn and green houses, water tower, hospital, mending room, knitting room, chamber of reflection, laundry, two horse barns, a piggery, cow barn, and out buildings.

The land upon this site was formerly owned by a Mr. Reber, near the spring of which is where he had his dwelling-house. He had four large buildings where the main buildings are now, and the farm was principally used for raising tobacco. Mr. Henry Meyers owned this land, and it was he who sold it to the State, receiving as compensation about $15. per acre.

In 1857-58, Charles Remelin, of Cincinnati, prevailed upon the State Legislature to establish a Reform School for unruly boys, and at his suggestion the first log structures were erected, and on January 30, 1858, the first ten boys were received into the institution from Cincinnati, himself being appointed as its first superintendent. Since then, there have been 3,586 boys received, there being 538 now remaining. The estimated worth of these buildings in 1876 was $200,000., and the cost to the State for each boy was $118.00. Geo. E. Howe succeeded Mr. Remelin, and remained in charge many years. Mr. Charles Douglass is the present superintendent.

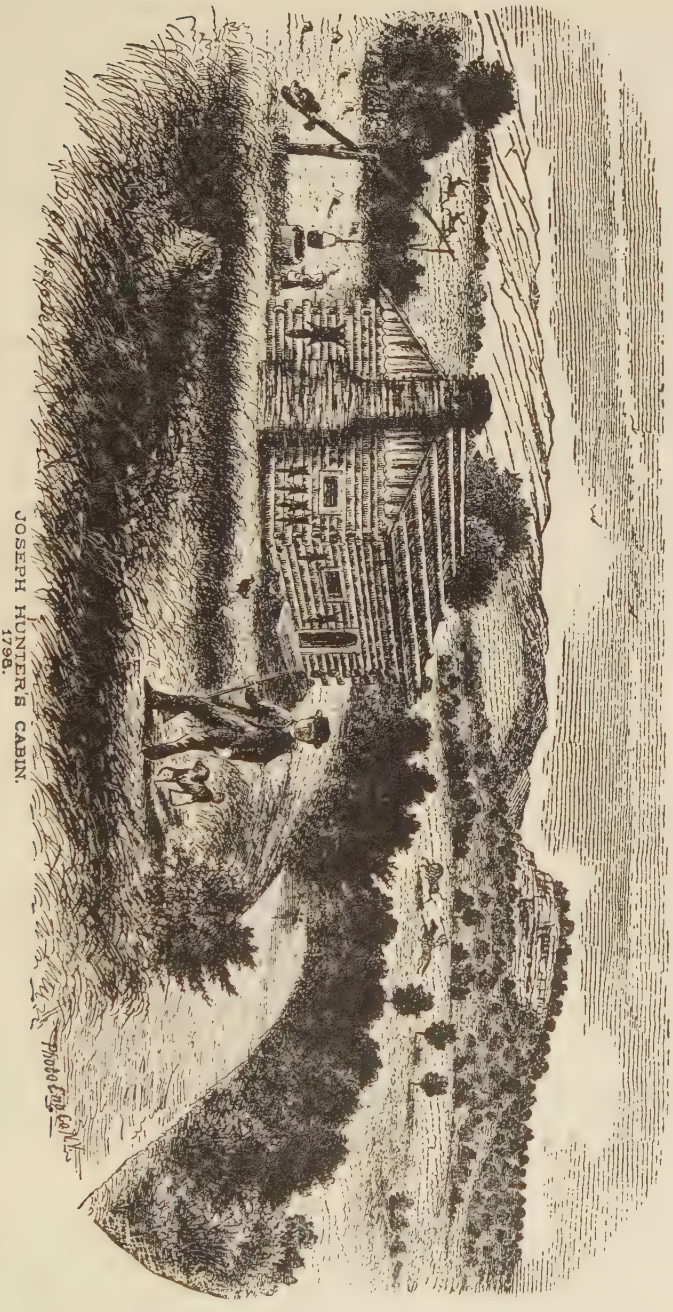
Just north of the State Reform Farm is a natural curiosity worthy of the many visits made to see it—it is a large rock, in area comprising an acre of ground, and is situated upon the summit of the Old Stump Hill. This hill is near the old Lancaster and State Farm road, and just south

of and adjoining Mr. Uhl's farm—is probably 150 feet in height. The rock upon this hill is from forty to seventy-five feet in height, and some years since was named "Christmas Rock." This rock at one time, probably at the time of the great earthquake at the crucifixion of Christ, was cleft from end to end, from top to bottom, laterally and lengthwise, into fissures, there being at least a baker's dozen of them. These fissures are in some cases but a foot or so in width, others being four or five feet, but in all cases rise perpendicularly from forty to sixty or seventy feet in height; from end to end, some extend in length 300 feet. Standing above these fissures one has a picturesque view of the valleys and hills looking towards Lancaster, this city being six miles off, and visible to the eye at this point.

The pioneers of this township were the first settlers of this county. Of these early settlers may be mentioned Joseph Hunter, the Greens, Shaefers, Spurgeons, Woodrings, Reeces, Wilsons, Converse and others. Some of these were early on the ground, and were generally from some eastern State, coming to Pittsburgh in wagons, thence unloading their effects into a flat-boat, would float down to the mouth of the Hocking River, and from there would take dugouts or canoes and make their way to the new settlement or to New Lancaster, as it was then known. Prominent among these pioneers was the first settler, Joseph Hunter, a man of dauntless courage, and of sterling worth, and father of Hocking H. Hunter, one of Ohio's leading lawyers; he came with his family from Kentucky, and settled on Zane's Trace, about one hundred and fifty yards northwest of the present turnpike road crossings, which place became Hunter's settlement; this was in April, 1798, and at that time Captain Hunter was the only white man known to be in the county. He felled trees and erected himself a cabin and lived until in the year 1846, when he died; his widow, Dorothy Hunter, died several years thereafter. Some two weeks after the settlement of Captain Joseph Hunter, Isaac Shaefer and a few others came down the Ohio and up the Hocking River and stopped a few days with Captain Hunter, looking up a location, but not being suited, went to Sugar Grove, and soon after to where the old Deffenbach Mill is, and then built the original mill that afterwards went by that name. Mr. Shaefer came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; there were in this company, who came with Mr. Shaefer, Mr. Abraham Ream and family from Reamstown, Pennsylvania; after settling in this county, he established what was subsequently known as the Ream's Mill.

In 1799 Isaac Shaefer married Julia A. Ream, and in 1800 there was born unto them Delilah Shaefer, the first white child in the county, if our informant is correct. This honor has generally been given to Hocking H. Hunter, the lawyer, who first saw the light of day August 1st, 1801. There were besides Delilah, Joab, Isaac, John, Rachel, and Sarah Shaefer, children of this pioneer couple, who lived and died in this county, with but one or two exceptions. Mr. Ream's daughters were married to John Pannebaker, Abraham Shaefer, Isaac Shaefer, Joseph Stukey, Lewis Hershberger, and Henry Aneshensel, all of whom were likewise well known in the county in an early day.

The Green family were prominent as being among the first in the



JOSEPH HUNTER'S CABIN.
1796.

township also. William Green came in 1798 also, but soon after his arrival sickened and died. His was the first death, and his body was buried in a hickory bark coffin on the west bank of Fetter's Run, a few rods north of the old Zanesville road, east of Lancaster. The elder John Green settled just south of Van Burton's, and on land near. He was married to Mrs. Bilderback, who, with her former husband, had been taken prisoners at Wheeling, Virginia, while salting their cattle, one Sunday morning, and carried to Chillicothe, where her husband, Mr. Bilderback, was scalped, and where she made her escape. The Coateses were at the Crossings in 1799, and Samuel Coates, Jr., as early as 1800, became postmaster for the new settlement, as once a week the mail was carried, by the Zane Trace, from Wheeling to Maysville. James Converse was the first store-keeper. He lived near where Robert Peters now resides. In 1801 his house was used for an assembly room, where the settlers had met to make provisions for a defense against a supposed attack the Indians were about to make, but the conference ended in a fight and a brawl among themselves.

Near the foot of the Baker Hill is where Hunter built his mill, on Hunter's Run. When Green come he followed this run up until he came to the knob, now the Beck property: here he killed a bear and a deer, and afterwards located on that spot. It is claimed by some that Allen Green, his son, was the first white child born in the county.

Maurice Reece emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1799 and settled just north of Spurgeon's Knob, at which place James Hunter taught school as early as 1801. Andrew Hunter, son of John Hunter, emigrated from Virginia with Maurice and Jesse Reece in 1800 and settled where Andrew Hunter now lives.

The above mentioned settlers were among the very first who came to the county. The township, after 1800, received many additions, and emigration rapidly set in, so that clearings, cabin raisings, etc., became the order of the day, and the settlement naturally extended its limits, land being taken up along the Muddy Prairie and Arney Runs, the same as on that of Hunter's.

Every early settlement, as soon as practicable, erected mills. Those first in use were Hunter's, Ream's, and Shellenberger's; later still, one was built on Muddy Prairie, and one oil mill on Arney's Run. This latter mill was located where the engine-house for the State Farm is now, and was owned by one Daniel Arney, who, in order to obtain sufficient amount of water for grinding purposes, would be required to save it for days and weeks at times. There was a mill just below this oil mill, in Madison township, that complained of this matter, and the disagreement finally led to a law suit that ended in compelling Mr. Arney to let the water off at least within certain periods of time, and in breaking him up.

Hamburg is the only town or village in the township. It is in the southern portion, on the old Chillicothe road, and was formerly, during the days when the only mode of travel was by stage, an important point on the old Zane's Trace, but it has lost the grandeur of its former prestige, and is now but a mere collection of a few houses, a store, a school

and a church or so. It was probably laid out by William Medill, soon after the War of 1812, and the first house built by him is now owned by Mr. John Hyde, and is still standing; it was used quite awhile for a hotel. During the palmy days of Harrison's time, this General was said to have frequently stopped there in company with other noted personages of his time.

Mr. Henry Siver, the present infirmary director, started the first store in this place, in 1851. A tan yard was kept by Mr. John Kniester. He lived in one part of the building, and worked in the other.

The Lutherans established a society in this town, and built a church as early as 1850. They also built again in 1882. Soon after the erection of the Lutheran church, the Methodist society also erected a building. The membership of the church is now very small.

About one mile west of Hamburg, where Jacob Kerns, Jr., now lives, was the Cross Keys Hotel, kept for many years by Jacob Kerns, Sr., who came to the county as early as 1812. Mr. Jacob Kerns also erected a log school house on his place, soon after his arrival, for the accommodation of the early settlers. Just west of Jacob Kerns place, and on the land now owned by H. W. Kerns, is a Methodist Church building, erected in 1875. This society worshiped in an early day, in a brick house on the old Sawyer farm, just below that point.

On the Lancaster and Circleville turnpike, in the western part of the township, is the Mt. Zion Church, erected as early as 1835. The Brethren Church, one and a half miles southeast of Mt. Zion Church, was established about the same time. The Lutherans also built a church on Mr. Beck's property. This building was erected just before the late war.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty lies between Violet and Walnut, in the northern tier of townships. It was so named at the request of the first settlers who were from Switzerland. They had emigrated from a land where their liberties had been much restricted, and they desired to perpetuate the change to freedom, hence the name of Liberty. The surface of the township is generally flat, being slightly undulating near the villages of Basil and Baltimore. When first settled, it was densely timbered with maple, beech, elm, hickory and other varieties of hard wood, but the large amounts destroyed in clearing the land, and used for fuel, building and fencing, has denuded the forests to such an extent, that but little timber of value remains. Walnut Creek, the principal stream of water, passes across the southern part of the township in a meandering course. Poplar Creek, its principal tributary, rises in the northwestern part of the township. Little Paw Paw Creek heads in the northeastern part of Walnut, and flows in a southerly direction into the Walnut. The Ohio Canal crosses the southwestern part of Liberty.

A portion of the Refugee tract of land is located in the northern part of the township.

Various bands of Delaware, Wyandotte and other tribes of Indians, wandered about this and other townships, for several years after the first white settlements commenced. It was a common occurrence for the men and boys of both races to engage in wrestling, jumping and foot races. The site of the present village of Basil is said to have had several of the meeting places, where the whites and Indians would frequently engage in these amusements.

The Indians had cleared tracts of land and planted some corn, which with their game enabled them to obtain quite a comfortable subsistence. They also made considerable quantities of maple sugar during the spring season. They frequently exchanged their skins and furs with the whites, for flour, salt, lead, powder and other commodities.

They were particularly desirous of exchanging their peltry for whisky, of which they were very fond. During the war of 1812 the settlers were often alarmed by reports of hostile Indians coming into the township.

There was a fort at the house of Judge Burtons, in Pleasant township, to which the women and children were taken, when an alarm was given. The fighting men of the settlements would rendezvous at Lancaster, until after the scare had subsided.

The first settlers of Liberty township were emigrants from Switzer-

land and Pennsylvania. It cannot now be ascertained who was the very first settler of the township.

Christisn Gundy and family came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, settling in the southern part of Liberty, on Walnut Creek. He erected a small log cabin, having a blanket for a door. His descendants still reside here. David Brumback came to Liberty about 1803, locating in the southeastern part of the township. Among the early Swiss settlers were Nicholas Bader, Joseph Alt and Jacob Showley, who settled in Liberty, prior to 1806. They transferred their household goods from Pittsburg in flat boats, down the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Hocking, at which place they put them into canoes and rowed them to the Falls of Hocking, near the present village of Logan, and from there conveyed them through a dense wilderness, to their future homes in Liberty.

Francis Bibler came from Virginia in 1805. He located in the southwestern part of the township. He erected a cabin, which stood near the residence of John Chapman, of Basil. For several weeks after first settling here, the family subsisted entirely on wild game, not having any bread in the house. The nearest flouring mill was at Chillicothe, to which place the settlers would go for their flour and meal. Rev. Henry Leonard, who was born in 1812, and still resides in the township, furnishes the following list of families, who resided in Liberty township prior to the war of 1811, viz.: the Eversoles, Cooks, Campbells, Zirkles, Hiesers, Alts, Heistands, Apt, Finkbone, Kemerer, Paff, Bolenbaughs, Rouch, Newell, Blauser, Browns, Shriners, Knepper, Moreheads, Olingers, Wrights, Tusing, Growilers, McCalla, Switzer, Amspach, Heyle, Farmers, Leonards, Sann, Rouch, Zirkles, Sagers, Robert Wilson, Nicholas Bader, Christian Gundy and several other families. Many of the descendants of these first settlers are still residing here. The first cabins of the pioneers have long since disappeared, and have been superseded by substantial brick and frame structures.

Prior to the construction of the Ohio Canal, prices for all kinds of produce were very low. At one time Mr. Bibler, of Liberty, went to Lancaster to sell some wheat. One of the merchants said to him, "I cannot use the wheat now for any purpose, but if you wish to bring it and empty it in the street, I will give you twelve and one-half cents a bushel for it." Another of the old settlers drove a lot of hogs to Zanesville, with the expectation of receiving $1.50 per hundred for them. Mr. Buckingham, one of the early merchants of the city, refused to give him that price for his porkers, which so displeased the old settler, that he refused to sell them at all, and left them in the streets of the town, to take care of themselves. In a few weeks they all returned to the old place.

Ginseng grew in large quantities in the woods, and the settlers depended upon the sale of this root to pay their taxes, as it brought a fair price.

Jacob Showley built the first grist mill in Liberty. It was in operation by horse power.

One of the first roads in the township was the Black Lick. The

Refugee road, in the northern part of the township, was another of the first roads laid out.

The Baptists were probably the religious pioneers of Liberty. The members held their meetings in private houses, until the erection of a church at Baltimore, in 1832. Rev. Martin Kauffman was one of the first ministers of this denomination to preach in the township. Rev. John Hite and Lewis Madden were early Baptist ministers.

The Mt. Zion Reformed church is situated about two miles northwest of Basil. The society was organized in 1844. Among the early influential, working members of the society were Samuel Wilkins, Peter Weaver and Enoch Beighler. From a membership of ten or twelve in 1844, the church has increased to about one hundred and forty-five, in 1882. The same pastors that have had ministerial charge of the Basil Church, have officiated for this society.

A Sunday school has existed in connection with this church, since about the time of its organization. The present superintendent is David W. Wilkins. Two of the early ministers of the Reformed Church, were the Rev. George Weise of Lancaster and Rev. Henry K. Zerbe.

Rev. Frederick Shower, a minister of the Evangelical or Albright Church, frequently preached in this township. In 1830 a small church was erected on Poplar Creek.

There are two villages in this township—Baltimore and Basil. Baltimore, the older and larger village, is situated in the southeast part of the township. It was laid out in 1824, by Mr. Henry Hildebrand. He first named it New Market, in honor of his native village, New Market, Virginia. Subsequently it was changed to Baltimore.

It has at this date (July, 1882) a population of about six hundred, and is gradually increasing. For several years after the completion of the Ohio Canal, Baltimore was a place of considerable importance. Large quantities of wheat, corn and other produce were purchased by the business men of the village, and shipped *via* the canal to eastern markets. Wing and Atwood built the first grain warehouse.

Amos Sweazy built another warehouse a short time afterwards. Wing, Ruffner & Coulson in 1835 built the first grist mill in the village.

These warehouses and mills were located on the banks of the canal, and for many years the owners transacted a very flourishing business, but when the railroads became general, the business of the place sought localities favored by the railroad and the town was at a stand still for several years. The building of the Ohio Central Railroad and its location through the village has given an impetus to business, and it is slowly but surely increasing. At this time the village contains one hotel, two dry goods stores, two groceries, one general merchandise store, two warehouses, two flour mills, one planing mill, one undertaking establishment, one drug store, one harness shop, etc.

At an early date in its history, the village sustained a flourishing newspaper, called the Baltimore *Times*. It originated about 1832 and existed for some three or four years. A. D. Rawlings was the publisher. Among the early physicians were Drs. S. S. Gohegan, William Quinn and Helmick. Miss Julietta Lampson and Lockwood McMul-

len were of the first school teachers in the village. A serious accident occurred in 1835, which resulted in the death of three individuals. Services were being held in the Baptist church, a brick structure, when the gable end of the church, next to which the pulpit was located, suddenly fell in, killing the three referred to and wounding several others. The minister officiating made a narrow escape from death.

In 1861 a fire occurred which destroyed the hotel and drug store, and three barns.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore was organized about 1829. Among the first members of this class were Lyman Terrell, Amos T. Swazy, William Taylor and wives, the Reeses and others. Revs. Zachariah Connell, Levi White and Samuel Hamilton were of the first Methodist ministers, who officiated for this society. A short time after the organization, a small brick building was built by the members, in which they held their meetings until about 1838, when the present frame church was constructed. The church is in a flourishing condition at this time and sustains a Sunday-school, which enjoys a good degree of prosperity. There is a cemetery in connection with this church which was laid out about the time the church was organized.

The Baltimore Baptist Church was organized about 1832, at which date a neat substantial brick church was built. John Abram, Jacob Bibler, Joseph Bibler, Joseph Stouder and their wives were among the early members. For several years prior to the organization of the Baltimore church, the members held their meetings at various houses in the township. These meetings were frequently addressed by Elders John Hite, Martin Kauffman, Louis Madden and others. Rev. Louis Madden was the first pastor of this church and remained such many years. There has been no regular pastor for some years, and the membership is small at this date, 1882. There was a society of Presbyterians in the village several years since. A brick edifice was erected, which was subsequently sold to the village for a school house. The church never attained to much prosperity.

There is a flourishing union school in the town. Professor J. J. Wagner with three assistants constituted the corps of teachers, employed during the last term. The school building, which is constructed of brick was built about 1857.

Baltimore Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 11th 1852. The charter members were: Casper Fiddler, A. L. Simmons, H. L. Nicely, William Potter, J. Bartholomew, William J. Smart, J. Schlosser, James Pugh, Job McNamee, Thomas M. Watson, Jacob Ketner, John H. Weakly, Frederick Graff, William Paul and Elijah Warner. Whole number of members in July 1882, ninety-two.

Liberty Encampment, No. 169, I. O. O. F., of Baltimore, was organized July 14th 1873. The charter members were: Jonas Messerly, J. J. Hausberger, A. L. Gearhart, Daniel Langle, V. H. Ginder, J. W. Whiteley, Samuel Rader, Daniel Olinger, W. P. Littlejohn, Josephus Norris, F. G. Littlejohn, W. H. Oliver, John Javoi, T. I. Arnold, Peter Roshon, J. W. Chapman, R. S. Broch, S. S. Weist, Frederick Born, William Cook. The lodge does not hold any regular meetings at this date.

Baltimore Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was instituted Oc-

tober 22, 1873. Harrison Applegate, William O. Myers, W. W. Luckey, J. H. Schærtzer, D. H. Sands, J. R. Brandt, William Cook, John Sanns, Samuel Fenstermacher, E. K. Grube, G. W. Watson, Thomas Smurr, James W. Buchanan, Daniel Albright, Lewis Shearer, were the charter members. There are now about sixty-five members at this date, July, 1882. The lodge erected a brick building in 1873, in which they hold their sessions.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge also erected a neat and commodious brick hall in 1879 at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars.

The Ohio Central Railroad passes through the village. A neat frame passenger depot was erected by the company for the accommodation of the many persons, who take the trains at this point. Large quantities of wheat and other cereals are purchased at this place and shipped to eastern markets by way of this railroad.

The Ohio Canal transacts but a small amount of business since the advent of the railroad. Not more than one or two boats a week pass through Baltimore during the season. At one time, during the palmiest days of the canal, several hundred boats, passing each way, would go through the town during the summer and fall. Immense quantities of produce were shipped by canal boats to northern and eastern points.

Basil is situated three-fourths of a mile west of Baltimore. It is a a neat and flourishing village of some three hundred inhabitants. It was laid out in 1825, by Jacob Goss. Jonathan Flattery surveyed the lots when the village was laid out. Henry D. Bolle was the first merchant in Basil. He kept his store in a log cabin. His first stock of goods was stored on a shelf twelve feet long and one foot wide. Subsequently he put up shelving and a rough counter. After selling goods for two years, he sold his stock to a Mr. Leonard, who, commencing with a capital of one hundred and fifty dollars, in a few years, built up quite an extensive trade.

Henry Yanna erected the first hotel. He carried on, also, a butcher shop and sold large quantities of meat to the contractors on the canal. He had for his sign, an ox painted on a board, which served the double purpose of a sign for his tavern and butcher shop. Peter Daring kept the second tavern in the village. At that date hotel business was profitable and these two hotels did a good business. The construction of the canal caused an influx of strangers, such as has never been equaled since.

There are in the village two drug stores, two dry goods stores, one general merchandise store, two carriage shops, two hotels, one butcher shop, one tin shop, one hardware store, one foundry, one flouring mill, four physicians, etc. A school-house was built in 1881. Professor Frank Schisler, with two assistants, have charge of the schools.

The village is on the line of both the Ohio Canal and the Ohio Central Railroad. The citizens have erected a neat brick passenger depot, the first depot, a frame structure erected by the railroad company, having burned a short time after its completion. The company refusing to build another depot, the citizens succeeded in securing means for the building of a more substantial structure than the first one.

The village has the benefit of two mails a day via the Ohio Central Railway. John W. Chapman is the postmaster.

With one or two exceptions, the first inhabitants of Basil are dead. Even all the original log and frame structures have disappeared. No traces of the first citizens remain. Many of the early inhabitants of Basil and Baltimore, and surrounding country, are laid away, awaiting the final summons, in the beautiful cemetery that lies between the two villages.

Basil Lodge, No. 111, Knights of Pythias, was instituted October 23, 1877. The charter members were Samuel R. McCleary, T. J. Arnold, G. H. Godden, R. R. Carter, Adam Roley, Emanuel Kinsch, Lyman Norris, John Shoub, B. F. Harner, Noah Snider, Frank Cook, Isaac Grube, Benjamin Emch, Julius Shetzley, William Greer, David Kumler, W. H. Poff, William D. Caslow, and B. F. Roley. The order erected a hall in 1879. Present membership, about sixty.

There is but one church in Basil—the Trinity Reformed. It was organized in 1844. The first male members of Trinity Church were Henry Leonard, Joseph Alt, Jacob Giesy, Peter Roshon, John Urben, John Doomy, Joseph Carminy, Peter Caley, Nicholas G. Messerley, John Leonard, George W. Tussing, Henry Switzer, and John Goss. The first pastor of Trinity Church was Rev. Henry K. Zerbe, who served the congregation from the time of its organization until July or August of the following year, when he died. The Rev. Jesse Schlosser was the second pastor, who continued in that relation until about 1853. He was succeeded by Rev. John Pence, who served the charge about one year and six months, when he resigned his pastorate. After his resignation the charge was without a regular pastor for eighteen months. During this time the congregations of Trinity and Mt. Zion Reformed churches were occasionally supplied with preaching by ministers of the Reformed and other branches of the church of Christ. The Rev. John Ruhl was the next pastor, and his pastorate continued about four years. The Rev. John Vogt, D.D., commenced his services as pastor about 1860, and served as such until January, 1863, when he was succeeded by Rev. Adam C. Kendig, who served the class about one year, when death severed the relation as pastor and people. The present pastor, Rev. G. H. Leonard, assumed the pastorate of Trinity Church January 15, 1865. He has continued to serve the congregation regularly since that date. At the beginning of the present pastorate the number of members in the Trinity congregation was about eighty-five, and the present membership is nearly three hundred. Trinity Church was completed in 1847. There is a properous Sunday-school in connection with this church, having George W. Kumler as superintendent.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Madison township was established in 1812. The first families in the township were the Shaeffers. Isaac Shaeffer, Abram Shaeffer, Martin Landis, Sr., and Abram Ream, came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1798, coming from Pittsburg in flat-boats, ascending the Hocking River in dug-outs, and landing at "*Hunter's Crossings*" a week or so after Hocking H. Hunter's father and family arrived. They came merely to spy out the country, and soon returned home, but came again, probably, in the fall of that same year. Isaac Shaeffer settled near the Defenbaugh mill, which he built in 1804. Andrew Shaeffer settled where Mr. Koehler lives now; Martin Landis where his son, Martin Landis, now lives. The arrival of these men, being the first of the township and county, it is needless to add that all was a wilderness. Their little round cabins were of the simplest, rudest make, and such only as one or two men could, of themselves, in a few days erect.

Isaac Shaeffer married Julia Ream, and Andrew Shaeffer, his brother, married Barbara Ream, her sister, both daughters of Abram Ream, the pioneer and builder of the old Ream mill. Martin Landis married Barbara Shellenberger, and had brought his family, consisting of wife, his child, David, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Shellenberger, with him. These men all entered large tracts of land and industriously improved the country, building mills, school-houses, shops, etc. A Mr. Pickle was the first blacksmith in the township. The shop was built on Mr. Landis's farm. Soon after this shop was built a Mr. James Whitecotton, from North Carolina, built a blacksmith shop near Clearport, just opposite where Mr. Van Wey now lives.

The first school-house in the township was built on Mr. Landis's farm, also near his present house. This building burned down, and another was built on the same ground. Mr. Cole, an old gentleman, was the first teacher in the township. Mr. Andrew Shaeffer, Valentine and William Wolf, built a school-house, soon after this, on the Shaeffer farm, in which a Mr. Phillips taught a long time. This house was used also for an election house. The Landis school-house was used by the Mennonites for a church, where a Rev. Mr. Welde, the first minister of the township, often preached. The first mills were built by Messrs. Landis, Friend, and Shaeffer, about the same time. The Friend mill was the uppermost one, and built in the edge of the township. The Landis mill was on his place; the wheel was a flutter. The most important, and propably the first, was the Shaeffer, afterwards known as the Defenbaugh mill. This was built in 1804, and in 1807 was sold to Adam Defenbaugh, who kept it until 1827. It was afterwards owned

by Augustus Boden, John Crooks, and Daniel Stoneburner, brother-in-laws: Dr. George Boestler, of Lancaster, and his brother, Daniel; Joseph Dum, of Amanda; Daniel Defenbaugh, Samnel Campbell, and Isaac Marshall. Mr. Marshall tore it down in 1873, and started the store now at that place. The Peter Hays mill was where the widow Boulsby now lives. It was sold about 1830 to James Goben and Jesse Bright. Samuel and Ephraim Loman had it a few years. Mr. Slife and Waldon had it afterwards. Just below this, at Written Rock, was the old Ring and Rice mill. That also did a good business. Augustus Boden had a distillery also at the Defenbaugh mill, and just above this point is the Terry mill, built by Frederick Welscheimer, who was killed in Amanda afterwards by being thrown from a horse, in front of Mouser's tavern. His widow ran it some years after his death, and it was then sold to Amos Rice, who had it in 1838. Young, John Lyon, and James Terry afterwards owned it. Sebastian Carpenter built a grist-mill on Muddy Prairie, and it was afterwards owned by Christian King, John Lysinger, Eliot Griffith, Isaac Wolf, and is now owned by the Guysie heirs.

The upper mill on Muddy Prairie was built by Isaac Shaeffer, the saw-mill as early as 1815, and the grist-mill as late as 1830. It was owned afterwards by Joab, his son, and now by S. V. Wolf and a Mr. Shaeffer. William Guy also had a mill on Clear Creek, near Mr. Landis, also a distillery, in an early day, but both went down in a few years. Ezra Wolf built one at the head of Kuntz's Run. John George Mack, who came from Pennsylvania in 1812, built a mill on Oil Run in 1836. He died in 1853. Samuel Watson also had a mill below the Terry mill. This was swept away by a freshet, and was never rebuilt.

The powder-mill was built by Sebastian Carpenter in a very early day on the race near Dr. Rutters, and where the road makes a turn towards Clearport. A Mr. Jacob Bixler also had a powder-mill where John Abbott's house is now.

Emanual Carpenter, the father of Sebastian, coming to Clearport as early as 1800, bought a large tract of land, part of which is now owned by John Abbott. His son, Sebastian, carried on the powder-mill for many years, and manufactured a good quality of rifle powder. He made his charcoal of sumach wood; his saltpeter was obtained in quantities under the rocks in the hills, but the sulphur from the east. A large mortar was filled with these ingredients and mixed by pestals run with water-power. The powder was grained by taking a quantity on a board and combed down with an ordinary brush. A little water would be sprinkled on the mass occasionally to prevent the friction from igniting it. It was dried in ovens under which hot air was made to pass.

Still-houses were numerous in this township. As the early settlers could not flatboat their produce to market down Clear Creek, they had to make their corn into "lake water" and drink it. For the manufacturing of this article almost every section or so of land had a still-house. The first one in this region was an old-fashioned copper still, brought out by Samuel Shaeffer (brother to Isaac and Andrew), who came in 1802, and settled where Jacob G. Shaeffer now lives. He would manufacture about eighteen gallons of whisky a week. Silas Philips had

one on property now owned by John Marshall, Sr., opposite Van Wey's; Frederick Welscheimer, one on the farm now owned by William Johnson; and Johnny Dindora, the famous one on the road from Hamburg to Hopewell. One was operated by James Watson, opposite 'Squire Abbott's house; one by William Guy, on George Reigle's place; one by Andrew Pearce, on John Landis's property, and another hard by.

There were also shops, carding machines, spinning-bowl factories, sickle factories, etc. A Mr. Akers, first a blacksmith, manufactured sickles afterwards. He had his shop at the Defenbaugh mill as early as the year 1824. His grindstone was turned by water-power. On Kuntz's Run, a stream that empties into Clear Creek at this mill, a little above the wolf den, where the water poured over a rock, a Mr. Graham had a spinning-bowl shop. The lathe was turned by water, and the stream was strong enough to whiz it constantly. He would, however, turn out but a wagon load at a time, then peddle. This hollow was, from this circumstance, called "Spinning-bowl Hollow." At its confluence with Clear Creek, Augustus Boden had a still-house. There was also a woolen factory in the neighborhood.

Among those who were first in Madison township after the Shaeffers arrived were Emanuel Carpenter and family, Valentine and William Wolf and families, the Martins, Hedges, Macks, Abbotts, Van Weys, Tooles, and many others. These early settlers would go to Orin Abbott for goods and groceries at the Defenbaugh mill, where he kept the first store in the township, and many of them would attend church in the old school-house, on Martin Landis's place, where the Mennonites held forth. A regular place for worship was not built until in the year 1826, when the St. John's (Lutheran) church was erected on the Sweyer farm, Rev. Steck being the first pastor, then John Wagenhall, who served fourteen years. Its membership at one time increased to two hundred. The building was torn down in the fall of 1877 and a new edifice was erected in Hocking township in that year. Rev. W. H. Brown was the first pastor here. The officers are George Kerns, Jacob Simon, elders; H. W. Kerns and John Oberdorfer, deacons; Ezra Valentine, Isaac Kerns, Frank Kerns, trustees; J. Doner, secretary and treasurer. Rev. J. Beck is pastor.

The second church was built by the Methodists in the year 1834, and called Hopewell. Many of the old settlers will remember the debating society and religious service carried on in the school house at this point long before the church was built. The second building, the one now standing, was erected in 1844. John DeLong, John Carpenter and others were the principal men. Revs. Bruce and Hand were the first preachers; Rev. Dickson is pastor now.

The third church was the German Reformed, built in 1842, called Mt. Carmel. Rev. Henry Dilliard was the first pastor.

The fourth church was Mt. Zion, built by the United Brethren, in the south-west portion of the township; Rev. Little was the first pastor. Moses Shaeffer built the church.

The fifth church was built by the Lutherans in the north-east por-

tion of the township, on lands donated by Frederick A. Martin, and was built in 1852.

Pine Grove church was built in 1858, by the United Brethren. It stands in Rich Hollow.

Clearport is a good business point in the edge of the hills and on Clear Creek within easy distance of one of the most fertile valleys in the State. It was established in 1853. Orin Abbott was in charge of the store and with Isaac Shaeffer and others succeeded in getting a mail. Mr. Abbott had the first store, and afterwards his sons, John and Lafayette Abbott, now Lafayette Abbott alone. The store is one well filled with a general assortment of goods, that would do credit to any place. Drs. Rutter and Huffner attend the sick. Dr. Porter was formerly a physician of this place.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant township was so called, because of the extent of the fertile land found within its borders. The surface of the township is generally even or slightly rolling, and the land is all tillable. Pleasant Run, the principal stream, rises in the western part of the township and flows east and south, passing into Berne township. Ewing's Run heads near the center of this township, and flows southwardly into Berne. These streams have small tributaries, which furnish considerable water power.

Notwithstanding the large amount of timber that has been consumed, and used for various purposes, this township is still well timbered with sugar, walnut, oak, hickory, elm and other varieties of hard wood.

At its first settlement, squads of Delaware and Wyandotte Indians frequently camped in various parts of Pleasant township, remaining for several weeks at a time. While they were camped here, they were principally engaged in hunting the wild game, which was found in great abundance. They lived peaceably with the settlers, and frequently visited the log cabins of the whites, for the purpose of exchanging venison and other game for corn meal, bread, etc. An incident occurred at an early date in the history of this township, which came near severing the friendship existing between the aboriginals and white settlers. David Ewing, in company with several other settlers, were engaged in a hunting expedition. They noticed in the bushes what they supposed to be a bear. Mr. Ewing fired at the object, which proved to be an Indian squaw. Being severely wounded by the shot, the squaw cried piteously, when the hunters discovered their mistake, and dreading the vengeance of the Indians, in case they were apprehended, they fled with all possible haste to their homes. The Indians were soon on the track of the hunters, and followed them to a Mr. Arnold's cabin, which they entered. Mrs. Arnold was seated with a young child in her arms. As soon as the Indians reached the cabin, one of their number raised his rifle to shoot Mrs. Arnold, but another of the band rushed forward and pushed the gun aside, just in time to save her life. She pleaded earnestly for her life, protesting that her husband had not been out hunting that day. In a short time Mr. Arnold with some of his neighbors came, who finally succeeded in satisfying the savages that Mr. Arnold was innocent, when they departed from his cabin.

Pleasant township was settled at an early date. As early as 1798, settlements were found in the township. It cannot be ascertained who was the first settler. William Green was one of the very first to settle

in the township. He died in 1799, a few weeks after his removal to Fairfield county, and was buried in a coffin made from the bark of a hickory tree, as no other kind could be procured. The first settlers of Pleasant township came from Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Several German families settled in the township at an early date.

Among the first settlers who came to Pleasant township prior to 1808 were James Quinn, William Neeley, John Good, George Hill, Jacob Hite, David and Joseph Barr, Thomas Armstrong, Adam Albright, Samuel Hammell, Jacob Berry, Ludwick Brown, Jacob Bibler, John and Luke Black, Alexander Frazer, Jacob Mussulman, William Farmer, David and Adam Geiger, Samuel Mills, Robert Torrence, Thomas Ross, Adam McCune, Peter Macklin, John and Jacob Miller, John McNaughten, William Martin, Samuel Durbin, William McDaniel, Jacob Lamb, John and Matthew Ewing, Christian Hoover, James Hendryx, Christian Cagy, Benjamin Cornell, Benjamin and John Feeman, Robert Clove, John Fink, A. Graham, Henry Linch, Robert Matear, Asa Murphy, William York, Thomas Watson, Gasper and Jacob Walters, Solomon Lee, William Beard, Samuel Kratzer, Philip Kemerer, Francis Twig, John Shepler, Robert Sturgeon, Peter Roof, Jesse Smith, John Shisler, Frederick Siple and John Hampson.

The Ewings were of the very first to settle in Pleasant township. David, Thomas and Matthew Ewing located lands near the stream now known as Ewing's Run, in 1800. They were a prominent family in the early history of this township. David Ewing was Captain and Thomas Ewing First Lieutenant of a company of riflemen in the War of 1812. Some of their descendants are still residing in the township.

Benjamin and John Feeman came in 1801, and settled in the Ewing neighborhood. James Duncan, Peter Lamb, George and Nicholas Radibaugh, John and George Smethers and John Burton, settled in Pleasant, about the same time as the Feemans, and all settled in the same neighborhood. Peter Sites came from Virginia in 1809, and settled on section 29. He lived long enough to enjoy the fruits of his arduous labors. He died at the advanced age of eighty-five years. George Arnold emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1801. He located land in the western part of the township, along Fetter's Run. He built the first grist mill in Pleasant township. This mill was a log building, situated on Fetter's Run. It was a great benefit to the settlers, for prior to the building of this mill, they had to go to Zanesville and Chillicothe for their meal and flour.

Abraham Bope came from Virginia in 1803. He settled in the north-eastern part of the township. His neighbors were Jacob Weaver, Henry Ketner, Casper Walters, John Feeman and others. The country was still almost a wilderness, and the settlers endured many privations. A short time after Mr. Bope settled in the township, he was returning one night from a neighbor's when he found himself pursued by wolves. He fired his rifle among them, but failed to frighten them away. After vainly endeavoring to scare them, he ascended a tree, and remained in its branches all night. When daylight appeared, the wolves fled and he was released from his unpleasant situation. He was a noted hunter and many wild animals of the forest succumbed to his trusty rifle.

Of later settlers was Jacob Moyer, who came from York county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. He first settled in Rush Creek township. He resided some years in Rush Creek when he removed to Pleasant township, where he has ever since resided. Balser Rutter emigrated from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. Daniel Keller came from Pennsylvania, in 1808, settling near the center of the township.

The first road in Pleasant township was the one leading from Wheeling to Maysville, known as Zane's Trace. It crossed the southern part of the township. About 1838 it was changed to a turnpike, and is now known as the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike. A few years subsequent to the completion of Zane's Trace, the old Newark and Lancaster road was laid out, which was subsequently changed to a turnpike.

The Ohio Central Railroad runs across the northeast corner of this township. The first grist mill in the township was erected by John Hampson, about 1808. It was situated near the present village of Pleasantville, and was operated by horse power. Its capacity was but a few bushels a day, but was considered a great institution by the early settlers of Pleasant township.

Another of the first grist mills, was erected by a Mr. Arnold. It was situated on Arnold's Run, near where the County Infirmary stands. It was a raccoon burr mill, having a capacity of ten or twelve bushels per day. It was operated by water power, and when the stream dried up, the settlers had to go to Chillicothe or Zanesville to have their grist ground. Thomas Ewing built the first distillery in the township, about 1808. The first saw mill was built by Mr. Arnold. He operated it in connection with his grist mill. Both the grist and the saw mills have long since disappeared.

The Eagle wagon manufactory is situated about four miles east of Lancaster, on the Zanesville and Maysville Pike, and was built in 1854 and '5, by George Nichols, who has ever since that time been the proprietor of the same. An immense number of wagons and vehicles have been manufactured at these works, both for the citizens of Fairfield and other counties. Since the introduction of imported wagons and buggies into the county, the business of the establishment has materially decreased. One of the first school houses erected in Pleasant township, was in the southwestern part of the township, on the farm now owned by Mr. Radibaugh. It was a small, unhewed, log structure. Among the first school teachers in this township, were Roswell Mills and Isaac Sinniff, who taught in a small log school house, situated in the eastern part of the township. A Mr. Newman was also another of the early teachers. Pierce Kennedy was one of the first teachers in the southern part of Pleasant. He taught in a school house which stood near the old Seceder, now United Presbyterian, church. The humble log buildings, in which were educated many of the fathers and mothers of old Fairfield, have been replaced by more substantial and commodious brick and frame structures.

The religious interests of Pleasant township have been well provided for. The Pleasant Run Baptist Church, was probably the first regu-

lar church organization in this township, having been organized as early as 1806, by Rev. Lewis Sites, Sr., who was also the first pastor of this society, continuing in that relation for several years. A short time after its organization, a log structure was erected in which the society held its meetings for many years. Some years since a neat frame edifice was built, in which the congregation now worship. This church was a prosperous one from its commencement. The first members, as appear from the records of 1809, still preserved, were William Hopwood, Abraham Hite, Magdalen Ruffner, Elizabeth Warner, Adam Geiger, Conrod Hite, Aaron Powell, Sister Powell, Martin Coffman, Ann Coffman, Magdalen Wise, Ann Miller, Elizabeth Histand, Frank Bibler, Mary Bibler, Andrew Hite, Ann, Samuel, John and Ann Hite, Christian Hover, Susan Musselman, Barbary Hite, Samuel and Elizabeth Comer, Sister Hannah, Sister Bibler, Christian and Mary Cagy, John Hite, Sister Cussman, Jacob Bibler, Jacob Bibler, Jr., Katy Bibler, David, John and Barbary Bibler, Lewis and Ann Sites, Christiana Woolf, Emanuel Ruffner, Ann Spitler, Jacob Spitler, Timothy and Phebe Collins, Barbary Beaver, Magdalen Taylor, Joseph Stider, John Moorhead, Christian Coffman, Mary Coffman, Smith Goodens, Aaron Ashbrook, Eli and Katy Ashbrook, Neeley Bibler, Magdalene Spitler, Magdalena Hite, George White, Jacob and Susan Spitler, Jacob Musselman, Peter Spitler, John Hite, Betsy Bibler, Mady Hopwood, Abraham Hite, John Bibler, Abraham Bibler, Sister Keller, Cissa Miller, Joseph Hite, James Davis, Thomas Warner, Susanna Spitler, Martin Histand, Sissy Studer, Jacob Studer, Sister Brumlang, Mary, Jacob and Barbary Bibler. The Pleasant Run Baptist Church was in 1809 one of the most prosperous, both numerically and financially, of any of the country Baptist Churches in Ohio. It is situated in the northeast part of Pleasant township, the society having continued its place of worship in the same locality of its first organization, down to the present time. Not one of the many members living in 1809 are alive at this date, 1882. Rev. D. G. Barker, who officiated as pastor of this church for several years past, died in January, 1882, and the society is without a pastor at this date, 1882. About one hundred members are in full connection at this time.

The Pleasant United Presbyterian Church was organized as early as 1807 or '8, by Rev. Abraham Craig, of Kentucky. The church is located in the southwest corner of Pleasant township. For several years after its organization, the meetings were held in a tent during the warm season, and it is now often referred to as the "tent church," from this fact. David Martin, Charles McClung, David Williams and Robert Brown and wives were of the the first members. Rev. Abraham Craig, who organized the church, was the first pastor and remained such for many years. His successors, as far as known, were Rev. Benjamin Waddle and Rev. E. Collinhead, who was pastor twenty-one years, Rev. Buchanan and Rev. R. Boyd, who is the present pastor. The society first organized as a Seceder church, but several years since, when the Seceder and other branches of the Presbyterian Church were merged into the United Presbyterian Church, the congregation accepted the union, and went over as a body to the United Presbyterians. Some twenty years ago a frame church

edifice was built, in which the present membership of about forty now worship.

The Pleasant Hill United Brethren church is located about four miles northeast of Lancaster. This church was organized about 1837, and a frame church building was erected in 1838 at a cost of one thousand dollars. This house was occupied as a place of worship until 1863, when the present church was erected at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The principle original members were Jacob Macklin, Sewald Macklin, Frederick Harmon, Sr. Henry Hockman, Sr., and several others who were emigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia. For many years prior to the organization of this church, meetings were held in the neighborhood, at the houses of the Macklins and others, which were productive of much good to the community. There are about sixty members at present in full communion with this church.

The first Sunday school was organized in 1848. The average attendance at this date, 1882, is sixty. John E. Miller is the present superintendent.

The German Reformed Church of Pleasant township was organized about 1847, as a German Reformed Church, and remained as such until 1853, when the membership of the church petitioned to be transferred to the Presbyterian Church, which was accordingly done. It remained a Presbyterian Church until 1878, when the members re-organized as a German Reformed Church. Among the members at the first organization were Michael Jones, David Rook, John Hasson, James H. Crane, Daniel Beery, Benjamin Shoemaker, Andrew Freizner and their wives. The first minister who organized the church as German Reformed was Rev. Jesse Slusser, who was also the first pastor of the church after its transfer to the Presbyterians. The pastors who succeeded Rev. Jesse Slusser as Presbyterians, were Revs. Elijah Koontz, Thomas J. Downey, C. C. Hall, W. Galbraith, Samuel D. Smith. The present membership is fifteen. Rev. I. R. Skinner is pastor at this date, 1882.

There are several families of the Omish Mennonite Church in Pleasant township, but as yet no edifice has been erected by them. They hold their meetings in the dwellings of the members of the order.

The distinguishing feature of this church are baptism by pouring. Any member has the right to preach or expound the scriptures. No member is permitted to take an oath, or offer any resistance when assailed. They provide for all the poor within the church, and do not permit any member to become a public charge, and no member will go to war, believing war to be contrary to the teachings of Christ. They also wear the Quaker costume, and are sober, frugal and industrious citizens. The Omish Mennonite Church originated in Pleasant township about 1834. Among the ministers, who have preached the doctrines of this church here, were Revs. David Zook, Jonathan Zook, Jacob Hartzler, Gingrich, David Hartzler, Joseph Yoder and Solomon Stutzman.

The Fairfield County Infirmary is situated in this township, about two miles north of the city of Lancaster. In 1828, the first building was erected of brick. Its dimensions were forty-five feet in length by forty-three feet in width. In 1870 an addition was made to the main

building, so that the dimensions of the infirmary building was increased to one hundred and eighty feet in length by forty-five feet in width. The cost of the improvements made in 1870 was twenty-eight thousand dollars. There are one hundred and seventy acres of land connected with the infirmary, all cleared with the exception of about fifteen acres. In connection with the main building for the inmates, there is a superintendent's dwelling, thirty-six by forty-five feet in size, also constructed of brick. There are one hundred and thirty-three inmates at the present date, February, 1882. Mr. Henry Sieber, the present superintendent, has officiated in that capacity for the past sixteen years.

Pleasantville is situated in the northeastern part of Pleasant township, on the line of the Ohio Central Railroad, and is a flourishing village of about five hundred inhabitants. Since the advent of the railroad it has rapidly increased in population, and is steadily growing. It was laid out in 1828 by John Boston, who built the first house, a dwelling, in the village. John Tennant opened the first store about 1832. He afterwards sold his stock of goods to Frederick Lamb. G. R. Hartman was also one of the early merchants. The first hotel was kept by John Spitler. A post-office was established about 1840.

Pleasantville has about doubled its population since the completion of the Ohio Central Railroad in 1880. Prior to that date, but little business was transacted in the village. At this time the village contains two churches, two dry goods stores, kept by William Steward and David C. Sutphen; four groceries, kept respectively by W. L. Buchanan, Joseph Hite, George Buchanan and T. H. Henry; one flour mill operated by David Pence and Company, one drug store by Mills and Son, one blacksmith shop, one wagon maker, one hotel, one harness shop, one planing mill, one carriage shop, one hardware store, two shoe shops, two barber shops, one marble factory, one undertaking establishment, two butcher shops, etc.

Fairfield Lodge, No. 163, I. O. O. F. of Pleasantville, was instituted October 7, 1850. The charter members were: Thomas O. Wilson, William Buchanan, William Cupp, Jacob Bope, Thomas Andrews; Benjamin Walters, John T. Irick, Solomon Weaver, Job McNamee, Adam Shaw, Thomas A. Bratton, Martin Kagay, N. C. Miller, Samuel Cupp, Jas. Brown and Thos. Kidwell. At this date, February, 1882, there are about one hundred members belonging to this lodge.

The Pleasantville academy was built in 1860. The academy has two large brick buildings, each about forty-five by seventy feet in dimensions. In one of these, the north building, are situated the chapel, recitation rooms, cabinet and society rooms. In the south building are rooms for students, reading-room and boarding hall. About the buildings is a beautiful campus, furnishing ample and pleasant recreation grounds for the students. The first board of trustees were David Huber, James Hampson, Jonas Hite, Noah McNaughton and John M. Ashbrook.

The present directors are Jesse Brooks, James McNaughton, W. B. Hoover, Noah A. Ashbrook, James Hampson. George Fleming was the first Professor. The present teachers are Superintendent Rev. E. H. Scott, assisted by Mrs. E. H. Scott and W. H. Dye. There are three courses of study in this institution, for each of which certificates of graduation are given, as follows: Classical course, which includes

all the Greek, Latin, and two other studies each term, throughout the course. Scientific course, which includes all the Latin and other branches, in connection with the natural sciences and mathematics, sufficient to make four studies each throughout the course; English course, which requires all the English branches.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Pleasantville was organized, as near as can be ascertained, about 1830, by Rev. Jacob Hooper. Mrs. Hanson, Mordecai Bull and wife, Mrs. Sain, Mrs. Friend, Joseph Friend and wife, Mrs. Irick, Mrs. Caran, James Stevenson, Jane Geiger, Sarah Turner were of the early members of the society. Rev. Jacob Hooper, who resided near Pleasantville, preached at this church several years, when he removed to the west and died a short time afterwards. About 1840 the edifice, in which the church now worship, was erected. The present membership of the church is about thirty.

There is a Sunday-school in connection with this church, having Charles Mills as superintendent, and Nelson Patterson, assistant superintendent. The same ministers that preached to the Rushville and Salem Churches, noticed in the history of Richland township, proclaimed the Gospel unto this society until the division of the circuit in 1874. Since 1874 the ministers have been Revs. J. H. Beery, B. F. Thomas, Pastal, Haigler, and Sayres, the present pastor.

The Pleasantville Methodist Protestant Church was organized about 1858, by Rev. J. H. Hamilton. The same year the present commodious church building was erected. The first members of this flourishing church were Samuel, Magdalena, Lemon, Jacob, Almedia, Mary, Catharine, Mary A., and Elizabeth Culp, Elizabeth Hall, Martha Garner, Elizabeth Garner, Mary Keller, Ellen Lamb, Martha Keller, Sophia Caldwell, and Emanuel Keller. Prior to this time Rev. E. S. Hoagland effected an organization as early as 1840 or '41, which society in a few years became extinct. But a small number of the first members of the present organization remain, having died or removed to the west. Benjamin F. Flowers, the oldest member in point of years now living, has been a member of some Christian church since 1815, when he, at that time a resident of Virginia, made a profession of religion. He was a soldier in the last war with Great Britain. Rev. J. H. Hamilton was the first pastor of this church. His successors in the pastoral relation were Revs. Peter Arnold, Brown, Jeremiah Biddeson, Amos Biddeson, William Tipton, W. L. Baldwin, E. S. Hoagland, Carey, William Hastings, George W. Hissey, Samuel Lancaster, I. M. Woodward, C. J. Sears, N. T. Brown, I. H. Freese, I. W. Southard, F. A. Brown, V. H. Brown, John Baker, J. M. Langley, F. W. Link, J. W. Thompson, D. G. Shirer, and T. H. Scott, the present incumbent. This church is in a prosperous condition, having at this time a membership of about eighty individuals. There is a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with this church. Professor W. H. Dye is superintendent.

Colfax is a small village of some twenty-five or thirty inhabitants, situated on the Zanesville and Maysville pike, about four miles west of West Rushville. It contains a store and seven or eight dwelling-houses. It also has a post-office and a daily mail, the mail route being from Rushville to Lancaster.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland township was so named because of the fertility of its land. In 1817 two sections were detached from the eastern part of this township and annexed to Perry county. As now constituted it has an area of six miles in length and four miles in width. The surface of the country is broken and hilly in the eastern, and level in the western portions of the township. The land is about all tillable and very productive, yielding large crops of wheat, corn, and other cereals. Rush Creek is the principal stream, and crosses the eastern part from north to south, emptying into Big Rush Creek near the village of Bremen. There are many fine springs, which afford abundant water for all necessary uses. Richland township, when first settled, was heavily timbered with beech, sugar, hickory, oak, and elm, and although much of this timber has been consumed in the clearing of the land for fuel and building purposes, considerable forests of beech, sugar, and oak remain, more especially in the eastern part of the township.

At its first settlement, and for many years afterwards, deer, wild turkeys, and other wild game, were very numerous, but at this time but little wild game of any kind remains.

For several years after the first settlement of Richland there was an Indian encampment near the present village of West Rushville. They had constructed at this place a rude log fort, around which they built their habitations. They were of a peaceable and friendly disposition, and rarely ever molested the early settlers. They would frequently visit the homes of the pioneers, bringing venison and bear meat, which they exchanged for corn-meal and hominy.

The first settlers of Richland township were Virginians, Marylanders, and Pennsylvanians, the Marylanders predominating. Edward Murphy was probably the first settler. He came from Maryland to this township in 1798, spending the winter of 1798–9 here. He returned to Maryland in the spring of 1799, and permanently removed to Richland in 1800, locating land on section seventeen. He raised a family of two sons and three daughters, only one now living, Theodore, who was born in this township in 1811, and who still resides on the farm where he was born. Mr. Murphy has never been out of the State nor enjoyed a ride in the cars. Judge William McClung was another of the first settlers, and a prominent citizen of this township. He came to Richland in 1803. He was of unblemished reputation. He was a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Legislature, serving two terms, and an Associate Judge under the old Constitution. During the War of 1812 he served as a soldier, being a member of General Sanderson's regiment, and was included in Hull's surrender at Detroit. He was many years an active and beloved member of the Presbyterian Church

of West Rushville. He died September 8, 1876, in his eighty-fourth year. His widow, Mrs. Jane McClung, died at West Rushville in December, 1811.

The Ruffners were early settlers. Emanuel Ruffner emigrated from Virginia in 1805, settling in the western part of this township. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His son-in-law, a Mr. Friend, residing in Richland, has in his possession a continental bank-note, calling for two hundred and fifty dollars, redeemable at the Virginia treasury, on or before December 30, 1792. This note, it is said, was a portion of the money he received for his military services. He died in 1848, aged ninety-one years.

The Winegardners have long been resident here. Herbert Winegardner came from Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1806. He purchased land near the village of Rushville. But one of the family, a son of Herbert, lives in the township. He is the largest landholder in the county.

In connection with Mr. Winegardner's history it would be proper to mention a noted robbery, which occurred some years since. Winegardner had a large sum of money secreted in his residence. This was known to a step-son of his, not residing in the neighborhood. The young man, in company with two other persons, gained access to the house, one night, and robbed Winegardner of some twenty thousand dollars. The step-son was arrested, tried, and convicted of the robbery, and is now serving his term in the Penitentiary. The other two robbers escaped. A portion of the money was recovered.

Phillip Sain, in company with several families of the Turners, Plummers, Ijams, and Koutz's, came from Maryland about 1802. They located Government lands in the eastern part of the township. A portion of the colony settled in Perry and Muskingum counties. Among other early settlers who came into Richland township prior to 1806 were George Miller, Joseph Custard, Samuel Carpenter, Frederick Bashore, Ephraim Anderson, Peter Black, John Bond, Samuel Ray, John and Peter Drum, Charles McClung, Edward Young, Robert, Isaac and Ebenezer Laremore, David Hardy, Adam Householder, Richard and Martin Polen, Thomas, John, James and William McCormick, William Holt, Christian King, Henry Beery, William McGinness, David Neeley, John Head, John Kerr, Daniel and Isaac Kemper, James Rowland, Thomas Davis, John Cook, William Wiseman, Jeremiah Conway, John Godfrey, and John Kiger.

The culture of tobacco was the principal occupation of the first settlers of Richland township, Joseph Ijams, of West Rushville, and William Coulson, of East Rushville, being the principal dealers and purchasers of tobacco at that time.

The first road opened in the township was the one known as Zane's Trace, leading from Wheeling to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. This was the first public highway opened in Ohio, and was completed in 1797. It passed through the present villages of East and West Rushville. About 1840 this road was made a turnpike, and is now known as the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike. There was an immense travel along this road for many years after its completion. Edward

Murphy kept a hotel near this road, a short distance from West Rushville. Among the many distinguished guests, who partook of the bounties of this hotel at various times, were General Andrew Jackson and Hon. Henry Clay, who stopped at his hotel while *en route* to Washington City. The old hotel, now a rather dilapidated structure, is still standing, and is occupied by a grandson of the original proprietor.

The Ohio Central Railroad, the only one passing through the township, was completed in 1880. It runs across the township from north to south, passing midway between the two villages of East and West Rushville.

The first grist-mill in this township was built about 1808 by Moses Plummer. It was constructed of unhewed logs, and stood near the bridge across Rush Creek, between the two Rushvilles. There was a saw-mill in connection with the grist-mill, erected a few years after the building of this mill, by Wilson and Hamill, which was the first saw-mill in Richland. All traces of these two mills have long since disappeared.

The first marriage in the township was that of Edward Murphy to his cousin, Sarah Murphy, in 1802. The first child born in Richland was Mary Turner.

The educational interests of Richland's youth early occupied the attention of the settlers. At first the schools were held in the log cabins of the pioneers. In a few years rude log school-houses were erected, which, in turn, were replaced by the more substantial frame and brick structures of the present time. Among the early school-teachers were John C. Whitridge, who taught school in a log building on section 28.

The religious sentiments of the people were early developed. The Methodists were early in the field. There was a Methodist camp meeting established in the Stevenson settlement as early as 1806 or '7, and is claimed to be the first camp meeting in Ohio. It was continued annually for several years. Revs. James B. Finley, Charles Waddle, James Quinn, Jacob Young and Asa Shinn, were attendants and participants in these meetings. The first church erected in this township was about 1810, by the Methodists. It was located on section 28, and was a small log building. Among the early members of this church were, Philip and Barbara Sain, William Harper and wife, William Johnson, John Sunderland and wife and Isaac Ijams. Revs. Charles Waddle, James A. Shinn and James B. Finley, were of the early ministers. The organization was merged into the East Rushville Methodist Episcopal church about 1830.

The Pleasant Hill Methodist Protestant Church was organized about 1831, by Rev. William B. Evans. The meetings were first held in the Baker school house, about the year 1842, when the present frame edifice was erected. Henry Eyeman, Jesse Stevenson, Mathias Himes, James Miller, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Sands and Rebecca Miller, were of the first principal members. The following have been the ministers having charge as pastors of this organization: William B. Evans, George Evans, John Clark, F. L. Flowers, Joel Dalby, D. Y. Osterman, J. Wilson, William Reeves, T. Fairchild, William Munhall, D.

Kinney, Thomas Potter, Israel Thrap, Samuel Catlin, William Marshall, William Avey, J. H. Hamilton, T. Arnold, A. Brown, Ezekiel Hoagland, Jeremiah Biddeson, A. Biddeson, William Tipton, William Baldwin, Samuel Cory, J. Case, William Hastings, J. M. Woodward, C. J. Sears, N. T. Brown, J. H. Freece, J. W. Southard, J. W. Thompson, D. G. Shires and T. H. Scott, the present incumbent. The present membership is about sixty. A Sunday school was organized about 1844, which has about forty scholars. Lewis Eyeman is superintendent.

The Christian Union Church was organized by Rev. A. S. Biddeson, September 15, 1867, with a membership of eighteen persons, as follows: John Cloud, W. J. Dick, N. Grubb, Nelson Cloud, John F. Berry, A. M. Van Tassell, M. E. Dick, Ellen Van Tassell, Mary Baker, Mary Van Tassell, Diana Cloud, Susan Hanson, Nancy Cloud, Ellen Hockingberry, Jane Grubb, Henry Woollard, Sr., Samuel and Sarah E. Berry. The first officers were: chief elder, A. M. Van Tassell; financial elder, John Cloud; recording elder, W. J. Dick. The church was erected in 1868, at a cost of about seventeen hundred dollars. The pastors of this church have been Rev. Philip G. Underwood, assisted by Rev. R. W. Graham; Joshua B. Clover, and Henry G. Duckworth. There are about one hundred and fifty members belonging to the organization at this time. There is a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with the church, organized about 1868.

There are two villages in Richland township—East Rushville and West Rushville. They are one mile apart, and on opposite sides of Rush Creek, the stream being midway between the towns. East Rushville was laid out by Joseph Turner, about 1808. It was first called Clinton, but was subsequently changed to East Rushville. It was on the line of Zane's Trace, and in early times the village enjoyed a large degree of prosperity, owing to the large numbers of travelers and emigrants passing along this route.

The first store was kept by Patrick Owens. McLaughlin was another of the early merchants. Mrs. Mary Bopses kept the first hotel and John Markwuth the second one. At an early date there were four hotels in the village, all receiving a good patronage.

Drs. Nathaniel Waite and Ide were of the first physicians. Caleb Copeland was the first blacksmith.

Large quantities of tobacco were purchased by the early merchants and shipped to Eastern markets.

East Rushville has at this time a population of about two hundred. The village contains two dry goods stores, one drug store, three groceries, one hotel, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, one undertaking establishment, two physicians, etc.

Rushville Lodge, No. 211, of Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted at East Rushville, in October, 1852. The charter members were William Coulson, Daniel Baker, David Wilson, John P. Hodge, N. P. Teele, Nathaniel B. Coulson, William Van Sant, James Cutshall. The present membership is forty-seven.

There is but one church organization and edifice in East Rushville, the Methodist Episcopal. It is a continuation of the first church organized by the Methodists in Richland township, about 1811, heretofore stated, and which was transferred to East Rushville about 1831.

A short time after the transfer a substantial frame church building was erected. The following persons have had ministerial charge of this church since its transfer: 1831, Samuel Hamilton, J. Hooper; 1832, J. Carper, J. Young; 1833, J. Carper, J. Armstrong and S. H. Holland; 1834, J. Armstrong; 1835, James T. Donahoe, E. D. Roe; 1836, James T. Donahoe, M. A. Milligan; 1837, C. W. Swain, W. T. Hand; 1838, James B. Gurley, F. H. Jennings; 1839, M. P. Kellogg, W. M. D. Ryan; 1840, M. P. Kellogg, A. S. Murphy; 1841, Jacob Young, B. A. Cassott; 1843, John Fitch; 1844–5, W. R. Davis; 1846–7, J. W. Stone; 1848, John Fitch; 1849, W. Webster, John Fitch; 1850, Levi Cunningham, G. G. West; 1851, Levi Cunningham, J. T. Langman; 1852, Levi Cunningham, W. S. Benner; 1853, Samuel Harvey, Samuel Tippett; 1854, Samuel Harvey, R. Doughty; 1855, R. Doughty, R. Pitzer; 1856–7, S. C. Ricker, T. G. Ross; 1858–9, A. Fleming, N. Speck; 1860–1, D. Mann, J. C. Gregg; 1862–3, W. C. Holida, H. Gortner; 1864–5, U. L. Jones, B. Ellis; 1866–7, R. B. Bennett, J. Y. Rusk; 1868, J. Barringer, R. B. Bennett; 1869, J. Barringer, G. L. Seits; 1870, G. L. Seits, J. T. Finch; 1871, J. H. Baker, J. H. Beery; 1872, F. F. Lewis, J. H. Beery; 1873, F. F. Lewis, R. H. Griffith; 1874, F. F. Lewis; 1865–7, F. S. Thurston; 1878–9, Samuel Rankins; 1880, W. H. Sayre; 1881, J. M. Adams. The ministers having pastoral charge of the East Rushville Church, also preached to all the congregations embraced in the Rushville circuit.

West Rushville was laid out by John Gams about 1815, and is a pleasant and ordinary village of about one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants. At an early period of its history, the town enjoyed a large measure of prosperity on account of the tobacco trade, and the travel, but of late years, a comparatively small amount of business has been transacted here, as compared with early times. William Kilgore was the first merchant in the town. Dr. Nathaniel Wait was the first physician. A postoffice was established about 1840, George Young being the first postmaster. The village at this date, 1881, has two dry goods stores, one hotel, one school house, and two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist.

Philo Lodge, No. 392, I. O. O. F., was organized, July 12, 1867. W. B. Strickly, Joseph McFee, H. L. Whitehead, J. M. Strickler, Charles McClung, James Henderson, Michael Keelm, C. C. B. Duncan, and Jacob Lamb were the charter members. The membership in 1881 was about sixty.

The Rush Creek Presbyterian Church of West Rushville was organized by Rev. John Wright, of Lancaster, in 1806. The first church was a log building situated about two and one half miles south of town, on the Thompson farm. A brick church was erected in West Rushville, and the society removed to that place in 1830. Among the early members were William Trimble, Judge William McClung and William Larimore. About 1852 the church was struck by lightning and destroyed. The present frame edifice was built about 1854. Rev. John Wright was the first pastor, and continued in that relation until 1832, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Anderson, who remained

pastor until 1853. The pastors since 1853 have been, 1854–7, Rev. J. Milligan; 1858–61, Rev. J. M. Drake: 1861–3, vacant; 1863–5, Rev. H. R. Pierce; 1866–70, Rev. C. C. B. Duncan; 1871–3, Rev. John L. Gourley; 1874–7, Rev. S. D. Smith; 1878–81, Rev. R. A. Watson, who is the present incumbent. There is at this date, December, 1881, one hundred and forty-one members in full connection with the church. A flourishing Sunday school has been sustained for many years. John Kennedy is the present superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Rushville, is an outgrowth of the camp-meetings held in the Stevenson settlement, and was organized about 1832. The ministers since and including 1854 have been, 1854, C. C. Lybrand, H. Gortner; 1855, C. C. Lybrand; 1856–7, W. C. Filler; 1858–9, R. Pitzer; 1860–1, T. H. Hall; 1862, W. Z. Ross; 1863, W. M. Mullenix; 1864, J. Stewart; 1865, T. R. Taylor; 1866–7, H. L. Whitehead; 1868–9, J. H. Acton; 1870, H. H. Ferris; 1871–3, T. H. Brodrick; 1874–6, W. T. Jones; 1877–8, Samuel Rankins; 1879–80, W. H. Sayre; 1881, J. M. Adams. A commodious frame church was erected about 1855, in which the society hold its meetings. There is a good Sabbath school connected with the church.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### RUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Rush Creek lies in the southeastern part, and is the most eastern portion of Fairfield county. It is bounded on the north by Richland township of Fairfield, and Reading township of Perry county; on the south by Marion township of Hocking county; on the east by Jackson township of Perry county; and on the west by Pleasant and Berne townships. It is six miles square, and contains thirty-six square miles or 23,040 acres of land. It became a township in 1804, and was surveyed by Elnathan Schofield, an early citizen of Lancaster, who also surveyed this part of the county. It was originally two miles longer than it now is, latitudinal, but in 1840 it was made two miles shorter north and south, than it now is, by the creation of what was known as Auburn township, whose existence was of short duration, for in 1851, Hocking county encroaching upon the borders of Fairfield, Auburn was divided equally between Rush Creek township of Fairfield and Marion township of Hocking, which made Rush Creek a complete township for the first time. It is probable that it was originally formed from Pleasant, Berne and Richland townships.

The surface for the first part is undulating, the most rugged portion being found in the northeastern part. The valleys along Rush Creek and Raccoon Creek are broad, considering the size of the streams, and all the land is quite fertile, and all arable but a small portion.

The valleys, environed by the hills, and the monotony of the hill land, broken by the valleys, presents a beautiful landscape. Dotted throughout by farm dwellings and barns, school houses and churches, the scene is truly home-like and comforting, and the traveler is constrained that the bard of civilization and culture has not neglected its influence here.

The principal streams are Big Rush Creek, Little Rush Creek and Raccoon Creek. Big Rush Creek comes in from the northeast, and flows southwest, joining Little Rush Creek a little east of the center of the township. Little Rush Creek flows from a short distance west of the central northern part, through the township, passing out two miles farther east than where it enters at the north; it almost equally divides the township into two parts. Raccoon Creek has two branches, one flowing from the northwest, flowing directly south to about one mile west and a little south of the central part of the township, where it is joined by the branch from the central west and Berne township, from whence they flow in a southeastern direction and empty into Rush Creek two miles south of the centre of the township.

From the northeast, three small streams flow south into Big Rush Creek. From the northwest flows a small stream in a direction south-

west, and is joined by another flowing directly south, near the western border of the township, and passes out into Berne township.

There is a small stream in the southeast corner, and one in the southwest corner of the township.

The people are of a mixture of blood, and came from Pennsylvania, Virginia, a few from Ireland and Scotland, and some from Maryland. The first settlements in this part of the county were in the northwest, and along Rush Creek, none of which were before 1798.

From the first settlement until 1804, when this township was made, there came forty-three voters, besides women and children.

The following is a list of the voters in 1804. (The election was held in Samuel Hammel's house, who lived on Rush Creek):

Voters—Edward Murphy, John Hiles, John Murphy, Abram Beery, James S. Callam, John Ashbaugh, Henry Sellers, James Wilson, Jacob Beery, Joseph Miller, Philip Comer, Edward Young, Samuel Nelson, James Shaw, John Patton, Maxwell Galaher, Peter McHie, Joseph Shafer, Theobald Myers, Benjamin Cox, Jesse Roles, Andrew Ashbaugh, Samuel Brown, James Larimer, Samuel Mills, Robert Larimer, William McGinnis, Isaiah Driller, John Koyman, Joseph Love, Andrew Hite, Robert Nelson, Jacob Fox, Frederick Ashbaugh, Lewis Sites, William Trimble, John Wills, David Martin, Jacob Kafman, Hugh Wills, Henry Steman, William Martin, Ebenezer Larrimer. The judges of the election were David Martin, Lewis Sites, and John Wills; clerks—William Trimble and Hugh Wills.

At this election Emanuel Carpenter, Henry Abrams, and Isaac Larrimer were voted for for county commissioners, each receiving forty votes cast in this township, and the opposing candidates only three votes each. At the last election, held in October, 1882, there was three hundred and twenty-two votes polled. A full vote would poll four hundred and twenty-eight.

It seems that John Ashbaugh was the first settler. He came from Redstone, Pennsylvania, down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Hock-hocking on a flat-boat, and came up the latter in a canoe to Rush Creek, and settled—having brought his family with him—on Raccoon Creek, about 1798 or 1799. To him was born the first child in what is now Rush Creek township—his son David, born January 1st, 1800. Edward Young came from Pennsylvania by the same means of travel, probably in 1801. He was married to Rachel Miller in 1802, and this was the first wedding in this vicinity.

Some early settlers came horse-back, bringing their families in this way. Some poled their flat-boats up the Hock-hocking. Among the first settlers one of the Larrimers was the first Justice of the Peace. In 1804 Charles McClung was elected to that office. William McClung was a prominent citizen, and was elected at one time to the State Legislature. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

The first schools were kept up by subscriptions and taught in kitchens. One was kept in George Beery's kitchen, and taught by Christopher Welty. Another soon after was taught by Joseph Osborn, in Jos-

eph Leib's kitchen. The first school houses were five-cornered log cabin buildings, one corner being used for a fire-place. For windows, a log would be left open and greased paper used for lights. The seats were small trees six or eight inches in diameter split in the middle, making two pieces; into these were driven pins the length to make the seats the right height. For writing desks they drove pins into the walls and puncheons upon them. The supply of wood for fuel was kept up by the scholars, cutting it during recess and noon.

The first school houses were probably built in the northwestern part of the township and along the Rush Creek. The first teachers who taught in these houses were George Bright, Thomas Paydon, Peter McMullen, Mr. Brison, and others. McMullen seems to have been the most noted. A teacher then was a man of muscular power, rather than one of mental culture. Some possessed both, but no one could lack the former. A course of education was, to learn to "read, write, and cipher to the single rule of three." If they ever reached "Tare and tret" in mathematics, they were considered adepts.

Of course the public school system was adopted as soon as possible when the county did the same. The school houses now are mostly of brick and eleven in number. In Bremen, two rooms are taught, thereby giving a grade to education, which was established in 1872.

The Presbyterians were the first to hold religious services in the settlements, in private houses and barns. They built the first church in 1807 in the north-western part of the township; it was a hewed log. They now have two houses of worship in the township, one in Bremen and one in section 25, known as Bethel church. The latter was built in 1828 and at that time the society was organized in that vicinity. Rev. John Wright of Lancaster was the first minister in the township, and Francis Cartlett, at Bethel.

The Methodist Episcopal class held meetings in houses and barns as early as 1802, and built Wesley chapel north of Bremen about 1806 or 1808. They now have a church in Bremen, built in 1854 and dedicated in June, with C. C. Lybrand as pastor. Zebulon Holiday, E. S. Gardner and E. W. Evans were the building committee. In 1854 there were about thirty members; now there are about fifty.

The German Baptist church is situated in section 28 and was first organized about 1805. They held meetings in dwellings until 1856, when they built a church on the east side of John Meracle's farm. The first members were Abram Beery, John Beery, Casper Hoffert, George Hendricks, George Bright and Jacob Hunsaker. The first minister was Isaac Beery, who preached four times a year. They now have preaching every other Sunday. In all these churches, they have one hundred and thirty-two members.

The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church, in section 34, was built in 1835. The church organization was effected about 1852 by Father Laughy. The first priest who lived here was Father Broomer. In 1875 the present incumbent, Father Myrose, took charge. Some of its first members were Blasius Schmeltzer, John Schmeltzer, Jordan Schmeltzer, Absalom Schmeltzer, Anthony Schmeltzer and others. There are now about eighty communicants. The church was built with

all the other buildings by Blasius Schmeltzer, who donated them and eighty acres of land to the church.

The Mt. Zwingle Reform church is in section 29. It was built in 1839 and stood until 1876, when it was supplanted by a neat frame house that is still standing. The first preacher was Rev. Wise. This class worshiped about sixty years ago in Berne township.

The Olive Branch U. B. church is in section 39 and was built in 1851. The class was first organized about 1859 with a preacher, Rev. Cease, assisted by Rev. Brock, in charge with twenty members. Now there are only about twelve or fourteen. There have been as many as eighty members.

The Mt. Zion, Brethren in Christ, church was built in 1858 in section 18. The class was organized about 1815, by some ministers from Pennsylvania, and Joseph and Abram Beery of Virginia. Previous to 1858 they worshiped in dwelling houses and barns. Although the house was built, they had no deed for the land upon which it stood until 1863, when Daniel Huddle made a deed for one-half acre for church and cemetery purposes. During the time they had no deed, the society became of two denominations, the other being the Evangelical Association and as they both worshiped here, he made the deed to them conjointly.

The Union United Brethren church was built in 1826 in section 10. At the time it was built there were only two members, Benjamin Fry and Amos Parker. The first minister was probably a man by the name of Leaman. There are now about twenty members, and the old church house is still used.

The Pleasant Hill Mennonite church was built in section 26 about 1835, across the road from where it now stands. It was without a deed for a lot until 1862, when they obtained a deed for one-half acre of land for church and cemetery purposes. The first organization was before 1817 and met in dwellings and barns until they built the present church.

Peter Steman was the first elder. Joseph Good, Henry Funk, Henry Breneman, Nicholas Steman and others were the first members. Henry Steman and John Good were the first ministers.

The Jerusalem Reformed German church was built in 1835 on the line between sections 13 and 14, under the supervision of Rev. T. H. Winters. The first class was organized in 1825, and met in Mrs. Mary Moyer's house and a school house until they built.

The first house was supplanted by the present one in 1868 by the members, with no pastor. The first minister was Rev. George Weise, succeeded by T. H. Winters, Henry Williams, Jesse Steine, D. H. Phillips and others. The present pastor is J. R. Skinner. The first class was of eleven members, viz: John and Catherine Ashbaugh, Mary Moyer, George and Anna Keller, Catherine Musser, Mary E. Ashbaugh and Jacob Moyer. Of this class only Jacob Moyer is now living.

In 1810 Samuel Hammel built the first water grist-mill on Rush Creek. Soon after that date, Joseph Leib built a saw and grist mill also on Rush Creek and nearer Bremen. It was lately owned by a

Mr. Shaw. Casper Hoffert built a grist mill in an early day on Raccoon Creek, west of Bremen, which has entirely disappeared. There is now a fine flour mill in Bremen owned by a Mr. Hall. There is a sawmill about two and a half miles south of Bremen on Rush Creek.

Bremen is the village of Rush Creek township, and has a population of about two hundred souls. It was platted by George Beery in 1834 upon the southeast corner of section 16, or the school lands, and is in the centre of the township.

Since that time it has had two or three additions; John Beery laid out ten acres in 1872 just south of the original plat. There is a post-office, two stores of general merchandise, one hardware store, one drug-store, one saloon, one flour mill, a blacksmith shop and two hotels.

There is in the south edge of the township a very small place called Geneva, where there is one store and a blacksmith shop.

Through the township, pass two rail roads. The Columbus and Muskingum Valley division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway enters it about two miles south from the northeast corner, passes through Bremen from where it has almost a direct western route through the western part of the township. This road was built in 1855 and extends to Cincinnati, Ohio. The Ohio Central comes in over the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley road to Bremen, from where it extends almost directly north up Little Rush Creek. It extends north to Toledo, Ohio, and was built in 1879.

## CHAPTER XL.

### VIOLET TOWNSHIP.

Violet township is in the northwestern part of Fairfield county; is bounded on the north by Licking county, on the east by Liberty township, on the south by Bloom township, and on the west by Franklin county. The township was set off and incorporated in 1808, and from the variety and abundance of its wild flowers it took the name of Violet. Its surface is slightly undulating, slopes southward, and is drained by Black Lick, Sycamore and Walnut Creeks. There are many swamps on the low lands, and the valley of Sycamore Creek frequently suffers from inundation.

From the beginning, a majority of the inhabitants have been German—that class of Germans who pride themselves on being good and reliable citizens. The first man to take up his residence here was an old Revolutionary soldier by the name of George Kirke, who entered the eighty acres on which the village of Pickerington now stands, on which he built himself a very ordinary log hut, which served as a stopping place—could hardly be called a dwelling—in which he sought shelter from wild beasts and storms, but in a few years a purchaser came in the person of Abraham Pickering, who bought the tenth section of land including Kirke's claim, and in 1815, laid off a few lots, giving them the name of Pickerington. The early settlers were Edward Ricketts, Henry Stemen, Westenburger Hustand, Dr. Talbert, H. Donaldson, A. Donaldson, Abraham Pickering and Mordacai Fishbaugh, all of whom settled in or before 1806. The township at that time was a dense forest of beech, hickory, sugar, white and blue ash, and red and white elm.

In selecting farms, it was customary for several to join together, get the range and section from corner trees, pick out a section and for one of them to hasten to the land office to secure it by making an entry and paying the one-fourth part (fifty cents per acre) down. There was then a busy time among them helping each other to build log cabins. Some brought their families with them, while others came alone, preferring to build the cabin first. Indians were few and friendly, and soon left for lands further west—while here, the children of whites and Indians played together, amusing themselves by wrestling and running foot races. Wild animals, such as the wolf, deer, bear and wild-cat, were numerous and gave the settlers some trouble. Fresh pork seemed to be a dish for which the bears had a special liking, and many were the times when bear meat paid the forfeit, and graced the table of the humble cabin. Wolves were the most annoying, frequently running a chicken into the very door of the house, in daylight, and at night forming a dismal chorus, so peculiar to themselves.

In 1815, a bounty of five dollars per scalp was offered; this made them an object of pursuit and soon thinned them out.

The northern twelve sections of this township belonged to the Refugee lands and was noted in early times, for its numerous flocks of wild turkeys and pigeons. Turkey was an ordinary dish for the farmer, and during the fall and winter months, many of them were dressed and sent to market. Shooting pigeons formed the farmer-boys' holiday pleasure and frequently his day's work, to keep them from destroying the crops. They lit in such numbers on trees as to break the branches.

Pickerington, the oldest town, now has about three hundred inhabitants.

When first laid out, lots were given to any one who would build on them. For a few years it seemed to do well, then came to a stand still with indications of finally dying out. The Hocking Valley Railroad, passing through the southern part of the township, seemed to invigorate it to some extent, but it was not long till it began to decline again, which decline coutinued until the Ohio Central Railroad passed through its limits, when it awakened to new life. It now contains many fine residences, two churches, a substantial, modern style school building, an elevator, a flouring mill, two dry goods stores, five groceries, one drug store, one hardware store, two hotels, a tin shop, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop and a lumber yard. During the first few years William McIntosh and Abraham Pickering, of this place, were extensively engaged in buying hogs for eastern markets. The rich fruits of the forest formed such an abundance of food, that rearing them was very little trouble, and many of the farmers gave it considerable attention. The price paid was $1.20 per hundred weight, and when a sufficient number had been secured, they were driven to market to Baltimore, Maryland; the trip taking about three months. They continued in this until the Ohio Canal was opened, when hogs were slaughtered and the pork shipped.

A lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted here the 22nd day of November, 1881. The charter members were Samuel Fishbaugh, D. I. Petty, E. D. Kramer, W. G. Mercer, G. I. Stewart, G. W. Waggy, John Ault, James Dickinson, Phillip Pickering, G. W. Eversole, John H. Shoemaker, James F. Sain, J. M. Sharpe, John L. Vanarsdalen and D. C. Ebright. The membership at this time is forty-four. Probably the first dry goods store was kept by James Mullen, on the south-west corner of the public square. James O'Kane owned the next one and after a few years sold out to Drumm & Lee, who several years after were succeeded by the McArther Brothers. Up to this time there were no groceries, as the dry good stores kept a general assortment of family supplies. The first hotel was kept by Colonel John Ricketts. Stephen Whitesel built the first blacksmith shop and was followed by James Cannon.

The town now enjoys a good trade with the surrounding farmers, and will, no doubt, in time grow into a well developed thriving, inland town.

Waterloo is a small village on the Ohio Canal and Hocking Valley Railroad, with fewer than one hundred inhabitants. It was laid out in

1828 by Squire John Donaldson, on land that he had entered. Wm. Stevenson owned the first dry goods store, which he kept in one room of the old warehouse on the Ohio Canal. A small hotel was kept by Nathan Bray. The village at this date (1882) contained only one store, a saloon, and a shoemaking shop. Its first inhabitants were Levi Moore, David Painter, Thomas Morton, and George Hoshor.

Lockville, a small hamlet, is on the Ohio Canal, partly in this and partly in Bloom township. There are several locks in the canal at this place from which the village derived its name. Francis Cunningham laid out the town and built the first store in which he kept a saloon of some notoriety—it being the resort of passengers while the boats were passing the locks. John Tenant and Brother succeeded Cunningham, and in a few years were followed by the Mithoff Brothers. In 1845—50 the Mithoff Brothers erected the largest distillery in the county. Three hundred bushels of corn was consumed each day, making a daily yield of 1,200 gallons of whiskey. They remained in business about fourteen years. Since their leaving the growth of the village is slow, but can hardly expect, at this date to increase.

The first church in this township, a Methodist Episcopal, was built at Pickerington, in 1833. Meetings were held at private residences for several years, and then in a school house till a church was built. It was organized by Alexander Cummings and Sedosia Bacon, in 1811; the original members being Abram Ebright, Isaac Ranier, Philip Ford, John Taylor, Sr., John Alguire and their wives. The present membership is about one hundred and fifty. The first Sabbath school was organized in 1833, consisting of seventy-five members, with N. P. Bethel, as superintendent. Since the beginning, seventy-one years ago, one hundred and twenty-nine regular ministers were stationed here, not including Presiding Elders. The church (brick) cost $1100, and was built by James Searls. The trustees at the time of building, were Abram Ebright, chairman; Isaac Ranier, secretary; Philip Ford, John Milnor, John Taylor, Sr., William Thompson, Thomas McArthur, James Pickering and Andrew Dougherty, Sr.

The next church in the township, was "Job's Church," built by the Lutherans and German Reformed, in 1833, to be used in common between themselves, holding services alternately, every week. In 1849 the old building was torn down and a new one put in its place.

Next came the United Brethren of the eastern part of the township, who erected a church on section 13. The original members were Simon Meppor, Jacob Garhart, John Ritter and Samuel McDonald with their families.

After several years, a trouble arose in the church and a majority of the old members left it and joined the Evangelical Church, erecting a building on the opposite side of the road from their old church.

Following the above United Brethren Church, was the United Brethren Church of Pickerington. This church has a large membership, and this year will erect a modern style building, on the site of the old one.

The next is a United Brethren church, built on section 24, by Pete

Houser, Jacob Houser, Jacob Good and their families. It is now prosperous and has a good membership.

Andrew Middleton and others were successful in their efforts to establish a United Brethren Church in the northwestern part of the township, and on section 20, where now stands an excellent little church.

The first mill in Violet township, was owned by Mr. Badger. It was run by horse power and the grain when ground had to be bolted by hand. The next was a water grist mill, on Walnut Creek, built by George Hoshor. Michael Loucke then built a saw and grist mill on the same creek. Mr. Lee built a saw mill, and Billingsly Allen, a grist mill in the northern part of the township; the latter is still in operation. In 1881 the Strickler Brothers built a large flouring mill in Pickerington, which is still in operation.

The first school in the township was taught at Pickerington by Isaac Reneir, a man of extra ability for that day. Clemuel Ricketts taught the next in section 22. The next was taught near Waterloo by Joseph Glinton. Since then, schools have gradually sprung into existence until each district has a good school building, well supplied with the necessary furniture.

The township is prosperous and healthful, showing well what a vigorous appliance of mind and muscle, well directed, can do in fourscore years of time.

## CHAPTER XLI.

### WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

Walnut township was organized in 1807. It is in the northeastern part of the county, bounded by Licking county on the north, Richland township and Perry county on the east, Pleasant township on the south and Liberty township on the west. It was probably so named became of the abundance of walnut timber that grew in its forests, when first settled. It is still well timbered with sugar, beech, walnut, hickory and mulberry.

The general surface of the township is level or slightly undulating. It is generally conceded to be the most fertile of the townships which compose the rich county of Fairfield. The soil annually produces large crops of wheat, barley, corn, oats, potatoes, etc. When first cleared, tobacco raising was extensively engaged in by the farmers, but of late years but very little has been produced. The northern part of the township being contiguous to the large body of water, known as the Licking Reservoir, it is also considered the best fruit growing section of the county.

The principal streams are Big and Little Walnut Creeks. Little Walnut Creek rises in the eastern part of this township and, running east and south, empties into the Big Walnut. The Big Walnut crosses the south-west corner of the township. These streams have several small tributaries not named, which in connection with the canal and reservoir causes it also to be the best watered township of Fairfield. The celebrated Refugee tract of land crosses the entire northern part of Walnut, the tract in this township being about six miles in length and two miles in width.

The Ohio Canal, commenced in 1825, and completed in 1833, enters this township near the center of the boundary line which separates it from Licking county, and running in a southeasterly direction about a mile and thence in a southwesterly course to Middleport, runs parallel with the Ohio Central Railroad until near the center of the township, from whence it runs southwest into Liberty township.

The Licking Reservoir, a very large body of water, which was created as a feeder to the Ohio Canal about 1833, is situated in Licking, Fairfield and Perry counties. That portion of the reservoir situated in Fairfield county, is entirely within the limits of Walnut township. The reservoir is a favorite resort for pleasure and fishing parties from Columbus, Lancaster, Newark, Zanesville, and many other cities and towns in Ohio. During the spring, summer and fall of each year, barely a day passes without parties visiting there, who are engaged in fishing, boating or duck hunting. Abundant hotel accommodations are to be had at various places along the reservoir.

Walnut township, because of its low, wet and swampy land when in a primative state, was settled much slower than any other of the townships of Fairfield county. William Murphy, who came from Virginia in 1800, was about the first white settler. He located lands in the northern portion of the township, near the site of Millersport. Murphy was a celebrated hunter. He killed one panther, sixty-three wolves, and large numbers of deer, wild turkeys, coons, foxes and smaller game. He also traded with the Indians, exchanging flour, meal and various articles for skins of wild animals. He packed his skins and furs to Virginia, where he sold them, realizing sufficient money in a few years to become quite wealthy. His descendants still reside near Millersport.

Thomas and Isaac Cherry were also early settlers, coming to the township in 1810. Their neighbors at that date were William Murphy, William Pugh, Henry Eversole, William Bowman, Andrew Crager, William Hane and Samuel Crawford. Thomas Cherry was also noted as a successful hunter, and as wild game was still numerous at the time of his settlement in Walnut township, he was much of his time engaged in hunting and trapping. As late a period as 1810 the people subsisted largely on the flesh of the deer and wild turkey, which with their corn bread and sassafras and spice wood tea, made very palatable living. Prior to 1806, but a few emigrants had come to Walnut. Of this number were the Murphys, the Crawfords, the Hendrixes, Watsons and Lyles. Between the years 1806 and 1814 the following persons had settled in various parts of the township, nearly all of whom emigrated from Virginia and Maryland, viz.: James Holmes, Andrew Krager, William Harvey, Samuel Wiseman, Abraham Harshbarger, William Milligan, Thomas Cherry, Isaac Cherry, Eli Whittaker, Edward Berry, William Irwin, David Runk, John Miller, Thomas Ross, David Dillinger, George Heis, Nicholas Ketner, Samuel Mills, Jonas Reinhart, Daniel Hall, John Shipler, Adam Geiger, Samuel Trovinger, Solomon Barks, Edward Peal, John Decker, Jesse Pugh, Adam McNamee, and several others.

There is no record of any election held prior to 1820. At the election held on the 3d day of April, 1820, at the house of David Lyle, the following officials were chosen: trustees, Jesse Pugh, David Lyle and Jacob Culp; supervisors, Edward Berry, Samuel Crawford, Abraham Baughman and Nathan Harris; clerk, David Lyle; lister, John Miller; constables, John Miller and Isaac Cherry; treasurer, John Goldthwait; fence viewers, Andrew Jervis, William Carey; overseers of the poor, by appointment, Thomas Watson and Thomas Cherry.

The first grist mill in Walnut township was erected by George H. Houser. It was situated on Big Walnut Creek. This mill was built probably before the war of 1812 commenced. The second grist mill was built by John Good, a short time after. Solomon Barks built the third grist mill, probably a short time after the close of the war. It was situated on Little Walnut Creek All of these mills have long since disappeared, and have been superseded by more substantial structures.

At an early day, two still-houses were erected on section 15, one by William Irvin and the other by Thomas Ross. Eli Holmes also built

one on section 4, about the same time. These distilleries manufactured large quantities of whisky, which was transported by the settlers across the Allegheny Mountains and exchanged for goods. The business of distilling whisky was at that time considered respectable and even members of evangelical Christian churches often engaged in it. It has since fallen into disrepute, and the last distillery disappeared some fifty year ago.

The first road in Walnut township was laid out about 1810. Prior to that time for several years it had been a "blazed road" or trace, through the almost unbroken wilderness.

This road led from Franklinton to Zanesville. At an early date, a road leading from Newark to Lancaster was located, which was a great thoroughfare for travelers. That portion of the road between New Salem and Lancaster, was converted into a free turnpike in 1870. James Holmes probably erected the first, and William Murphy the second log cabin in the township. They were of unhewed logs, having the old-fashioned fire place, and the chimney being on the outside of the building. It is said that William Hauer built the first hewed log house in 1807, and Eli Holmes, the first brick in 1812.

Thomas Warner also built one of the first log cabins in the township. Between the years 1800 and 1807, several unhewed log houses were erected, by the Wisemans, Crawfords, Berrys and others.

John Goldthwait started the first nursery in Walnut township about the year 1812. It was situated about two miles west of New Salem. Goldthwait was a Yankee, and politically a radical Federalist. The following anecdote is related of him. Soon after his orchard commenced bearing fruit, two lawyers from Lancaster, who were strong Democrats, came out to his nursery to sample his fruits. He showed them his Golden Pippins, Rhode Island Greenings, Russets and his Federal apples. The lawyers said to him: "You have shown us your Federal apples now show us your Democratic ones." He said: "Come down this way." He then pointed out a scrubby tree, which had a few inferior apples on. "That," said he, "is the Democratic apple."

The Ohio Central Railroad, the only one in Walnut, crosses the township from north to south. It was completed in 1880.

For several years after the first settlement of Walnut township, there were no organization of school districts in the township. The pioneers built log cabin school houses, to accomodate neighborhoods. The teachers were hired by articles of agreement which were drawn up by the teacher, in which the terms were stated. This paper was circulated throughout the neighborhood, and the heads of families put down their names for so many scholars, at a certain rate per scholar. James Allen and Jesse Smith were among the first school teachers of Walnut township. They taught in different neighborhoods for many years. John Griffith and John Granthum were also early teachers. One of the first school houses erected in the township was situated near the site of Millersport, in the Murphy and Holmes settlement. It was built about 1815.

The religious interests of the early settlers were not neglected. Soon

after the advent of the first pioneers, Rev. James Quinn, a noted and zealous minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made his appearance in Walnut, as well as several other of the townships of Fairfield county. He frequently held meetings at the cabin of William Murphy. At a very early date in the history of this township, the Methodists erected a small log church on the farm of Job McNamee. Among the early members of this church were the Murphys, and others. Revs. Charles Waddle, Abner Goff and James Gilruth were also early Methodist ministers, who proclaimed the glad tidings of salvation to the pioneers here.

The Baptists also entered the field of missionary work here at an early date. Elders John Hite and Eli Ashbrook were the first of the township. It is probable that the first church structure in Walnut township was built by the Baptists, under the auspices of Elder George Debolt about 1814. It was a rude log building, situated near the first Methodist church referred to. Of the early members of the Baptist Church were Thomas and Isaac Cherry, the Hites, Debolts, Ashbrooks and others. These rude log structures have long since disappeared and not a trace remains to mark the spot where they once stood.

About 1827, and soon after the formation of the Methodist Protestant Church, ministers of the denomination came into the township and preached at various places. They were instrumental in causing many of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church to withdraw their membership from that church and join the Protestants. Ministers of other evangelical denominations occasionally held meetings, but were not successful in organizing churches of their creed.

There are three villages in Walnut township, viz.: New Salem, Millersport, and Hadley Junction; also, about one-third of the village of Pleasantville is in the township.

New Salem was laid out by Abram Hashbarger about 1832. It is located in the southeast part of the township, and is a pleasant village of about three hundred inhabitants. The first house in the village was built by John Pride, and was occupied by Abram T. Sweazy for a store. This structure was on the corner where Linville's store now stands.

John Pennell built the second house, and Benoni Hoagland, the third one. The first hotel was built on the Ortman corner, and John Spitler was the proprietor. This hotel enjoyed a very good patronage during the good old days of the stage coach, and hotel keeping in New Salem was a more profitable business in those early days than now.

The first physicians in the village were Drs. Brock and Loomis. David Smith was the first blacksmith and Richard Dean the first wagon maker. The first post office was established about 1839, and David Sweazy was the first postmaster. This mail route was from Lancaster to Jacktown, in Licking county, and the mail was conveyed by the stage coach. The first school taught in the village was by Christopher Trovinger. He held his school in a small tailor shop, which stood on the site of the present hotel building. John Fix, now residing in New Salem, attended this school.

The Methodist Episcopal church of New Salem was erected in the year 1838. It is a substantial frame edifice, and cost about thirty-five hundred dollars. Prior to 1838, and about the year 1820, the society now known as the New Salem Church was organized, and meetings were held in the houses of Thomas Watson and others of the early members. About 1822 a log church was built, in which the society worshiped until the completion of the present frame edifice. John Wiseman, James Miller, James Allen, Thomas Watson, Tillman Lewis, George Stinchcomb, Samuel Wiseman, Elizabeth Hill, and Jacob Hooper and wife, were of the early members. Rev. James Quinn, Abner Gough, Charles Thorn and Charles Waddle, noted pioneer Methodist ministers, were among the first who preached to this class. About 1840, during the pasturate of Rev. Martin Kellogg a remarkable revival of religion occurred and about one hundred were added to the membership of this church. In the winter of 1850 another great revival was had, and near one hundred conversions reported. Rev. Levi Cunningham was pastor during this revival. The present membership is 120 and Rev. F. S. Thurston is pastor at the present time. A Sunday-school in connection with the church was organized about 1830. Samuel Wiseman is present superintendent of the school, which is in a very flourishing condition. There is a cemetery also in connection with the church laid out about 1822, which is the last resting place of hundreds of the early and later residents of Walnut and Thorn townships. A Mrs. Smith was the first buried in this cemetery; date of interment not known. The cemetery is very neatly kept, and the grounds beautifully decorated with evergreen, shrubs and flowers.

The Reformed Church of New Salem, known as Grace Reformed Church, was organized by Rev. C. W. Hoyman, on the 18th day of October, 1863, at the Woollard school house, two miles south of New Salem. The society worshiped in this school house until the 3d day of January, 1867, when the present frame edifice in New Salem was dedicated. The first members of this organization were John and Catharine Long, Rebecca Peters, E. Baker, Jesse Cromer, O. P. Avey and wife. John Long was the first elder, and O. P, Avey, the first deacon. Rev. C. W. Hoyman, the first pastor, continued in that relation until 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. C. Yast, the present incumbent. A Sunday-school was organized in 1866. John C. Allen is superintendent at this time. The present membership of the church is about forty-five.

The Methodist Protestant Church of New Salem was instituted in 1832, by Rev. William B. Evans. About the time of its organization, a log church building was erected on the site of the present church. The society held their meetings in this church until 1850, when the present church edifice was built at a cost of about sixteen hundred dollars. Among the first members of this society were James Miller and wife, William Hill and wife, William Shaw and wife, Jonathan Hill and wife. Revs. Sanford, Clark and Flowers were of the first pastors. About 1833, a great revival was had, which added materially to the membership of the church. There are about fifty members at present who belong to this charge. A cemetery in connection with the church was laid out about 1834. Mrs. Shoup was the first person interred in the cemetery.

The village of New Salem at the present time contains one dry goods store, one drug store, one grocery, one harness shop, one carriage manufactury, one millinery shop, one shoe shop, one blacksmith shop, two butcher shops, two physicians, one undertaking establishment, one Masonic hall, and one brick school house, the school being under the superintendence of Prof. William Henry.

Salem Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was instituted in 1842. The charter members were M. D. Brock, S. Baker, W. C. Galleher, Caleb Coplen, Joseph Linville, J. Baker and J. H. Baker. The present membership is about one hundred.

Millersport is situated in the northern part of the township on the Ohio canal, and near the Licking Reservoir. It is also on the line of the Ohio Central Railroad. It has a population of about two hundred souls, and for several years after the completion of the canal was a place of considerable business.

The town was laid out by Mathias Miller about 1825. Soon after the completion of the canal three grain warehouses were erected by the Millers and others, and large amounts of wheat, corn, oats, pork and other commodities were purchased by the owners of the warehouses and shipped to eastern markets. These old warehouses are still standing, but in a somewhat dilapidated condition. Old residents of the neighborhood remember the advent of the Red Rover, the first boat that passed through Millersport after the completion of the "big ditch." The banks of the canal were lined with hundreds of people from the surrounding neighborhoods, and much joy and satisfaction were manifested at the success of the enterprise. A Mr. McGrew was proprietor of the first hotel in Millersport. A widow lady named Henderson also kept a hotel several years while the canal was being constructed. Drs. Strayer and Holmes were the first physicians who located in the village. While the canal was being constructed, an epidemic of a malarial type broke out among the laborers and large numbers were prostrated and many died. The physicians of Millersport and contiguous towns were kept busy in caring for the numerous patients under their care. Edward Metcalf was the first blacksmith. About 1825 another village named Monticello was started and for some ten or twelve years much business was transacted within its limits. It was situated about one-half mile south-west of Millersport, near the canal. Now hardly a vestige of it remains to mark its former location. The site of the once flourishing village is occupied by fields of grain. The town at this time has two dry goods stores, three groceries, one restaurant, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one saw mill, one hotel, one tile manufactory, situated near the village, the three grain warehouses heretofore referred to, one brick school house, and one church. The Millersport Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, and the present frame church edifice erected in 1839. Among the first members were George Bishop, James Nelson and Mrs. Wilson. The church was organized by Rev. Martin Kellogg. Among the early pastors of this society were Revs. Gilruth, James Hooper, Daniel Carper and Richard Pitcher. The present membership of this church is about fifty persons in full connection.

One and three-fourth miles north of Millersport is Lakeside, a famous resort for fishing and pleasure parties. It is situated on the reservoir and having but two hotels, the principal buildings in the place, has not a sufficient population to be considered a village.

Hadley Junction was laid out in 1881 by George W. Bush. It is at the junction of the Toledo and Columbus Division of the Ohio Central Railroad. It was first called Bush City in honor of the proprietor, but subsequently changed to Hadley Junction by the officials of the railroad. Frank Stokes erected the first dwelling house. J. C. Mechlin and Co. were the first merchants, and L. H. Taylor kept the first hotel. These gentlemen still continue in their respective business. James Buchanan was the first shoemaker. The first postoffice was established in 1881 and J. C. Mechlin appointed postmaster, still holding the office. There are but fourteen dwelling houses in the village at this date (June 1881), but several more will soon be built. The village still contains less than one hundred inhabitants, but bids fair to exceed that number in a few years. A neat brick school house has been erected for the accommodation of the scholars of the village.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

ABBOTT, LAFAYETTE, merchant at Clearport; is a son of Orin Abbott, who was born in Vermont in 1800, and in 1818 came with his father, Erastus Abbott to this county. Orin Abbott attended store for a season at the Rock Mill for Loveland & Smith, and during the time, he traded a bolt of muslin for a load of wheat. He also ran a distillery on the Newkirk farm, where he manufactured peach brandy; also ran a distillery at the old Peter Hay farm, below the Defanbaugh mill; also where he married Rosannah Hay. He was a Justice of the Peace fifteen years. He kept the first store in Madison township, by Hay's mill, and afterward removed to Clearport, where he carried on business many years, and where he died January 21, 1862, at the age of sixty-three years; his wife died September 7, 1852. They had two sons and three daughters. John carried on the store for a time with his father, and for a while alone; but when the property was divided, he took the farm, and Lafayette, the store. John was born October 1, 1828, and Lafayette, September 24, 1830. During the late war, he enlisted in the Seventy-third Ohio, and was on the Sherman raid to the sea; was wounded in the arm while putting a cap on his gun, July 20, 1864, at the close of the engagement at Peach Tree Creek, Hood's first fight. The arm was bent so that the ball, a minie, struck below the elbow three inches, and came out about the same distance above that joint. The arm was amputated on the field, and afterward gangrene setting in, necessitated a second amputation, more painful than the first. He was mustered out at Camp Dennison, in November of 1865, the second amputation being on the 22d of June of that year. He was married to Miss Lysinger, daughter of John Lysinger, an old and favorably known settler of the township. Mr. Abbott was assistant revenue assessor for several years, and has now one of the best stores in the country, a large stock of goods and a large trade.

ACHEY, JONATHAN, carpenter and joiner, Liberty township. He was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1822. He is the only son of George and Elizabeth (Spangler) Achey. He received a common school education, and removed with his parents to Ohio in 1838, remaining in Franklin county one year, then settling in Etna township, Licking county, where he spent the remainder of his days. He reared a family of seven children, five now living. He was a tinner by trade. His death occurred about 1870. Jonathan completed his education at the age of seventeen, and commenced an apprenticeship at the cabinet trade, for one year; he then learned the carpenter and joiner

trade. After acquiring the business, about 1844, he began building and contracting, which he has since conducted successfully, erecting many of the finest buildings in Baltimore and vicinity. In 1847, Mr. Achey married Miss E. M. Gafford, daughter of Joseph Gafford. Mrs. Achey was born in Baltimore, October 19, 1829. They are the parents of twelve children, of whom but five are living, viz.: Parthenia E., wife of S. B. Collins, of Illinois; William Henry, a carpenter by trade; Sadie J., Carrie Honora, Nina May. They occupy a central and commodious residence in Baltimore, which he built in 1872. He has been a member of the Board of Education and town council many years. He is a member of the Reform Church, Mrs. Achey, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1852.

Aldred, A. T., M. D., of Carroll, was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, February 6, 1819. He received his education in that State and came to Ohio in 1844, and has practiced his profession in Greenfield township ever since. In 1845 he removed to Havensport, where he remained twelve years, returning to Carroll in 1857, where he now lives, having been actively and lucratively engaged in the practice of medicine thirty-eight years. In 1855 he was married to Miss Emeliza Crawford, who died in 1861. He was again married December 20, 1870, to his present wife, Miss Hessie Ebright, of Carroll. Dr. Aldred has not only been active in the duties of his profession, but also in public affairs pertaining to his adopted town—the school, the church and the Masonic lodge; of the last he was a charter member when established in 1855; has been in official positions ever since, being at present its Worthy Master.

Alfred, Hon. G. W., attorney at law; office in Tallmadge Block, Main street, Lancaster, Ohio. Judge Alfred was born February 22, 1837, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio; son of James and Elmira (Chase) Alfred, of English ancestors. James Alfred came to this county, bringing his family with him, in 1840, and located about two miles east of this city, and engaged in agriculture, which he followed until his death, February, 1878, in the eightieth year of his age. The widow yet lives on the old homestead. Young Alfred attended the public schools of his township, and the union schools of this city, until nineteen years of age, when he began teaching in Illinois, and taught two terms, when he returned and entered the Ohio University at Athens. After leaving the University, he resumed teaching and the study of law with the firm of Martin & Schleich, and was admitted to practice, September 7, 1861; and soon thereafter formed a partnership with ex-Governor Dill, with whom he remained one and a half years. In the fall of 1863, he moved to Mercer county, and formed a partnership with Hon. T. J. Godfrey, with whom he remained until April, 1865; then moved to Hocking county and formed a partnership with Hon. Flavius Case. In the fall of 1866, he was elected Probate Judge of Hocking county, and re-elected in the fall of 1869, serving two terms, closing February 9, 1873; after which he resumed the practice of the law and the management of a farm. In July, 1881, the Judge returned to this city and continued the practice of his profession. Judge Alfred was married October 23, 1862, to Miss Mary L., daughter of Samuel, Sr., and Sarah (Shull) Hooker,

of Hooker's Station, this county. They are the parents of two children: Charles M., in his seventeenth year, and Frank H., in his fifteenth year.

ALLIS, GEORGE W., carriage-maker and blacksmith, post office Baltimore, Liberty township; born July 6, 1845; son of Nelson and Sarah (Bennadum) Allis; married to Catharine Sullivan by whom he had a family of four children, viz.: George, born August 10, 1866, and died August 10, 1866; Albert T., born July 4, 1868; Sarah J., born April 11, 1870; Hattie, born February 6, 1872, and died April 9, 1874. His wife died November 11, 1872. Was married to Mary Bahla, June 20, 1873; had two children, Catharine E., born February 14, 1875; Lucinda, born April 31, 1878, Was in Company G., Seventeenth Ohio Regiment, under Captain Thatcher; was with Sherman on his march to the sea.

ALT, EMANUEL, farmer, Liberty township. He was born in Liberty township, Fairfield county, April 13, 1830. His parents were Martin and Mary (Giesy) Alt. His grandfather emigrated from Switzerland to America, coming to Ohio in 1805, where he settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Joseph. With the assistance of his sons he began the work of improving his farm, consisting of six hundred acres, at that time a dense forest. Here on this farm Joseph Alt spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1829. His son, Martin, inherited the farm. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Geisy, one of the pioneers of Liberty township. They reared a family of five daughters and two sons, all of whom are living, and residents of Liberty township. Martin Alt was a member of the United Brethren Church many years. He was noted for his strict integrity. He died November 24, 1874, loved and respected by all who knew him. Emanuel Alt, in addition to farming, conducts a saw mill, doing a large amount of work during the year. Mr. Alt has given a great deal of attention to the construction and improvement of the roads in his township, particularly the Baltimore pike. He has been twice married; first to Maria Tschopp, by whom he had four children, Marietta, the wife of David Manger, a resident of Liberty township; Ida C., wife of John Snyder; Daniel W., and Charles; the last-named is still with his father. Mrs. Alt died November 18, 1864. Mr. Alt married October 12, 1871, Mrs. Rebecca Benadan, daughter of Peter Zellers, of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Alt being at that time the mother of three children by her former marriage, viz.: Ida E., the wife of Henry Hausber, of Millersport; Francis A., the wife of James Bope, of Pleasant township; and Charles C., now at home with his parents. Mr. Alt owns two hundred and seventy acres of land. The family are members of the Reformed Church.

ALT, DANIEL WEBSTER, farmer, Liberty township. He was born May 30, 1858, in this township. He is the oldest son of Emanuel and Maria (Tschop) Alt. He received a common school education and remained at home until his marriage, October 7, 1880, to Miss Gela, daughter of Philip Macklin, a well-known resident of Liberty township. Mrs. Alt was born November 12, 1861, in Liberty township. They are the parents of one son, Charlie Pearl, born September 16, 1881. After his marriage he located on a portion of the home farm and

farms one hundred and twenty acres of Emanuel Alt's place, formerly the Isaac Stover farm. Mr. and Mrs. Alt are members of the Reformed Church.

Alt, Jacob, farmer, Liberty township, youngest son of Martin and Mary (Giesy) Alt, was born in Liberty township, October 19, 1844; passed his boyhood on the farm and in the country school-house. Was married March 4, 1870 to Miss Eva Arnold. To them two children were born: Willie, the only survivor, is at home. Mrs. Alt died in April, 1878. He was again married March 24, 1881, to Miss Mary Betz, daughter of John Betz, a well known and highly respected citizen of Pleasant township. Their union has been blessed with a daughter, born November 5, 1882. Mr. Alt continues to reside on the home farm, having purchased one hundred and forty-nine acres. Upon the death of his father, his mother resided with him. She has attained her seventy-third year, and is still enjoying good health. She and her daughter, Mrs. Alt, are members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Alt is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Andregg, John, farmer, and township trustee. He was born in Etna township, Licking county, Ohio, April 24, 1842. His parents were John V., and Barbara C. Andregg. John V. was a native of Switzerland, emigrating to America in 1838, locating in Etna township, Licking county, where he engaged in shoemaking until the spring of 1844, when he moved with his family to Fairfield county, and settled in Liberty township, upon the farm now owned by his heirs, and where his widow still resides. He was the father of seven children, all of whom are living. He died in 1865, from injuries received from the kick of a horse. John, the subject of this sketch, received a common school education, and assisted his father on the farm until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Ninetieth Regiment, O. V. I., taking part with his regiment in the numerous battles in which it was engaged. At Stone River he was wounded, taken prisoner, but afterward exchanged, and soon after discharged for physical disability, April 14, 1863. Returning to civil life, he came to the home of his parents and engaged in farming. Mr. Andregg has been married three times, his first marriage occurring December 13, 1866, marrying Miss Sophia Machlin, who died July 9, 1867. August 9, 1870, he was again married to Miss Eliza Bright, who died November 15th, following. October 10, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Samantha C., daughter of Peter Macklin, a sketch of whose life appears on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Andregg are the parents of three children, viz.: Ida L., born July 15, 1875; Harley A., born May 30, 1877; Josie May, born December 4, 1879. After the death of his father he conducted the home farm until 1870, when he purchased the farm of ninety acres where he now resides, it being finely improved with modern style of buildings. He has held the office of township trustee for two terms. His wife is a member of the Reformed Church, and he is united to the Evangelical Association.

Bader Family, The. Nicholas Bader, a native of canton Basle, Switzerland, came to Fairfield county in 1804, by the way of the Hocking River. He spent the following winter in a settlement, in what is now Hocking township, and in the spring of 1805 came to Liberty,

where he became a permanent settler, on the farm now owned by Samuel Soliday, and his grandson, Frederick Bader. Nicholas Bader was among the early pioneers of the county. He cleared a large farm upon which he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring July 4, 1830. His burial place is on the farm, which, during his lifetime, was changed from a wilderness to cultivated fields. His oldest son, Samuel, lived on the home place until his later years, when he became a resident of Basil. During his life he was a prominent and influential citizen, filling the position of township trustee some eighteen years. He died March 10, 1872, leaving a family of six sons and five daughters, all now living.

Bader, Solomon, born in in Liberty township, May 22, 1823. After acquiring an education in the rude log school house of that day, he was brought up a farmer, until becoming of age, when he devoted himself to the carpenter and joiner trade, subsequently conducting the business of builder and contractor successfully six years. He was married February 10, 1848, to Miss Susanah, daughter of Jacob Soliday, a well-known resident of Walnut township. They are the parents of one son and four daughters, Jesse, who resides on a portion of the home place; Anna Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frank Roley, of Basil; Mary Victorine, the wife of Theophilus Weaver, of Liberty township; Martha Ellen, and Emma Jane, who are still at home. Mr. Bader purchased, soon after his marriage, a portion of the three hundred and twenty-six acres, which he now owns, and which he settled upon and improved in a beautiful manner, with convenient and commodious buildings. He was township treasurer ten years, prior to 1877. Himself and family are members of the German Reformed Church. He is also a member of the Masonic order. During the past twenty years Mr. Bader has, in addition to his extensive farming, been dealing largely in buying and shipping grain, in which business he is still engaged. He has also devoted considerable attention to settling up estates, and other positions of trust.

Baker, Milton, carpenter, Rushville; was born in Walnut township, Fairfield county, Ohio, November 28, 1815, and moved with his father to the village of Rushville in 1817. He was married April 10, 1843, to Hannah Thompson, Rev. James Anderson, Presbyterian minister of West Rushville, performing the ceremony. Their children are Mary, Edward, Sarah, Laura, William, Oscar, Jennie. Mr. Baker is Justice of the Peace of Richland township and Mayor of Rushville.

Baker, W. M., carpenter, undertaker and embalmer, Stoutsville; was born September 14, 1850; married June 4, 1874, to Miss Sarah Crites. Of this union one child was born, Pearl M., April 9, 1875. The subject of this sketch is at present engaged in undertaking, in the village of Stoutsville. He keeps constantly a full line of caskets, burial cases, etc. He is supplied with a fine hearse and is prepared at all times to perform all offices of respect to the dead.

Baker, J. W., grain and flour merchant, Stoutsville; was born December 6, 1854: married June 18, 1876, to Mary E. Neff. There were born of this union three children: Ollie Agnes, born July 7, 1877; George Wade, born June 23, 1879; Estella Dora, born Novem-

ber 27, 1880. The subject of this sketch is at present living in the village of Stoutsville. He is one of the proprietors of the steam mill and grain elevator.

Baker, A. L., Rushville, formerly of the firm of Kennedy and Baker, dealers in books, wall paper, etc., Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Baker was born July 19, 1857, in Thorn township; son of Andrew S. and Eliza (Spenny) Baker. At eighteen years of age young Baker left the farm and entered the Fairfield Union Academy; he attended that institution until he was twenty-two, when ae was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Perry county, and served two years. The firm, previously mentioned, was formed in 1880, and did a successful business. He sold his interest in the book store early in 1881, removing thence to Rushville, Fairfield county, where he now lives.

Barker, Rev. D. G., deceased; born in Perry county, this State, in 1832; son of John and Nancy (Goodin) Barker; grandson of John and Mary (Chamberlain) Barker; grandson of Samuel and ——— (Skinner) Goodin. Mr. Barker obtained his early education in the public schools of his county. At the age of twenty years he commenced teaching, following that profession some twenty years. About the year 1862 he was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church and commenced preaching. Mr. Barker has had his charge psincipally in Perry, Hocking and Fairfield counties. He was married in 1853 to Miss Martha J. Dollison, daughter of James and Mahala Dollison. They have six children: Newton L., Sarah F., Thomas H., Charles E., Adilla F., George H. Newton is married and lives in this county. At the time of his death Mr. B. was in the ministry in the Baptist Church.

Barr, Thomas, of Amanda township, ex-commissioner of Fairfield county; was born February 12, 1812, and at this time is the oldest native born resident of Amanda township. His father, Thomas Barr, Sr., was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, a soldier in the War of 1812, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years, lacking four days. Came here about 1801 and settled in Dutch Hollow, on the farm now owned by Joel Meyers, where he was born. Thomas Barr began life without means, and his first hundred dollars, saved from his own hard earnings, was the most difficult to make. Since that time judicious, energetic, and honest management has earned for him several large valuable farms, in both Fairfield and Pickaway counties. He has lately built a fine residence on a small farm near Amanda, and retired from active business. Mr. Barr is a man who has always taken pride in doing everything well, and in every honorable enterprise in being foremost in well-doing. This spirit of true citizenship has earned for him reward, of which he may be proud. He has filled many and various positions in life and dip his work well. When but eighteen years of age, was chosen Lieutenant of the Light Infantry Company, and two years afterwards its Captain, which position he held five years. He served his school district forty years ot ouf forty-one years of time, as one of its directors. Under his supervision he made it one of the best in the county. He was eighteen years township treasurer, and held the position of County Commissioner six years. He has always been a marksman of unequalled abilities inthe use of

open sights, and no rests in shooting long distances; has frequently won the prizes, where several center shots had been made by the competitor. The score made in his last shooting was in 1855, when out of practice several years. In this year, in a contest between Pickaway and Fairfield counties, for an ox, Mr. Barr made the following score, at forty rods off-hand, and with open sights: Seven shots measured five-eighths of an inch from the center; eight shots, one and one-fourth nches; nine shots, one and five-eighths inches. Measurements made by Isaac Bechtel and Andrew Ucker. These nine shots won the ox, although one of Mr. William Barr's competitors made five center shots.

Barr, T. J., of Amanda township, was born in 1848. Received his education at the Fairfield Union Academy, and at the Miami Commercial College, Dayton, Ohio. When eighteen years old he began teaching, and since that time has done ten years satisfactory work in the school room. In 1875, was elected clerk of his township and re-elected in 1881. In 1881 he was also elected director of his school district. In 1880 he was united in matrimony to Miss Nora B. Strode, and resides at the old Barr homestead.

Bauman, Charles, butcher, Lancaster, Ohio; was born in Baden, Germany, June 9, 1848; his parents, Charles H. and Elizabeth (Betz) Bauman, emigrated with their family to America in 1855, coming direct to Lancaster, where Charles attended the public schools, receiving a moderate education. He remained at home until of age, learning the butcher trade, at which he was employed by various parties in Lancaster and Columbus until 1880. He then commenced business for himself in Lancaster, where he is quite successful. He was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Graf, December 15, 1876; four children have been born to them, three of whom are living, viz.: Emma Louisa, born in 1878; Albert, born August 1, 1879, and Charles Frederick, born December 23, 1881. Mr. Bauman and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Beck, Mrs. E. A., Lancaster, Ohio; the only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Silhelm) Reimmund; was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1824. Joseph Reimmund was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born February 2, 1798; emigrated to America in 1818 and settled at Coopersburgh, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the mercantile pursuits until coming to Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1840, where he at once commenced an extensive and successful mercantile business, which continued until about 1852, when he died. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Reimmund, is still living, now eighty years of age, vigorous in mind and body. Their only surviving child, Mrs. E. A. Beck, after receiving a liberal education at Morovian Seminary at Lebanon, Pennsylvania; came with her parents to Lancaster, Ohio, where, in 1842, she was united in marriage to Jacob F. Beck. Mr. Beck was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 4, 1817, and came to Lancaster with his parents in 1818, where his father, George Beck, was an early settler and prominent citizen. Jacob F. Beck was brought up to a mercantile vocation, at the time of his marriage he was of the firm of Myers & Beck, subsequently a member of the firm of Reinmund, Son & Beck, continuing to conduct a successful business until his death, which took place April 27, 1857. Mr. Beck was an exem-

plary member of the English Lutheran Church, and an active worker in the Sunday-school, in which he had been a teacher for over twenty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Beck were born ten children, of whom eight are now living, five sons and three daughters.

Becker, E., brewer, of Lancaster, Ohio; born in Hanover, Germany, October 8, 1822. He was liberally educated in his native country. When fifteen years of age he commenced a mercantile experience with one house which continued for nine years. With his parents he left Germany for America, in November, 1846, arriving in this country in January, 1847. His father died soon after reaching New York City, and the following spring his mother and family came to Ohio, settling in Fairfield county. The subject of this sketch entered the employ of a merchant, at Lockville, with whom he remained one year. In 1848, he engaged as clerk with F. J. Boving, who was then conducting an extensive grocery trade in Lancaster. In 1850, Mr. Becker purchased the business, which in connection with a rectifying establishment, he successfully conducted until disposing of the same in 1856, following which for some three years, he was a resident of Wisconsin, returning to Lockville in 1859. He then became a member of the firm of Mithoff & Bro., in the distilling and mercantile business, discontinuing the former in 1866, and the mercantile branch, some three years later. In 1868, he commenced the brewery business under the firm name of Becker, Oches & Company, a firm which continued until 1877, when it became E. Becker & Company. From small beginnings the firm has grown to an extensive concern, employing some twenty hands and has a capacity of ten thousand barrels of beer per annum. Mr. Becker was married in 1853, to Sophia Drossel; to them have been born five children, three now living, viz.: Agnes D., Harry E. and Oscar. Mr. Becker is a prosperous and influential citizen.

Belt, Mrs. Angeline, Walnut township; she was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, March 6, 1804; the youngest child of Aquilla and Rebecca Parrish. She came to Ohio in 1815, and was married in September, 1829, to Benjamin Belt, who came to Ohio about 1820. They raised a family of four children, all living. Mr. Belt died in November, 1803. Mrs. Belt came across the mountain in a wagon, a journey requiring two or three weeks. She is an intelligent old lady, and has been a member of the United Brethren Church for fifty-seven years.

Beery, Abraham M., was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, April 25, 1836; in 1855, removed to Fairfield county, Ohio. Commenced as clerk in the dry goods store of Mrs. E. A. Beck, in 1858; was in her employ nine years, except six months in 1862, during which time he served in the Sixty-first Regiment, O. V. I., as Commissary Sergeant. Was present at the battle of Cedar Mountain and Bull Run No. 2; was discharged at Germantown on the 5th day of October, 1862, on account of physical disability. In 1867, commenced business (dry goods) under the firm name of Beery, Brown & Company, remained with the above firm for six years; sold his interest to P. Rising, and remained with him and his successor until February 1, 1882; formed a partnership, with S. H. Beck, W. W. Obaugh and B. F. Reinmund, under the firm name of Beery, Beck, Obaugh & Company, merchant

tailors. Mr. Beery was married to Miss Low Bury, June 16, 1867. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter.

BERRY, HENRY, farmer, Walnut township; he was born in Walnut township, March 5, 1810; the second son of Edward and Catharine (Eakle) Berry. Edward Berry, a native of Maryland, came to Ohio with his wife and one son about 1807, settling the following year on the place now owned by his son, Henry. His first building consisted of a log cabin, afterward replaced by a neat hewed log house, about 1825, which is still a portion of the farm residence. He being a pioneer necessitated the clearing off of the place. He raised a family of twelve children, four survive: Henry Edward, a well-known resident of Walnut township; Catharine, wife of Dr. J. D. Nourse, of Lancaster; Eliza Jane, wife of Henry Jewett, of Reynoldsburgh, Ohio. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-five years. A prosperous and successful farmer. He died about June, 1850; his widow survived him three years. Henry Berry was educated in the common schools, and engaged in farming, and clearing a new place. In 1845, he married Miss Mary, daughter of David Rank, an early settler in Walnut township; she was born in Fairfield county, March 2, 1822. After marriage Mr. Berry engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are the parents of three children: Theodore E., on the home place; Honora C., wife of L. G. Smith, of New Salem; Sarah E., wife of F. C. Linville, of Salem. Mr. Berry was township treasurer one term. The family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church; he is a member of the Grange. Theodore E. married about 1865 to Samantha, daughter of D. F. Linville, of New Salem; they are the parents of three sons and one daughter. Theodore E. owns one hundred and thirty acres of land. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and a substantial citizen. David Rank settled in Walnut township, on the farm now owned by James Belt. About 1808, he cleared one-fourth section of land and lived there until 1861. He raised a family of ten children, eight now living. David Rank died in New Salem about 1867.

BERRY, EDWARD, farmer, Walnut township; the son of Edward and Catharine Berry; was born in Walnut township, May 15, 1814. He enjoyed a common school education, and engaged in farming at home until his marriage, November, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Yontz. He resided on the home place one year after marriage, and another place in the same township three years. In the spring of 1844, he settled on the place where he now resides, it was then partially improved; they are now the parents of eight children, seven living: Almeda J., wife of Hiram Sperry, of Walnut township; Emmett C. a resident of Whitley county, Indiana; Arybell Samantha, wife of Geo. Koontz, of Pleasantville; Elizabeth Clementine, wife of Henry W. Geiger, of Walnut township; Henry C., assisting on the home farm; Homer C. and Lomera T. at home. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a successful and prosperous citizen.

BERRY, ELIJAH, farmer, Walnut township; was born in Walnut township, July 27, 1821, the only son of Elijah and Nancy (Mock) Berry. Elijah Berry, Sr., was born in Virginia. When he married, he came to Ohio with his wife and two children, in 1806 or 1808. He

served in the war of 1812. From Walnut township, he settled on the place now owned by Frank Foster. He resided there some ten or twelve years, then removed to Richland township. He resided in Seneca county four years, and then returned to Fairfield county, in 1837, settling on the place now owned by his son. He cleared the farm, and raised a family of nine children—four sons and two daughters are living. He died about 1850, his widow surviving him some five or six years. Elijah, after acquiring a fair education, turned his attention to farming. He married, in February, 1841, Miss Almira Culp, daughter of Jacob and Mary Culp. They settled in Walnut township. To their marriage have been born seven children, of whom four are living: Louisa, wife of Samuel M. B. Miller, a resident of Walnut township; Margaret, widow of David Trovinger, a resident of Walnut township; Marion, a resident of Thorn township, Perry county; Rebecca Jane, married, and is now a resident of Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Berry died about 1851. Mr. Berry resided in Richland and Pleasant townships some six years, subsequently removing to the home place in Walnut township. After the death of his father, he took charge of the home place. He married again in 1852, to Victorine Manson. They have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years. They occupy a residence built by his father about 1837, which they have modernized somewhat.

Bibler, Samuel, farmer, Walnut township; was born in Liberty township, Fairfield county, February 11, 1811, the oldest son of John and Eleanor (Wilson) Bibler. John Bibler was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, April 16, 1782. He came to Ohio in 1803 or 1804. He married in Liberty township in 1807, and settled on the farm in that township, where he spent the remainder of his days. The place is now owned by his son, Jonas Bibler, who was a pioneer, and purchased eighty acres, making himself a home. He raised a family of five sons and three daughters, three sons and two daughters now living. He was a successful farmer; a member of the Baptist Church for forty-six years. He died February 11, 1854. Samuel received a fine education, and until his marriage remained at home on the farm. He married Miss Eliza Humes, in 1835. She was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1807. In the spring of 1836, he settled on the place in Walnut township, where he now lives. He now owns one hundred and four acres, which he has improved and since resided upon. Mr. and Mrs. Bibler are the parents of four children, viz.: Sarah, now the wife of John Miller, residing on the home place; John died in 1855, in his twelfth year; Abraham, born October 10, 1840, was educated in the common schools, is a farmer by occupation. He was drafted in the Rebellion, but sent a substitute. He was married October 10, 1861, to Miss Barbara J. Warner. They are the parents of four sons and four daughters. Jane, the wife of John Sands, died November 28, 1864. Mrs. Bibler died November 2, 1880. Mr. Bibler never cared for office; was an industrious, energetic man, beloved by all who knew him, and a self-made man.

Bibler, Lewis, farmer, Liberty township; was born December 25, 1834, the youngest son of Jacob and Susannah (Herely) Bibler. Jacob Bibler was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, about 1789, and came with his father, Francis Bibler, to Ohio in 1805. They settled on a farm

on the site of Basil, and cleared a large tract adjoining it. Jacob located on the place now owned by his son Lewis, about 1820. He here erected one of the first frame houses in this vicinity. Of his seven children, only two survive—Jacob A., a resident of Jay county, Indiana, and Lewis, the subject of this sketch. Jacob was a successful farmer and stock raiser; he was a life-long member of the Baptist Church, and died June 9, 1877. His wife died March 11, 1863. Lewis was reared on the farm. He was married October 23, 1862, to Martha J., daughter of Asa and Rebecca Shreve, early settlers of Liberty township. Mrs. Bibler was born here July 2, 1840. Four of their five children survive, Lizzie J., Jacob A., Charles Wesley and Henrietta. Mrs. B. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bigomey, Joseph, farmer; was born in Licking county, Ohio, August 19, 1845, a son of Francis W. and Henrietta (Fritz) Bigomey. Francis W. Bigomey was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio in 1838, and located in Licking county, where he resided for a number of years. He then removed to Fairfield county, where he resided until 1851, at which time he purchased the farm known as the Fritz farm. Here he spent the remainder of his life. He reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are living. In 1855 he was elected to a seat in the Legislature, and again in 1857. He died in 1877, respected and regretted by all who knew him. His widow still survives him, being in good health. She still resides on the old home farm. Joseph acquired a good education in his youth, and took great interest in his vocation, that of farming. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Caroline, daughter of John Bury, a prominent citizen of Liberty township. After his marriage, Mr. Bigomey resided on the Bury home farm for one year, when he purchased the farm, where he now lives. It contains one hundred acres, to which he has added many a valuable improvement, among them an elegant residence. Mr. and Mrs. Bigomey are the parents of five children: John Francis, Joseph Henry, Hiram Franklin, Warren Ellsworth, and Winfield Scott. The family are members of the Reform Church.

Bininger, Edward H., merchant, Lancaster; was born in Lancaster January 4, 1861, the youngest son of Wolfgang and Magdalena (Binder) Bininger. Edward H. acquired a fair education in the Catholic Parochial school of Lancaster, after which he entered the employ of a baker, at Newport, Kentucky, where he remained six months. Returning to Lancaster, he engaged as a clerk with Jacob Keller, continuing with his successor, F. Myers. Upon the death of the latter, in 1874, the business was purchased by Mr. Bininger, and under his management has grown extensively. In 1876, he added to the grocery trade a stock of Queensware, and later, a dry goods and notion department, and is now doing a trade that aggregates some thirty thousand dollars per annum. He is centrally located, on Columbus street. Besides owning his business block, he also owns a farm of one hundred acres, in Berne township. He was united in marriage, in 1876, to Miss Clara McManamy. They are the parents of one son, James W., born December 15, 1877.

Bishop, John W., farmer, P. O., Etna; a native of Virginia; born March 4, 1817, oldest son of Samuel and Nancy Bishop. His oppor-

tunities for an education were limited. When he could be spared to attend school, he had a walk of three miles to reach the nearest one, nearly the entire walk extending over a mountain. In 1828 he came with his parents to Ohio, settling in Guernsey county. He lived at the home of his grandfather, John Summer, until the death of the latter, in 1837. He then owned and conducted a threshing machine, working in various counties, coming to Fairfield county in 1840, where he still continued the same business. January 12, 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Buskirk, who was born in Liberty township, September 24, 1822, her father, John Buskirk, being one of the pioneers of the township, settling there in 1802. After marriage, Mr. Bishop settled on the Buskirk home farm, where he lived until 1849, when he purchased the farm where he still resides. It contains two hundred and ten acres, much of the land having been cleared up by Mr. Bishop during his residence there. The farm is considered one of the best, and contains all the comforts and conveniences needed to make an attractive and pleasant home. He is politically a Republican; also, a member of the Reform Church. To them have been born nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Sarah Caroline, wife of Jacob Weaver; Samuel, residing on a portion of the home farm; E. Livina, is the wife of Samuel Wilkin, of Licking county; Daniel, at home; Lucinda, wife of B. Moreland, also of Licking county; Emeline and Willie are still at home.

Bope, Philip, commercial traveler, Lancaster, the son of Abraham and Mary Sybilla (Miller) Bope, who were among the pioneers of the Hocking Valley. Philip was born in Pleasant township March 1, 1810. His father was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, born about 1763, and was active in the closing scenes of the Revolntion, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1809 he came with his wife and six children to Ohio, purchasing a half section of land in Pleasant township, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a celebrated hunter in his day, and had some narrow escapes from wild animals during the early settlement of this country. His family consisted of seven children, of whom but three survive. He died in 1826. Philip, the youngest child, attended school in the rude log school house of that day, his early youth being passed on the farm. In 1826 he commenced an apprenticeship at the carpenter and cabinet making trade, which, after acquiring, he followed for a brief period. He removed to Lancaster in 1829, entering the employ of Levering & Cassatt, as clerk. In 1832, he removed to Winchester, Adams county, where he did a successful mercantile business for seven years. Returning to Lancaster in 1839, he opened the first hardware store there, which he conducted till 1854, subsequently engaging in the dry goods trade, in connection with Dr. Edson B. Olds, in which he was engaged until he entered the army in the capacity of sutler, in 1862. He was appointed Government Inspector in 1864. Since the close of the war he has been engaged as commercial traveler for various mercantile houses, at present traveling for the firm of French, Hanna & Company, extensive woolen manufacturers, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mr. Bope was married August 23, 1831, to Eliza, daughter of Adam Weaver, a prominent citizen of Farifield county, who had been a Lieutenant in the war

of 1812, Sheriff for one or more terms, and Justice of the Peace for many years. Mr. Bope was born in Lancaster June 11, 1815. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bope, eight of whom are living. viz.: James A., an attorney; Philip U., Sarah E., wife of A. R. Belden, of Findlay, Ohio; Thomas Corwin, Charles A., a merchant, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Clara A., now Mrs. W. H. Wolfe, of Lancaster; Ella L., and Harry P., of Pittsburgh. Mr. Bope and family are members of the Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the Masonic Order, and is one of the oldest living members of the I. O. O. F. in the State of Ohio.

Borland, Charles W., County Surveyor, Lancaster. He was born in Lancaster, April 10, 1840; is a son of Charles and Cynthia (Hart) Borland. Until he attained the age of sixteen he attended the common schools, when he entered the Commercial College at Columbus. He was connected with the original survey of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad; also with preliminary survey and construction of the Alliance and Lake Erie Railroad for three years. January 1, 1876, he was appointed Surveyor of Fairfield county to fill a vacancy. Upon the expiration of the term he was elected to the same position, an office that he still holds. Mr. Borland, in April, 1861, enlisted in Company A, First O. V. I., under Captain Joseph Stafford. With the regiment he participated in the first battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted in the Eighteenth United States Infantry, and was afterwards transferred to the Eighty-ninth O. V. I., where he was Aid-de-Camp to General Hugh Ewing, until prostrated with sickness. He was finally obliged to resign his commission in the fall of 1864, after spending some time in a convalescent camp. Mr. Borland was married in 1872, to Miss Cora, daughter of James and Mary Elder, of New Lexington, to whom were born six children, four of whom are now living: Sallie G.; Herman; Hart J., and Mary Anna.

Born, Frederick, (retired), post office, Baltimore, Liberty township; was born in Berne, Switzerland, March 21, 1813. His parents were John and Elizabeth Born. Fredrick received a fair education in the public schools, and when fourteen years of age commenced an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter trade. He then worked as journeyman until coming to America in 1834. Removing to Ohio in 1835, he spent the first year in Cleveland and Canton. In the fall of 1836 he came to Fairfield county, settling in Liberty township, where he worked at his lrade until purchasing a farm. In connection with farming he conducted a saw-mill until the spring of 1877, when he removed to Baltimore, where he has since resided. In 1837 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Rickley. To them were born four children: Elizabeth, who married John Walker, she died March, 1880; Frederick, Jr., a member of the Seventh O. V. I., who served during the war, and died on his way home in 1865; Caroline, wife of Levi White, of Indiana: Mary, wife of Joseph Walker, of Columbus; Mrs. Elizabeth Born died in 1853, and he was married May 17, 1854, to Miss Susannah Ruby, daughter of Jacob Ruby, a well-known resident of Liberty township. To them have been born four children: Sarah A.; John Wesley; Emma Matilda, and George M., all yet at home. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Born is a mem-

ber of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is an esteemed citizen of his township.

Boving, John Francis, of Lancaster, was born in Bremen, Germany, January 13, 1805; his parents were Peter and Ann Boving. After receiving a fair education in his native city, he was in the employ of a mercantile house until coming to America in 1827. He first located in Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained some three years. In 1830 he came to Royalton, Ohio; there he engaged in mercantile business, conducting the same successfully some years. In 1832 he married Catharine Scott, who was born in Fairfield county in 1812. Mr. Boving purchased a farm in Amanda township in 1834, where he resided for five years. Removing to Lancaster in 1839, he became a member of the firm of Boving & Greene, an extensive wholesale grocery house. A specialty of their firm was the buying and shipping of large quantities of tobacco, at that time a production of importance in Fairfield county. Mr. Boving continued in this trade until 1848, following which he led a retired life for twelve years. In 1860 he began a successful hardware business, which continued six years. In 1865 he turned his attention to the cultivation of fruit and the management of a vineyard, in which he has been quite successful. He has, in later years, interested himself in building associations, having been the founder of three, two of which are in a flourishing condition. For two terms he was a member of the city council. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and a prosperous and esteemed citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Boving are the parents of three children, of whom but one survives, viz.: Louisa.

Boyd, Rev., J. R., minister, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio; the oldest son of William and Nancy (Bainford) Boyd; the former a native of Ireland, emigrating to America in 1820, settling in Guernsey county, where he died in 1863. Rev. J. R. Boyd was reared on a farm. In his nineteenth year he entered Muskingum College, at New Concord, where he remained three years, subsequently attending Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio, for one year, graduating from that institution in 1859. He then entered the Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, remaining four years, during which time, in the spring of 1862, he was licensed to preach, and officiated in various churches in the vicinity of the seminary. In 1863 he was settled at Norwich, Muskingum county, Ohio, for a period of four years, and at Wilmington for two years. In 1869 Mr. Boyd changed his connection from the United Presbyterian to the Presbyterian Church. He was then placed in charge of the church at Liberty, Indiana, where he remained until the spring of 1872, when he removed to Lancaster, where he has since labored successfully. The membership of the church has more than doubled during that time. Mr. Boyd was married in 1861 to Miss Martha J. McGonagle. Two sons and one daughter have been born to them: William W. now student at Marietta College; James C., and Aggie W.

Brandon, John, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1810; the son of Elezor and Jane (McCormick) Brandon. Elezor Brandon was a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and came with his wife and four children to Ohio in

1821, settling in Perry county in 1822, and remaining there about ten years. He raised a family of five children; John and Robert are residents of Peru, Indiana. Mr. Brandon, Sr., died November 6, 1835. John Brandon came to Ohio with his parents in 1821; he was educated in the common schools of Perry county; he took charge of the home farm, and took care of his parents. In 1835 he married Miss Mary Haver, who died February 28, 1844. Mr. Brandon was married the second time, December 31, 1844, to Mary, daughter of Judge Gideon Martin, a former well-known resident of Greenfield township. Mrs. Brandon was born in Greenfield township, February 16, 1819. They are the parents of four children, three living: Almeda, wife of William H. Watson, of Walnut township; G. M., who resides with his parents, assisting in the management of the home place; Ola, now Mrs. Dr. H. C Brison, of Millersport. After his first marriage Mr. Brandon lived in Perry county one year. In 1837 he settled on the place where he has since resided, then but partially cleared. The family occupied a log house until building a new residence in 1861. He purchased eighty-four acres and now owns one hundred and sixty acres, which is considered one of the finest farms in the township. He never desired public office; a successful farmer and stock raiser, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of the Masonic Order. Mr. Brandon is a genial, hospitable gentleman, esteemed and respected.

Brasee, Mrs. Mary Jane, born in Lancaster, Ohio, August 28, 1808; the eldest daughter of Judge Elnathan Scofield. Judge Scofield was a native of New York. He came with Colonel Zane, the founder of Zanesville, to Ohio, at an early day engaged in mercantile pursuits in Lancaster, and subsequently rose to distinction, taking an active part in military affairs in the War of 1812. He occupied the position of Post Master at Lancaster for many years, and was afterward member of the Legislature. In later years he was a distinguished jurist. His eldest daughter, the subject of this sketch, was educated at a private seminary at Lancaster, and was united in marriage, November 17, 1829, to John T. Brasee. To this marriage were born seven children, of whom four survive. Mrs. Brasee is a genial and intellectual lady.

Bright, Samuel R., farmer, Walnut township; the son of David and Leah (Arnold) Bright. He was born in Greenfield township, October 7, 1837. David Bright was born in Greenfield township, December 9, 1812; the son of David, Sr., who settled on the place in Greenfield township, still the home of his son, David. David, Sr., entered a section of land there. His death occurred about 1824. The six hundred and forty acres are still owned by his sons, John and David. David, Sr., engaged extensively in distilling, leaving the clearing of the place and farming to his sons, David and John. In the War of 1812, he sent a substitute. David, Jr., was married and lived on a part of the home place; he raised a family of five sons and two daughters, all living, and residents of Fairfield county, with but one exception. Mr. Bright has been towonship treasurer some eighteen years; also township trustee; infirmary director for three years. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church. He is still living, vigorous in mind and body. In late years an ardent Republican. Samuel R., after receiving a common school education in Greenfield township, took charge of the home

place in that township. February 25, 1858, he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Fisher, a farmer and well known resident of Greenfield township. Mrs. Bright was born in Greenfield township, January 11, 1837. In the spring of 1858, they moved to Walnut township, and purchased what is known as the Anthony Morton farm. He occupied the Morton house until building his present residence in 1871, and is still using the log barn built by Mr. Morton in 1828. Mr. Bright owns one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Spangler owns the rest of the Morton place, originally three hundred and thirty-six acres. Mr. Bright is a successful and prosperous farmer and stock raiser. They are the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Samantha E., Ida, A., Minnie M., Homer G., Stellethe B., Genevieve M., and Eulalie. The family are members of the M. E. church. He is a substantial citizen, and has an estimable wife.

Bright, John, farmer, was born in Liberty township, Fairfield county, Ohio, December 8, 1832; the youngest son of John and Elizabeth Bright. John, Jr., after receiving an ordiuary common school education, spent his youth in farming pursuits, varied somewhat by assisting in the flour and saw mill, so long conducted by his father. Upon the death of the latter in 1853, he became owner of the home farm, a well improved and productive place, consisting of over two hundred acres, upon which is a handsome and commodious family residence, and farm buildings of a superior character. Mr. Bright is a successful farmer and prominent citizen. He is a member of the Evangelical Association Church, also of the Republican party. In 1864 he served some four months in the One Hundred and Sixtieth O. V. I. July 24, 1853, he was married to Mrs. Harriet Studer. To them were born two daughters: Sula, now the wife of John Carns of Greenfield township, and Laura, now Mrs. O. J. Weist, residing on a place adjoining her parents home.

Brock, Dr. M. D., physician, Columbus, Ohio. He was born in Belmont county, March 12, 1814; the son of Jesse and Mary (Adams) Brock. He was educated in the common schools until nineteen years of age. He entered the office of Dr. Alexander, in Flushing, where he remained one year. He then remained for two years in the office of Dr. Stone of Perry county. In 1836, he began the practice of his profession in New Salem. He continued his practice here twenty-four years. In 1846, he graduated from Hudson Medical College. His practice at New Salem was very extensive and lucrative, extending over the surrounding county. He has assisted at the birth of one thousand two hundred and fifty children, without the loss of a child. While in New Salem, he organized the first Masonic lodge in that place, and was its worshipful master for twenty years. In 1860 he moved to Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, where he practiced sixteen years, doing a large practice. In 1876 he returned to Columbus and purchased property. Here he still resides and is doing an extensive practice. He has assisted, since coming here, in the birth of one thousand nine hundred and fourteen children. Mr. Brock was married in 1836, to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Catharine Castle. They are the parents of four daughters and one son; the latter died in infancy; also one daughter; three are still living: Emily V., wife of A. C. Doney, resident of Frank-

lin county, Ohio; Clemintine, wife of J. C. Watson of Columbus; Viola, wife of J. C. Grubbs, of Lancaster. Dr. Brock has been a member of the M. E. church since 1836.

Brown, H. A., M. D., of Carroll, was born in Perry county, March 15, 1854; became a medical student of Dr. Kinsman of Columbus, and subsequently graduated in the Starling Medical College, taking his degree of M. D. in the year 1875. Dr. Brown first practiced his profession in Sugar Grove, his native town; but after a stay here of nine months, removed to Carroll, where he is at present engaged in a good practice. In December, 1875, he became united in matrimony to Miss Emma E. D. Ackers, daughter of the late Ephraim Ackers, oldest Auditor of the county. His father, Robert H. Brown, M. D., was born in Perry county, in 1820; and although of a long lived people, died in the vigor and prime of life, in the year 1860. He had a large, lucrative practice, and was overworked; he was also a man of some political prominence, and frequently stumped the county with such men as Dr. Edison B. Olds.

Brumfield, Mrs. Rachel P., of Lancaster, was born in Manchester, Maryland, August 25, 1803, and is a daughter of Samuel and Mary Peters. She came with her parents to Ohio, in 1812. They settled in the vicinity of Rushville, Fairfield county, remaining there about five years, when they removed to Clear Creek Tp. She remained with her parents until her marriage, January 26, 1824, to William Brumfield, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in March, 1792. He came to Ohio in 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Brumfield were the parents of ten children, eight now living. Two sons and two daughters are married; four are still at home. Mr. Brumfield purchased the Joseph Hunter place, upon which he spent the remainder of his days. He was a successful farmer, an exemplary citizen, and an honest man; he died August 29, 1873. Mrs. Brumfield lived on the family homestead until 1877, when she purchased a handsome dwelling on Chestnut street, Lancaster, where she has since resided. She has been a member of the M. E. Church many years, and is a vigorous and intellectual lady, bearing lightly the seventy-nine winters that have passed over her head.

Bury, John, farmer, Liberty township; was born in Philadelphia, March 11th, 1811. Only son of John S. and Mary Ann (Glosser) Bury, who came to America from Switzerland in 1806, settling in Philadelphia, where they lived for twelve years. In 1818, with their family of two children, they moved to Ohio, locating in Pleasant township for one year. In the spring of 1819 they settled on the farm now owned by John, Jr. The improvements were limited, consisting of a small log house and one acre of ground cleared. Mr. Bury went to work in earnest, chopping down trees and clearing away under brush. Upon this clearing corn was raised, it being the principal food of the pioneer. Mr. Bury built a large, fine log house in 1829, and built the first frame barn in the township. He was very successful in all his efforts, and lived to enjoy the results of his industry and energy, raising his two children to man and womanhood. Mary, his daughter, married Sebastian Goss; she died in 1837. Mr. Bury was an honored member of the Reformed Church. He died in 1861. After the death of his father, John took charge of the farm, having obtained a fair education.

In 1833 he married Miss Hannah Zerkle, raising a family of nine children, of whom six survive, viz.: Catharine, a widow; Elizabeth, now the wife of Jacob Wildershatt, of Baltimore, O.; Julia Ann, the wife of John Loose, of Seneca county, O.; Joseph H., a well known resident of Liberty township, residing on the farm formerly owned by his grandfather; Hannah Caroline, the wife of Joseph Bigony, also of Liberty township; and Jacob Benjamin, who is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres, and has charge of the home place. Before disposing of the farms to his sons, Mr. Bury owned four hundred and ten acres, and still owns over two hundred acres, also the fine residence, making a very pleasant home. In politics he is a Democrat, and has filled some of the minor offices in his township—that of township trustee for a period of nine years. He has been a member of the Reform Church for fifty-five years. Being a genial and hospitable gentleman, he was held in the highest esteem by his friends and neighbors. Mrs. Bury died March 8th, 1864.

Bury, Joseph H., was born in Liberty township, Fairfield county, November 3d, 1834; son of John and Hannah Bury. Joseph attended the public schools and acquired a good education. He remained at home until his marriage to Miss Samantha J. Winter, April 18th, 1875. They are the parents of four children, three of whom—Jennetta A., Nellie H. and Ida Ellen—are living.

Bush, Mrs. Phœbe, Lancaster, Ohio, was born in Fairfield county, November 27th, 1834; daughter of Andrew and Rachel Foust. Andrew Foust has filled various public positions in Fairfield county for some twenty years. He was Justice of the Peace, a member of the General Assembly for one or two terms, also represented his district in the State Senate. Himself and family are residents of Pickaway county. His daughter Phoebe, after receiving a fair common school education, was united in marriage September 23, 1851, to George Mayes, a native of Pickaway county, who was born in 1828. To them have been born two sons and two daughters, of whom the following survive: Franklin E., a resident of Lancaster; Mary Emma, wife of Theodore Mithoff, Jr., of Columbus; Georgie Ella, wife of Rev. Scott F. Hershey, of Lancaster. Mr. Mayes died November 11th, 1862. Mrs. Mayes was again married December 11th, 1866, to William Bush, who was born in Fairfield county about 1827. Mr. Bush was a tailor by trade, and at the time of his marriage was in the employ of Philip Rising, with whom he remained some nine years. He was then elected Sheriff of that county in 1873, and two years later he was re-elected. He was an active and influential citizen, and prior to his election as Sheriff had filled the position of Coroner of the county for one or more terms. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, also the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor. He died July 18th, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Bush were the parents of four children, three daughters and one son: Clara, Sarah Mabel, Charles W. and Ada Dilley.

Bush, William P., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Walnut township April 19, 1847, the oldest son of Samuel Graybill and Matilda (McNamee) Bush. He received a common school education, also attended a select school, taught by Joseph Freeman; he then attended the Union Academy, at Pleasantville, receiving a liberal

education, fitting himself for teaching. His youth was passed in assisting his father in buying and shipping live stock, jointly with farming, until his marriage, March 30, 1869, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hite. To them have been born six children, of whom three daughters and two sons are living. After marriage he conducted the home farm two years. In 1871 he removed to Douglass county, Illinois, and lived there one year, returning to Fairfield county, where he resided in Pleasant township two years, engaging in farming. In the spring of 1875 he returned to Walnut township and engaged in farming, on the home place, till his wife's death, in January, 1878. He was married the second time to Miss Almeda J. Copstine, October 2, 1878, who was born in Spencerville, Allen county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are the parents of one son and one daughter, Herbert C., born January 10th, 1880, and Blanch Lucretia, September 7, 1882. After marriage he continued to reside on the home farm. In 1880 he purchased a portion of the Swope farm, including the home farm, owning in all one hundred and fifty-three acres.

Bush, George W., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Walnut township, June 21, 1848; the son of Samuel Graybill and Matilda (McNamee) Bush. S. G. Bush was born in Greenfield township, April 11, 1826. His father, William, was a pioneer of the county. He engaged largely in mercantile business. George W. married Miss Josephine, daughter of Jacob Soliday, April 26, 1871. Mrs. Bush was born in Walnut township July 30, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are the parents of six children, Mollie M., Clara V., Emma May, Bessie, Ida J. and a son born October 8, 1882, to whom a name is not yet given. Samuel G. Bush, early in life, engaged largely in buying and shipping live stock. He settled on the farm, formerly the McNamee homestead. He married Matilda, daughter of J. McNamee, who was born October 6, 1823. He continued to farm in connection with buying and shipping live stock. He owned a farm of four hundred and fifty acres; his heirs own four hundred and twenty-five acres in Walnut township. He also engaged in making brick, and conducted two steam saw mills. Subsequent to 1843 he filled the position of Justice of the Peace for sixteen years. He also conducted a general store on the home place for some fifteen years, doing an extensive business, employing some four or five salesmen. He was an active Democratic politician, a man of ability, popular and esteemed. His success in life was due to his own energy and industry. He died April 8, 1878, aged fifty-seven years and eleven months. He had been trustee of the township in which he lived. His widow is still living. He reared a family of five children, one died young and one at eighteen years of age. William P., a well known farmer of Walnut township resides on the home place. George W. was educated in the common schools, also attended one term at Fairfield Union Academy, at Pleasantville. He also engaged in farming and buying and shipping live stock; also engaged in the manufacture of brick. He is also township trustee: always taking an interest in education, having been school director. The youngest living child of S. G. Bush, Clara, is the wife of D. H. Showalter, a well-known resident of Walnut township.

Butterfield, Captain C. H., Lancaster. He was born Septem-

ber 27, 1837. He enlisted in the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, from Columbus, went to Harrisburgh, Laucaster and Philadelphia. The First and Second regiments were the first two, of Western regiments, to pass through Baltimore after the Eastern troops were mobbed. They went into camp at Washington, under command of Colonel Alex. McCook. They were sent to Alexandria, where Colonel Ellsworth was murdered, and, under General Schenck, were in the first battle of Vienna. At the end of six months the regiment went back to Washington. It was in the battle of Bull Run, where Captain Butterfield was in command of the left wing of skirmishers. Discovering a Rebel in the brush, he captured him, took his Henry rifle, and turned him over to Colonel McCook's father, who took him to Washington, being about the first Rebel prisoner brought to that city. Captain Butterfield was in the "Black Horse Cavalry Charge." Returning home, he raised sixty-five men for a company in the Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They were, however, made a part of the One Hundred and Fourteenth, and went into camp at Marietta. They were in both the Vicksburgh campaigns. On account of sickness Captain Butterfield was, not long after, discharged, and returned home.

Campbell, Harvey, farmer, post office, Basil, Ohio; was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, September 15, 1810; the son of Andrew and Catharine (Byrel) Campbell. Andrew Campbell came to Ohio in 1811, settling in Liberty township, on the farm now owned by his son, Harvey, containing three hundred and thirty-five acres. In 1815, Mr. Campbell built a hewed log house, which is still in use, forming a part of the family residence. He died in 1823, being in the prime of life, only forty-six years old. Harvey received a fair education, and continued to reside on the farm. In 1835, he was married to Miss Mary Cowan; they raised a family of three children, viz.: Catharine, Jacob and Andrew H. The last named still resides at home, having been united in marriage in 1860, to Miss Emily Feely; Catharine is the wife of A. T. Mason, a well-known citizen of Basil; Jacob F. is a resident of Liberty township. Mrs. Campbell died in 1875. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Jacob was a member of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. Andrew H. was in the one hundred days service.

Carlisle, Hon. Basil W., Lancaster, Ohio. He was born in Greenfield township, October 1, 1807. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Edwards) Carlisle. His father was a native of Jefferson county, Virginia, and came with his father, Benedict Carllsle, (a soldier of the Revolutionary War) to Ohio in 1810. The family settled in Amanda township. In 1813, Thomas married Sarah, the widow of James Wilson, and daughter of John and Margaret Edwards, of Ross county. They reared a family of eight children, of whom five are now living, one son and four daughters. Thomas Carlisle was commissioner of Fairfield county two terms, also Justice of the Peace for about eighteen years. He died in Greenfield township in September 1844. Basil W. attended the common school, and for a number of terms attended the Greenfield Academy. At the time of his father's death, in 1844, he purchased the interest of the heirs in the family homestead, which he still owns and conducts, and upon which he resided until removing to Lancaster, in

1881. In 1845, Mr. Carlisle married Miss Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Judge William McClung. She was born in Rush Creek township in 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle are the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters: Charles J., Thomas O., William McClung and Frank Perry are residents of Iowa, where they are engaged in the hardware business, under the firm name of Carlisle Bros.; Mattie J. is the wife of George W. Graybill, a well-known resident of Lancaster; Basil W. Jr., is engaged in mercantile business at Logan, Ohio; Laura, Ella and William Flagg are still at home. Mr. Carlisle has filled all the township offices, and early in life took an active interest in the Military affairs, holding the position of Brigadier Major. In 1857, he was one of the Representatives from Fairfield county, in the General Assembly and was re-elected in 1859, as the sole Representative from his county. In the memorable session of 1861, when war measures were introduced and discussed, Major Carlisle did much and important work toward shaping legislation at that eventful period. For some sixteen years, until resigning the position in August, 1877, he was Superintendant of a portion of the Ohio, and all of the Hocking Canal. In 1877, he was elected State Senator from the Ninth District, and re-elected in 1879; he has also been Director, Vice-President and President of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society, during which time he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, serving eight years. In 1879, he was elected President of the Board, which position he filled with honor to himself. Mr. Carlisle is a man of clear insight, having a well trained mind, and natural business capacity, and is an intelligent observer and practical student. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for many years. Himself and family are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. The Major and family occupy an elegant residence on Broadway, in Lancaster, where, in possession of an ample competency, he bids fair to enjoy life for many years to come.

Carpenter, Henry W., merchant and physician, Lancaster; son of Paul and Mary (Cannon) Carpenter. He was born at Lancaster, September 1, 1835. Dr. Paul Carpenter was for more than fifty years a medical practitioner in Lancaster. He was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio. In 1828 he came to Lancaster, Ohio, and after remaining there three years began to practice his profession. He died in October, 1880. Henry W., received a liberal education under the tutorship of Dr. Williams, in Lancaster, following which he was a student at Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, completing his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating from there in 1856. He then read medicine in his father's office for some years, and entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in 1859. He was then engaged in practice until 1862, when he was appointed First Assistant Surgeon to the Ninetieth O. V. I.; subsequently he was detailed to take the medical supervision of General Palmer's division of the Second Army Corps. He was afterward Medical Purveyor to the same corps. At the battle of Stone River he was in charge of the hospital, where he was repeatedly captured, but escaped in each case with all his supplies. In May, 1863, he accepted the position of Acting Assisting Surgeon in the U. S. A., and was in active service at Nashville, Lookout Moun-

tain, and was in charge of the hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Afterwards he was connected with the Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry, as Assistant Surgeon, filling the same position with the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh O. V. I., for one year. While with that regiment at Macon, he was detailed to accompany Miss Barton on her mission to identify the bodies and place head-boards at the graves of Union soldiers at Andersonville, Georgia. Mr. Carpenter continued in the service until 1866. Returning to civil life, he has since been engaged in successful mercantile pursuits, also filling the position of U. S. Assessor for one year. He is an influential member of the Masonic Order, and Knights of Honor, as well as the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in 1860 to Miss Kate Clark.

Carter, George, grocer, Lancaster; son of Daniel and Ann (Snyder) Carter; was born in Stark county, Ohio. He was the recipient of an ordinary common school education. At the age of seventeen he commenced an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, an occupation which he followed before and after coming to Lancaster in 1831. In connection with his trade he commenced a successful business in coal and lumber. For ten or eleven years he was in the hat and cap trade with success. In 1879 he engaged in his present occupation on Broadway, doing an extensive business in groceries, coal and lime. Mr. Carter was married March 31, 1881, to Rosanna, daughter of John and Mary Smith, who were early settlers of Fairfield county. The father of Mrs. Carter was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1810, settling one and a half miles west of Lancaster, where he passed the remainder of his days. He raised a family of eight children. He died about 1825. To Mr. and Mrs. Carter were born ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Emily, wife of George Wilhelm, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Henry, a coal dealer, of Lancaster; Jennie, now Mrs. L. E. Magee, of Lawrence county, Ohio; Ella, still at home; Charles L., of Columbus; John, assisting his father in the management of the business; Alice, a school teacher; and Rose, the wife of Frank Anderson, of Lawrence county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1837.

Cherry, Andrew, farmer, Violet township; post office, Winchester, Franklin county; son of John and Eva (Lukkart) Cherry; was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1820; was married April 18, 1839, to Sarah Miller, by whom he had eleven children, viz.: John, born January 21, 1840; died January 21, 1872; George, born January 3[illegible], 1842; Margaret, born September 15, 1844; Susan, born April 14, 1846; Catharine, born February 13, 1848; Jacob, born January 17, 1853; died June 27, 1853; Anna, born October, 11, 1849; Mary, born May 14, 1851; Harriet, born October 14, 1854; Noah, born June 15, 1857; Alfred, born October 10, 1860. John enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio Regiment; was four years in the service; came home, and was killed near Hanover, while acting as brakeman on the Pan Handle Road. Sarah (Miller) Cherry died March 7, 1878. On December 16, 1880, Andrew was married to Rachel King, daughter of Rev. Henry King. Mr. Cherry has been a member of the Lutheran Church since 1839.

Chrysty, Perry L., miller; son of Samuel and Elizabeth Chrys-

ty, natives of Virginia, and of Irish and German descent. Perry was born in Virginia, April 15, 1821. When but fourteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship of seven years, at the miller trade. After his completion of this, he worked as journeyman in Virginia, until 1847, when he came to Ohio and entered the employ of Adam C. Ford, with whom he remained two years. In 1854, Mr. Chrysty purchased the mill, and has had charge of the same since that time; he also owns ninety-one acres of land, which he has fully improved. He was married December 12, 1848, to Miss Sarah M. Ford, who was born in Liberty township, in 1831. They are the parents of three children: Harvey S., assisting in the management of the business; James F., a resident of Licking county; and Clara J., who is still at home. Mr. Chrysty is a member of the Reformed Church, and also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs, Chrysty is a member of the United Brethren Church.

CLARKE, JOHN D., farmer; son of William J. and Francis E. (Waln) Clarke; born in September, of 1836, in Clinton county, Ohio; followed fruit growing and farming. Came to this county in 1858. Was married in 1863, to Hellen, daughter of James Herman. Are the parents of four children, viz.: George R., Mary, Charlotte, and Lucy. Mr. Clarke had three brothers in the army. Thomas enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth O. V. I. Pius J. and Charles F., served until the close of the war. Thomas died in Georgia of small pox. His father was a native of Virginia.

CLICK, MRS. ANGELINE, she is the daughter of Graves and Sarah (Rook) Ward; she was born January 12, 1823, in Fairfield county, and was married in June, 1841, to Jonathan Click, who was born in Virginia, about 1810. He came with his father, John Click, to Ohio. They settled on the place now owned by B. W. Click. John Click was a pioneer, and spent his days on the place he cleared. Jonathan Click was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He raised a family of nine children, of whom but three survive: B. W. C., Lafayette M., and Florence Ida, residing with her mother. Jonathan Click owned at his death over four hundred acres of land. He was an extensive buyer and shipper of live stock. Before the construction of railroads, he drove stock over the mountains. For years he was associated with John Gill in this business. He died November 20, 1876. His son, B. W., was raised on the farm, and acquired a fair education in the common schools in Walnut township. He enlisted in the First Ohio Cavalry, and took part at Moulton, Alabama, where his brother John, a member of the same regiment, was killed. He also was in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro. He was in Wilson's Raid through Alabama and Georgia. He was one of the number who captured Jeff Davis, and shared a portion of the reward. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Camp Chase in 1865. He returned to civil life, and in 1867, entered Granville College, remaining there four years. He then entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, one year. He was married August 15, 1871, to Eveline McMahon, daughter of John F. McMahon, a well known resident of Perry county. Mr. and Mrs. Click are the parents of six children. In 1872 he located on his present place, a part of the home place in 1877 or '78; where he built

a handsome residence. Four of Jonathan Click's sons were in the army during the war.

Clover, David T., Prosecuting Attorney, Lancaster. He was born in Berne township, December 30, 1846; is a son of George and Maria (Hause) Clover. His grandfather, John Clover, was a pioneer of Berne township. David availed himself of such educational advantages as the common schools afforded, until eighteen years of age, when he attended the high school in Lancaster one term; also a select school, taught by Dr. Williams, several terms, following which he taught school in Greenfield township one winter. He, soon after, attended a term at the Normal School at Canal Winchester, where he filled the position of subordinate teacher; not long after he was elected principal of the graded school there, during which time, for the purpose of further perfecting himself for the profession of teaching, he attended a session of the Normal School at Lebanon. Resigning his position as principal at Canal Winchester, he took a classical course at Lebanon; then occupied a position as principal in a school at Columbiana, Ohio. Subsequently he was appointed to the superintendency of the schools of Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, occupying this position until his resignation to enter the law office of General Newton Schleich, with whom he remained until January, 1872. He then accepted the superintendency of schools at London, Ohio; filling a similar position in Galion, Ohio, remaining two years. June 25, 1874, he married Miss Flora L. Mintor. They are the parents of three sons, two now living—Alphonso M. and David T., Jr. In 1875, Mr. Clover resigned his position at Galion, and returning to Lancaster, again resumed the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1875, and has since been in active practice. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of Knights of Pythias. In the fall of 1882, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield county.

Connell, Colonel John M., deceased. He was born November 7, 1828, in Lancaster; son of Benjamin and Mariah (McNeil) Connell. His paternal ancestry is Irish, his maternal Scotch-Irish. Young Connell, having chosen the law as a profession, on completing his reading, went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was admitted to practice there, in June 1850. In 1851 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the eighth Judicial District of Indiana. In 1855 returned to this State and located, for a short time at Wooster, after which he returned to his native city. In 1857 he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the Comptroller, at Washington, District of Columbia. On his return he resumed the practice of the law, which he followed until May 13, 1861, when enlisted and was elected Colonel of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the three months' service the Colonel reorganized the regiment and re-enlisted, in September, of same year, and remained in the field until November, 1863, when he resigned to take a seat in the State Senate, to which he had been elected by his constituents of the Ninth Senatorial District. The Colonel was married September 27, 1853, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Rev. William Cox and Margaret (daughter of General Reson Beall, of Wooster, Ohio.) The Colonel was the father of eight children, viz.: William, Frank,

Medill, John, McNeill, Ellen, Jane and Margaret. In 1866 he was appointed United States Internal Revenue Assessor, which he held until 1869, since which time he followed his profession until his death, April 17, 1882.

Cook, William, cabinet maker, Baltimore; was born in Fairfield county, December 4, 1830; the youngest son of William and Margaret P. Cook. William Cook, Senior, came to Ohio in 1802, settling in Liberty township. He raised a family of ten children, six of whom are living. He was an active member of the United Brethren Church, and died in 1857. William, Junior, received a common school education, and when nineteen years of age learned the cabinet trade with G. G. Goss, in Baltimore. He then worked as journeyman for four years. In 1854 he purchased the business of G. G. Goss, which he has since greatly increased. His success is largely due to his business tact and force of character, as he is a self made man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and attained the rank of Lieutenant, but ill health compelled him to resign, after a service of three months. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Miss Huldah Rader, daughter of Henry Rader, of Liberty township. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of seven children, of whom one son, Percy, survives.

Cool, Peter B., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Newark, Licking county, October 30, 1827; the oldest son of Isaac and Ann (Haver) Cool. Isaac was born in Pennsylvania, in 1795. He came to Ohio before 1820. He was a hatter by trade. He married a daughter of William Haver, of Walnut township. He resided in Newark until 1833, when he removed to Columbus, where he died about 1848. His widow died in 1880, in her eighty-ninth year. Peter B. attended the common schools, and the Central College one year. He was brought up in the mercantile business. He was married July 3, 1849. One daughter, Katie M., now the wife of Mr. Moore, a resident of Columbus, was born to this marriage. Mr. Cool was again married in February, 1873, to Mrs. Holmes, daughter of Moses Thompson, of Walnut township. Mrs. Cool was the widow of Reason Holmes, who was born in Walnut township. He was a farmer and stock raiser. He owned, at his death, two hundred and thirty-eight acres; he died April 29, 1868. When married to Mr. Cool, Mrs. Holmes was the mother of three children, Thompson K., clerk in Millersport; William H., and Edgar R. Mr. Cool, after this marriage, located on the site of his present home, occupying the former Peter Haver residence, built at an early day. This place consists of one hundred and fifty-five acres. He is a successful farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Cool was township clerk one term. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In September, 1861, Mr. Cool enlisted in Company F, First Ohio Cavalry. He was connected with the Quartermaster Department as a non-commissioned officer a short time, then promoted to Second Lieutenant. At Corinth, Mississippi, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was acting Quartermaster

until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Columbus, September 27, 1865.

Cowden, James A., brick mason, Lancaster; son of David and Mary Jane (Toutch) Cowden; was born April 14, 1857, in Lancaster, Ohio. He attended school at Lancaster until his thirteenth year, at which time he began an apprenticeship with his father, at the trade of brick mason. Until twenty years of age he remained at home. He then came to Baltimore and engaged in his trade for two years. He then purchased property and began a business for himself, which is still in a flourishing condition, and furnishes employment for eighteen men, turning out seven thousand brick per day, for which he finds a ready market; his business increasing daily. He was married September 18, 1878, to Miss Emily, daughter of Absalom Arnold. To them have been born three children, only one of whom survives, Carrie C., born July 24, 1879. Mrs. Cowden is a member of the United Brethren Church; he, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Cox, Thomas B., Jr., retired, Lancaster. His parents, Thomas B., Senior, and Elizabeth (Vanpelt) Cox, were pioneers of Fairfield county. Thomas B., Junior, was born in Bloom township, March 4, 1826. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1797. He came with his father's family to Ohio in 1811. The family settled due west of Mount Pleasant, where they built a brick house, about 1815, still in a state of good preservation. He was a prominent and active business man in his day, and a successful merchant many years, and a large property holder. He reared a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at the time of his death, January 9, 1871. His widow survived him some four years. Thomas B., Junior, remained with his parents, engaged in farming, until 1852, when he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, at Somerset, Perry county, which he continued with success some ten years. Returning to Lancaster he took charge of his father's estate, and upon the death of the latter, was appointed administrator. Mr. Cox served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, of Perry county, six or seven years. He was also elected member of the Legislature from the same county in 1857. He is an active Democrat in politics; takes a warm interest in educational matters and is at present a member of the school board of Lancaster. He was married November 28, 1865, to Miss Cecelia R. Dittoe, of Somerset, Ohio. They are the parents of six daughters and one son.

Crawford, George C., Lancaster. He was born in Rushville, Ohio, February 20, 1814. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Black) Crawford, were early settlers. Jacob Crawford, a native of Virginia, came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1804. In 1807 he removed to Fairfield county, settling at Rushville, where he followed the occupation of millwright, building a number of mills. He also owned a share of the flouring and carding mills at Rushville. He died in Licking county, Ohio, in 1858. His family consisted of nine children, five are living, three sons and two daughters. George C. acquired a common school education and entered the employ of William Coulson, then a merchant at Rushville, remaining in his employ twenty-one years. In

1846 he was of the firm of Crawford, Geiger & Company, for a brief period, and subsequently he was employed in the County Clerk's office at Somerset. He then resided at Baltimore, Ohio, for one year. Here, in 1843, he married Ruth H., daughter of George Orvings. Mrs. Crawford was born in Fairfield county in 1821. To them were born three children—Edmund C., George O., and Estella. About 1848 Mr. Crawford removed to Lancaster, where he was employed in the dry goods house of James McCracken for two years. He was then a resident of Findlay, Ohio, for some time, returning to Lancaster in 1854. In the fall of 1862 he became an employe of Reber, Uhlrick & Company, with whom he still continues. Mr. Crawford has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years, and a prosperous and esteemed citizen.

Crouse, Levi, farmer, Walnut township; was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, October 25, 1818, the youngest son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Warner) Crouse. John Crouse was born in Maryland, in 1782. He came to Ohio with his wife and four children, in October, 1823, and settled on the place now owned by Levi Crouse, it then being a dense forest. He bought one hundred and sixteen acres, and there he spent the remainder of his days. He raised a family of two sons and two daughters, Levi now being the sole survivor. Mr. Crouse was a successful farmer; in politics, a Democrat. He died in 1859; his widow, in 1872. Levi Crouse was educated in the common schools, and engaged in farming. He was married in 1840, to Catharine Bibler, to whom were born two sons, Peter and Jacob, and two daughters, Mrs. Allbright and Mrs. Avery. Mrs. Crouse died January 16, 1853, and he was married the second time, in the fall of the same year, to Harriet, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Ann Norris, well-known residents of Liberty township. Mrs. Crouse was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Crouse are the parents of nine children, six daughters and one son living: Mahala, now the wife of Amos Bope, of Van Wert, Ohio; Melinda, at home; Minerva was the wife of Hamilton Berry. She died in 1878, in her twenty-third year. She left two daughters, Lotta and Dollie, both of whom were brought up by their grandmother. Mazy, wife of Adam Hanes, a resident of Pleasant township; Mattie, a music teacher, at home; Millie J., John M. and Maggie, at home; Menta Bell died in 1878, in her twelfth year. Mr. Crouse has a nicely improved place, with modern improvements. The family are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Crouse and wife have raised from childhood, Jesse Walters, now in his fourteenth year.

Crumley, Daniel, farmer, Lithopolis, Ohio; was born December 11, 1807, in Bloom township, Fairfield connty, Ohio; son of Christian and Sarah (Kiser) Crumley, who were born in Union county, Pennsylvania, and came to this township along with its very earliest settlers. Daniel Crumley was married to Miss Jane Betcer, who was born July 5, 1811, daughter of Peter and Rachel (Ray) Betcer. Their family consisted of fourteen children, of whom five only are still living. Mr. Crumley served as Justice of the Peace twelve years in Bloom township, and has filled the office of trustee at various times. Mr. Crumley has been intrusted with the settlement of twenty-five different estates in this

and Pickaway counties, which speaks well for him as a man. He has always run the farm, and at times been engaged in buying stock, and for fair dealing and honesty, he has but few equals in the county.

Crumley, Daniel, farmer, Hocking township, post office, Lancaster; a native of this township; born December 22, 1839, on the farm he now owns; son of Conrad Crumley and Mary M. (Fellers) Crumley, both natives of Pennsylvania. Conrad Crumley emigrated to this county in 1805, and Mrs. Crumley's family in 1810, and both families settled in Bloom township. Conrad moved into this township in 1838, and resided there until he died, March 8, 1879. He left a fine property of about seven hundred acres, which his children now own. Daniel was married December 24, 1868, to Miss Rebecca Strade. The Strade family was one of the most prominent and leading families in the county, having emigrated from Virginia in an early day. Daniel has a family of five children: Blanche L., Cloise, Hamilton, Ralph, and Lionel. Daniel enlisted August 24, 1863, in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth O. V. I. Re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, O. V. I., and remained in the service until the close of the war.

Custer, George, of Bloom township, emigrated from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1830. He was born August 16, 1810, and was married to Miss Sarah Courtright, January 13, 1831. At this wedding eighteen were present, all of whom are dead, save Mr. Custer. After the nuptials, the new couple settled on the farm, at first owned by Loveland; afterward by Morehart, then by his father-in-law. After the death of his wife, he married the second time to Miss Elizabeth Jane Leech. She was born May 6, 1825, in Virginia, and is the daughter of John Leech, who emigrated with his family first to Madison township and then to Bloom township, where he died. Mr. Custer was a charter member of the Lithopolis Lodge in 1848, and has been officially connected with that body more or less since that time. In 1832, with sixteen others, joined the Presbyterian society, and afterwards assisted in establishing the church and society in Lithopolis, where he has been an official member fifty years. He is the only one of that number now living, and the only man living in the township who voted in the year 1831, and is the last man living of the original eight who came here in 1831, and who drove hogs to old Baltimore. He has nine children and twenty-six grand children. His children are all members of church, save one, and all married, save the youngest. He built his residence in 1856.

Decker, John N., farmer, Walnut township; was born in Walnut township, January 22, 1826, the oldest son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Artz) Decker. Abraham Decker, born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1800, came with his father, John Decker, to Ohio, in 1804. The family settled in Walnut township in the spring of 1805. John Decker bought one hundred acres and cleared them. Here he spent his days. He died in 1837; his widow in 1861 or 1862. His son, Abraham, Decker, continued to live on the place during the greater part of his life. He was the father of six children, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. In 1877, he became a resident of Lancaster. He owned one hundred and sixty acres. He was, at one time, a resident of Baltimore. He filled, at various times, the office of town-

ship treasurer; also, that of County Commissioner, in 1848. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He had some knowledge also of the cabinet maker's trade. He was in his day a great sportsman and hunter. He died June 5, 1880. John N. Decker, after receiving a good education, turned his attention to farming, residing on the home place until 1857. January 13, 1852, he was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of Henry Miller. She was born in Walnut township, March 20, 1833. They are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living. In 1858, Mr. Decker purchased the farm where he still resides, and in 1871, erected a handsome residence. He owns eighty-six acres. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time John N.'s grandparents settled in this township, it was largely inhabited by Indians. They had camps on his place, and he enjoyed shooting at marks with them. They left this part of the settlement for Sandusky on forty ponies.

DeGrummond, George W., foreman of blacksmiths in railroad shops, Lancaster; was born in Detroit, Michigan, May 8, 1828. After acquiring a fair education at Reading, Pennsylvania, where the family had removed in 1835, he learned the blacksmith trade, serving as an apprentice for four years, in Philadelphia, following which he worked as a journeman in Cincinnati, New Orleans and other cities. He was a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio, for nine years. A portion of this time he was engaged in the blacksmith trade. In 1861, he removed to Richmond, Indiana, there following his trade until the spring of 1863, when he assisted in recruiting a company for the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being elected second Lieutenant, and afterwards, first Lieutenant. With that regiment he took part in numerous battles, including Resacca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville. During one or more of these engagements, he commanded the company. This regiment was afterwards transferred to North Carolina, where Captain DeGrummond was detailed to the Quartermaster Department, filling the position of A. A. Q. M, serving until the close of the war. He was mustered out as Captain, at Greensboro, North Carolina. Returntng to civil life, Captain DeGrummoud took up his residence in Richmond, Indiana, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Lancaster, entering the employ of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, as foreman in their blacksmith shop, a position he still occupies. He is an active member of the Masonic order; also, of the Knights of Honor, and Grand Army of the Republic. He has been twice married, first in 1852, to Angeline Jnstus, who died in 1867. To them were born six children, of whom three are living, viz.: Alice, now engaged in the millinery business, at Wapakoneta, Ohio; Lizzie, the widow of William O. Bope, resident of Lancaster; and Harry C., train dispatcher on the M. I. M. & S. Railroad, with headquarters at Texarkana, Arkansas. In 1869, Mr. DeGrummond was united in matrimony to Mrs. Eliza Loveland. They are the parents of two sons and one daughter, viz.: William H., Charles H. and Juliana.

De Muth, Jacob W., proprietor of livery and boarding stable, North High street, Lancaster, Ohio; was born August27, 1845, in Circleville, Pickaway, county, Ohio, son of John and Elizabeth (Faus-

naught) De Muth; was a school boy until he was fifteen or sixteen years of age. He then enlisted in Company E, Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, and then re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was first connected with the Army of the Tennessee, participating in the following battles: New Madrid, Island No. 10, Hamburg, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Oxford, Holly Springs, Bolivar, Bethel, Tuscumbia, Memphis, Prospect Station, Decatur, Resacca, Kingston, Altoona, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Gordon Junction, Savanah, Three Rivers and Washington. He served under Pope, Rosecrans, Grant and Sherman. When a boy, enlisted as private, and was promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant. On his return from the army he entered Eastman's Business College, Chicago, Illinois; received a diploma and was immediately employed as book-keeper by James Field & Company for six months, after which he visited the principal cities of the west and south. Was married February 26, 1868, to Miss Rachel L., daughter of Christian and Rachel (Fetters) Rudolph, of this city. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Harry C. and John E. Immediately after marriage he established a retail boot and shoe store, which he kept for two years, after which he traveled for a wholesale boot and shoe house for one year, then went to Chicago and clerked in a store for a time, after which he traveled about six months. In 1873 he established his present business in this city, and keeps a first class stable of the best horses and finest carriages and barouches and turn outs in the city.

Dennis, James S., miller, Bremen, Ohio; was born June 9, 1858, in Sugar Grove, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of E. G. and Catharine (Beery) Dennis. Mr. Dennis was raised in his native village, where his father has kept hotel for twenty-one years past, and where James S., attended school until he was sixteen years of age; at that time he went as an apprentice to the miller trade, with his brother, Will F. Dennis, with whom he served three years. He then went to Lancaster, Ohio, and engaged as a miller with Keller, Kinkead & Co., where he remained one year. He next was employed by Mrs. E. Millikan, at Washington Court House, Ohio, where he took charge of a mill for two years. From there he came to Bremen, Ohio, September 29, 1882, where he remains up to this time. Mr. Dennis was married April 5, 1882, to Miss Clara Delle, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (White) Allen. His grandfather, Dennis was of German parentage, and formerly of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in teaming over the mountains; and in 1823, he came to Ohio, settling in Sugar Grove where he followed blacksmithing up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1863. The wife of grandfather Dennis, was also of German parentage. They were married in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Dennis died in 1865, in Illinois, where she was living with her daughters. Hence, it comes that, E. G. Dennis, the father of the subject of this sketch, is of full German descent. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was nine years old when his father brought him to Ohio; here he learned the millwright trade, which he followed until 1801, at which time he opened a hotel in Sugar Grove, where he still remains. The wife of E. G. Dennis, Mrs. Catharine

(Beery) Dennis, also came of German parentage, and was born in Fairfield county, near Sugar Grove, and was raised a farmer's daughter. Their marriage resulted in their becoming the parents of nine children, viz.: John, David died in the late war, Arthusa, Anna, Melinda, deceased; Vandaling, deceased; William, Franklin and James S., the subject of this sketch.

DEROLPH, JAMES, farmer, Walnut township. The son of Isaac and Mary (Love) Derolph; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1829. Isaac came with his parents to Ohio in 1835; the family settled in Madison township, Perry county, where Isaac purchased a farm, about 1854. He afterward moved to Hopewell township, in the same county. Here he purchased a farm and remained during life. He raised a family of four sons and three daughters—six now living. He was by trade a blacksmith, also engaged in farming. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. He died in September, 1856. James was educated in the common schools, and in connection with his brother, conducted the home farm until the spring of 1868. In 1855 Mr. Derolph married Mahala Poorman. They are the parents of three daughters: Almeda, with her parents; Mary Emma, wife of Henry M. Hite, residing in Walnut township; Elizabeth, wife of Franklin M. Boyer, resident of Perry county. In 1861, Mrs. Derolph died, and January 17, 1867, he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of David Church, a former well known resident of Perry county; she was born in Somerset, Perry county, September 10, 1834. Mr. Derolph came to Fairfield county in 1868, and parchased the former Richard Buffington home, then consisting of one hundred and ten acres. He now owns one hundred and fifty acres, and in 1878, built a handsome residence. They are the parents of four sons and one daughter: Otto William, James Arthur, and Thomas Albert, Isaac Harold and Bertha Jane. They are members of the Reform Church.

DETWILER, JOHN, farmer; was born in Switzerland, April 16, 1810; son of John and Elizabeth Detwiler. He was educated in Switzerland, and learned the trade of wood carver. He emigrated to America with his uncle in 1838, coming direct to Pleasant township, Fairfield county, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1831, Mr. Detwiler was united in marriage to Miss Henderlek, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1806. Her father, Jacob Henderlek, was one of the early pioneers of Liberty township. After his marriage he moved to Liberty, and settled upon a farm of eighty acres, belonging to his wife. He has since added to his farm, until he now has two hundred and fifty-three acres, finely cultivated and adorned with a handsome and modern residence. They had a family of nine children, of whom three are living. Three died in infancy, and three after reaching maturity. Maria, the wife of Daniel Stout, died in 1857; Susannah, wife of David Eversole, died in 1879; Barbara was wife of Henry Boyer, and died in 1875; Jacob is a well known resident of Liberty township; Henry resides with his father. He was married to Rebecca LeFever, in 1868; Sarah is the wife of William Coffets, living on the home farm. Mrs. Detwiler died January 15, 1873. The family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Detwiler, as soon as a home could be provided for her, sent to Switzerland for his aged

mother, and brought her to his home, where she spent the remainder of her life. She died in 1865.

Dolson, Thomas H., Attorney at Law, Lancaster, Ohio; was born November 22, 1851, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of E. B. and Hulda (Stevenson) Dolson. Mr. Dolson was raised on a farm, and after receiving a collegiate education, entered the law office of Hon. C. D. Martin, of this city, commencing the study of law under his instructions. He was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of Ohio, December 11, 1873, and has been in active practice ever since. Soon after being admitted to the bar, he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Fairfield county, Ohio, which position he held two terms, of two years each, and now holds the same by appointment, filling a vacancy caused by the death of his predecessor. He is a close student and a hard worker, which insures his reaching a prominent position in the legal profession. Mr. Dolson was married October 17, 1876, to Miss Lida, daughter of B. F. and I. C. (Arnold) Reinmund. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Hulda Stevenson, Benjamin Reinmund, and Daisy.

Dove, Elijah, of Bloom township, was born where he now resides, in the year 1811, and where his father entered land in an early day. Mr. Dove received but a limited common school education in his early life; he has however been a constant reader and hard student, devoting his time principally during these latter years to religious subjects and to his church. He was virtually the founder of the M. E. Church in Carroll, over forty years ago, and has been not only an official member since that time, but one of its warmest supporters; and has seen the society grow in numbers, from ten or twelve to that of a hundred and twenty-five. He was married in 1835, to Miss Mary Small, in every sense a godly woman and a true helpmeet in society, church and family. She died September 1, 1877, leaving behind her a family of fifteen children, thirteen of whom are living, and are members of church. John W. Dove, the oldest son, was a captain of a company in the late war. Joseph, the youngest son, is at home, and is the present superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school at Carroll.

Dunway, James H., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, March 2, 1821; the eldest son of William and Jane (Hopkins) Dunway. William Dunway was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia. He served in the War of 1812; he was a farmer in Virginia; came to Ohio in 1837 and settled in Perry county one year. In the spring of 1839 he moved to the place now owned by Henry Huber, remaining there two or three years. He raised a family of thirteen children; two sons and three daughters survive. James H., was educated in the common schools in Virginia and Ohio. He was at home on the farm with his father until he was twenty-seven. Mr. Dunway was married January 2, 1848, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Elijah Berry, a well-known resident of Walnut township. She was born in Walnut township, August 17, 1825. After marriage Mr. Dunway lived on the Peter Hoover place three years, then on the Herbert Granger farm for fourteen years. In 1864 or 1866 he purchased the place where he has since lived, from David Cullen. At that time it contained one hundred and six acres; he now owns one hundred and sixteen.

The farm when purchased by Mr. Dunway was partially improved. The family occupied an old log house until building his present residence in 1871. They are the parents of two children, one died in infancy September 19, 1848; Newton, born June 9, 1853, a farmer by occupation; he married Mary Ellen, daughter of Andrew Shell. They are the parents of one son and two daughters, James Wilber and Margaret. Mrs. Jane Dunway died May 25, 1881, in her fifty-sixth year; an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Dunway is a successful farmer and stock raiser.

Dyarman, James A., post office, Pleasantville. Born in Holmes county, this State in 1851; came to this county in 1865. Son of Joseph and Sarah E. (Hull) Dyarman. Married August 12, 1872, to Miss Mary Levering, daughter of John and Mary Levering. They have three children: Charles L.; Edna; Mary E. Mr. Dyarman is engaged at present in the manufacture of wagons and buggies.

Eversole, John, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Walnut township, January 20, 1835; son of Henry and Sophrona (Heis) Eversole. Henry Eversole was born in Rockingham county, Virginia. He married in 1833, a daughter of George Heis, a pioneer that settled on a place now owned by Mr. Eversole and Kinsey Belt. He entered one-fourth section of land, cleared it, and here spent his days. In his later years he was a Baptist. His only child was the mother of John Eversole. His death took place about 1854. Henry Eversole came to Walnut township in 1833, locating on the place now owned by his son. It was then but slightly improved. He raised a family of nine children, of whom all but one are living; that one was killed by lightning in 1878. Henry Eversole ran a threshing machine for many years in connection with farming. At his death he owned one hundred and eighty acres. He died August 20, 1850, aged forty-two years; his widow died in 1876. John Eversole received a good education, and turned his attention to farming, at home, until his marriage, November 1, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of D. Miller, a resident of Walnut township. She was born in this township, November 28, 1835. Mr. Eversole has always devoted his time to farming and stock raising. They are members of the U. B. Church. The home place contains ninety acres. They occupy a handsome residence, built in 1860. He was an ardent Union man during the war.

Eversole, Isaac W., farmer and stock raiser. He is the eldest son of David and Catharine (Heistand) Eversole, and was born in Liberty township, June 22, 1852. David Eversole was born in Fairfield county; his father, Abraham Eversole, was one of the pioneers of the county. In 1850 David settled on the farm still owned by his heirs. The farm contained three hundred and three acres, all of which was well improved. He was extensively engaged in buying and shipping cattle, being very successful in all his business transactions. His success in life was due to his perseverance, industry, and integrity. He died in June, 1879, having reared a family of six sons and three daughters. Isaac W., the subject of this sketch, received a liberal education in his youth, having the advantages of the Academy at Reynoldsburg, and also Oberlin College one term. He takes a great interest in his farm, particularly raising the finer breeds of imported stock,

in which he is very successful. He owns and operates a large saw mill, which is doing a large amount of business. Mr. Eversole has been twice married; first to Miss Lizzie Snider, March 28, 1875. She died December 19, 1879, and he was again united in marriage to Miss Samantha J. Tussing, December 28, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Eversole are members of the Evangelical Association. Mr. Eversole is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Eversole, Adam Henry, farmer, Liberty township. He was married in Liberty township February 22, 1858; son of David and Catharine H. Eversole. He secured a good education, and chose farming for his vocation in life, remaining at home until his marriage, December 27, 1881, to Miss Phelina, daughter of Edward Ritter, a well-known resident of Violet township. After his marriage Mr. Eversole purchased the farm upon which he is at present residing. It contains one hundred and twenty-five acres, to which he has added many fine improvements. He has also acted as administrator for the estate of both his father and mother, and that of Mrs. Naomi LeFever. Mr. and Mrs. Eversole are members of the Evangelical Association Church.

Eversole, A. R., attorney, Lancaster. He was born in this city in 1850. He read law under the direction of Col. John M. Connell, and was admittted to practice by the Ohio Supreme Court in 1876. He at once opened an office in Lancaster, and began a successful and busy practice of his profession. His office is now in the Schaffer Block. At the last session of the General Assembly Mr. Eversole was an applicant for the position of State Librarian, but other political counsels prevailed. Pending the nomination, the *Dispatch*, of Columbus, under date of December 17, 1880, made the following comments on Mr. Eversole's ability: "We are informed that the friends of Mr. A. R. Eversole, of Lancaster, will press his claims on Governor Foster for the position of State Librarian. Mr. Eversole, it will be remembered, was Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney last fall in his own county, and such was his personal popularity, and general recognized fitness for the position, that even in that 'Democratic Berks,' he ran about two hundred votes ahead of the remainder of the ticket. He is a lawyer of recognized ability, a gentleman of personal worth, and in every way qualified to fill the place of State Librarian; besides, his services in behalf of the Republican party are deserving of some fit recognition.

Evans, Thomas Worthington, tanner; was born in Logan, Ohio, September 22, 1816. He acquired a fair education at the common schools, and at an academy in Lancaster. He served an apprenticeship to William D. Thorn, at the trade of tanner and currier, remaining in his employ some time. Afterwards he worked as journeyman at Upper Sandusky. He then moved to Tarleton, Pickaway county, where, in 1834, he engaged in the tannery business on his own account, doing an extensive and prosperous business for thirty-five years. About 1876 he removed to Lancaster, becoming a member of the firm of Martin, Ewing & Company, and continuing business until the loss of their tannery by fire, when Mr. Evans retired from business life. In 1835 he was married to Susan Karshner, who was born in Ross county, Ohio,

in 1816. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans were born six children, four now living, viz.: Elizabeth E., at home; William W. and Joseph K., composing the firm of Evans Brothers, tanners, of Lancaster; and Samuel J., residing at Columbus. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Evans is one of the oldest living tanners in Ohio.

Eyeman, Henry B., was born in Richland township, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 5th day of March, 1819, and has ever since resided here. He was married February 14, 1841, to Miss Mary Ann Baker, daughter of Christian and Magdalena Baker, who was born July 11, 1823. Their children were Daniel, born January 3, 1843; Samantha Jane, born October 10, 1845; Mary Magdalena, born April 27, 1848; Christian Baker, born January 19, 1857; Franklin Pierce, born October 5, 1853; Henry Clinton, born April 13, 1856; Lewis Erwin, born October 12, 1859; Homer Edmund, born August 28, 1863. Mary Ann Eyeman died December 21, 1873. He was married second time to Miss Maggie A. Baker, January 10, 1875. Mr. Eyeman is serving his thirteenth year as Justice of the Peace of Richland township.

Eyeman, William, farmer, post office Rushville. Was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, January 13, 1821. He was married to Sarah Lenville, January 18, 1843. Their children are, Joseph H., born November 9, 1843; Isophena D., born September 25, 1845; Mary E., born April 19, 1847; Henry A., born December 27, 1849; William L., born March 2, 1851; Edward C., born April 26, 1853; Samuel L., born June 7, 1856; Anna L., born April 25, 1859; Charles, born July 27, 1861. Joseph N., was married to Catharine Kerr in December, 1866; Isophena married to William Griggs in August, 1867; William L., maried to Virginia Friend, September, 1874; Edward C., married to Emma C. Stevenson, May 28, 1878; Samuel L., married to Emma Rowles, August 18, 1881; Henry A., died September 15, 1849; Mary E., died November 6, 1853.

Faller, James, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, August 25, 1846. Is the son of Joseph and Catharine (Crosson) Faller. Joseph Faller, a native of Germany, came to America early in this century. He sold clocks for many years and finally settled on the place where he now lives, in Thorn township, Perry county, about 1830. He raised a family of eleven children, three daughters and five sons survive. He is still living and in good health. James Faller read and studied in early years, thus improving his early education. He was at home on the farm until twenty-five years old. He was married February 16, 1871, to Miss Clara, daughter of John Eshenrode, a farmer, resident of Reading township, Perry county. She was born in Somerset, Perry county, March 29, 1853. Mr. Faller lived on the home place one year, then for three years he conducted a farm owned by his father in the same township. In the fall of 1875 he purchased the place in Walnut township, where he still lives. He is a successful farmer and grape grower. He is the father of seven children, five are living: Ida Catharine, Mary Alice, James Edward, Henry Harrison, Presse Emanuel. Mrs. Faller is a member of the Reformed Church. They are genial, estimable people.

Fahrer, Charles C., carriage and wagon maker, Lancaster, was

born in Baden, Germany, January 14, 1827, son of John H., and Magdalena (Zimmerman) Fahrer. Charles came with his parents to America in 1831, locating at Lancaster, where his father engaged in the manufacture of wagons with good success the remainder of his life. He reared a family of three sons. He was a consistent member of the German Lutheran Church, and at his death in 1876, he was respected and regretted by a large circle of friends. Charles C. was educated in the public schools of Lancaster, and learned his trade of carriage and wagon making, at which he worked until he began business for himself. He makes a specialty of repairing. Mr. Fahrer has been twice married—May 26, 1853, to Miss Ellen Carter, to whom were born four children, two sons and two daughters. In 1862 Mrs. Fahrer died, and in 1863 he married Miss Barbara Britch. Four children were born to them, three sons and one daughter. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Since 1851 he has been a member of the I. O. O. F.

Fairchild, William, farmer, was born in Liberty township, December 17, 1820. Is a son of Peter and Ann (Smith) Fairchild. Peter Fairchild came to Ohio at an early day, settling in 1806 on the farm where his son William now lives, the land at that time being a dense forest. He cleared one hundred and sixty acres, and spent the remainder of his life upon this farm. He reared a family of six sons and five daughters, all of whom are living, and residents of Fairfield county. Mr. Fairchild died in 1825. His widow survived him until 1871, when she died in her eighty-eighth year. William, the subject of this sketch, enjoyed the advantage of a good education. After leaving public school he entered Greenfield Academy, also Westerville College. He then taught school until he took charge of the home place. He purchased one hundred and fifty acres adjoining, where he built a handsome residence, said to be the finest in the township. Mr. Fairchild was married December 3, 1879, to Miss Eliza Burnes. They have one son, Grant, born March 3, 1881.

Fellers, Joshua, farmer, Bloom township, was born in Pennsylvania, and came with his father, John Fellers, to Ohio in 1813, settling on the farm where he now lives. He has been, the same as his father, an official member of long standing and a warm supporter of the Betzer Church, which he helped to establish. There were but three children of this family. His brother, Frederick Fellers, was never married, but made his home with him until he died some years since. His sister married Mr. Conrad Crumley, the late well-known citizen of the county. Mr. Fellers married Barbara Runkles, daughter of John Runkles, one of the early settlers of the county. They raised a large family, all of whom have grown up and become useful citizens of the county and State.

Fisher Adam, farmer, Walnut township; post office, Pleasantville.

Flick, Thomas, Violet township; post office, Pickerington; farmer; son of John and Barbara (Kiblinger) Flick, who, in 1802, came from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Pleasant township; born November 12, 1812. Was married to Bashbee Bowers November 1, 1842, by whom he had ten children. Abraham, Isaac, Mary A., Jacob, Elizabeth, Sarah A. Sarah A., died December 7, 1856; Thomas J., Lydia,

Lucinda. Lucinda, died July 11, 1860; and Emma. Mr. Flick had one son, Isaac, in the army three years and two months. He is a member of the Evangelical Church.

FRAMPTON, EDWARD A., M. D., physician and surgeon, Bremen, Ohio. Was born September 23, 1838, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Isaac K. and Eunice C. (Benson) Frampton. He was raised on a farm, which business received his attention until he was nineteen years of age, when he began teaching school, and taught three terms in Vinton county, Ohio. He then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as a supply, employed by the Presiding Elder, where he continued one year, having previously been licensed as a local preacher. After that he took a certificate of membership from the Methodist Episcopal church and joined the United Brethren church, and traveled the Rushville circuit one year for that church. During the time he traveled for the United Brethren church, he was married, May 29, 1862, to Miss Frances M., daughter of Doctor Peter F. and Mary Ann (Christ) Turner, of Rushville, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Xemia. At the close of the conference year he was appointed to Chancy Mission, in Athens county, Ohio, but withdrew from the ministry, in which he had proved an efficient and ready speaker, and resumed the study of medicine. He had privately studied medicine during the two years he was in the ministry. He resumed his study under Doctor Turner, his father-in-law, continuing about eighteen months, when he commenced his practice near Junction City, Perry county, Ohio, and after eighteen months he came to Bremen, where he remained until 1870, at which time he went to Zanesville, Ohio, and entered into partnership with Doctor Turner, in the practice of his profession, remaining seven months and removed to Lancaster, Ohio, and after thirteen months' practice in that place they dissolved partnership, Doctor Frampton desiring to return to his own property in Bremen. Commencing practice before the law required diplomatic physicians, he, afterwards being examined, received a diploma from a medical college in Pennsylvania, in 1869, and the same year was made a member of the State Medical Association of Pennsylvania. Since his return to Bremen he has been in active practice, and in 1878 he took into partnership in his practice Doctor Strayer, which partnership continues up to this date. Doctor Frampton has been quite successful in his practice and is recognized by his community as one of the best of physicians. In 1872 he established a line of standard medicine., of which he is proprietor. These medicines are sold throughout the country by agents.

FRIEDLY, JOHN, farmer. He is the only son of John S. and Ann W. Friedly, and was born in Switzerland, May 2, 1827. He came with his parents to America in 1831. They came direct to Ohio and lived in various places in Walnut and Liberty townships, until 1853, when his father purchased the farm formerly owned by David Rife, where he settled and reared his family, one son and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Conrad Steiger, of Green township; Sophia, who died in August, 1854, and John, Jr., who had only limited advantages for obtaining an education. He began farming at an early age, which he has always followed. He owns one hundred and ten acres which is

well improved; the buildings are of modern construction and contain every convenience. The family residence being unusually pleasant and commodious, making the farm one of the most desirable in the township. Mr. Friedly is a member of the Reformed Church. He has held the office of township trustee three years. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Thompson, June 23, 1853. They are the parents of ten children, all at home, with the exception of the eldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth, now the wife of John Waters, of Walnut township.

Fritter, Kinnis, attorney at law, Lancaster, Ohio; born in Stafford county, Virginia, October 10, 1832. Came to Fairfield county, Ohio, in August, 1845. Studied law with Medill & Connell, Lancaster, Ohio; admitted February, 1859, by Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio. Has practiced in Lancaster, Ohio, since. Was elected Mayor of Lancaster, Ohio, in April, 1859, and served in that office four years, being re-elected in April, 1861. Was pay agent of Ohio under Soldiers' Allotment system; Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue from July, 1862, until April, 1864, when appointed deputy collector for Fairfield county, of Internal Revenue, and served as such until October, 1866. Was Lieutenant of Company K, One hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, for a short time. Was member of Board of Education, Lancaster, Ohio, for six years, from 1876 to 1882. Was member of City Council of City of Lancaster, Ohio, for a short time, 1872. President of Lancaster Free Library and Reading Rooms Association since its organization in June, 1878.

Gafford, Thomas J., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Baltimore, Ohio, March 24, 1844; the son of Joseph and Parthena Gafford. Joseph was born in Maryland in 1803. He came to Ohio with his relatives in 1813. He located in Lancaster and learned the trade of shoemaker. About 1824 he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and kept grocery, also kept hotel, known as the Gafford House, for some thirty years. He was an owner of canal boats in an early day. He raised a family of seven children, three sons and one daughter survive. He continued hotel keeping until his death, in 1861. His widow still survives him and is a resident of Baltimore, and wife of John Lamb, who was educated in the common schools. T. J.'s youth was passed in assisting his father in various occupations, until September 1, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K Seventeenth O. V. I., taking part in all battles in which his regiment was engaged, including Wild Cat, Kentucky, to Savannah, Georgia. He served over four years, until the close of the War, taking part in the review at Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, receiving his discharge at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, July, 1865. He was wounded in a raid, and disabled for some time. Returning to civil life he entered Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, for two terms, when he engaged in buying and shipping produce, at Keokuk, Iowa, where, with his brother, S. B. Gafford, he had removed in 1866. He returned to Ohio in 1869, and in March, 1870, was married to Miss Mary J., daughter of John and Mary (McNamee) Lamb. Mrs. Gafford was born in Walnut towhship, March 30, 1849. They are the parents of two chlldren, one still survives, Mary May, born May 15, 1876. After marriage, in the spring

of 1770, he settled on the Lamb place, since which time he purchased the same from W. M. Hutton, in 1878. It consists of one hundred and forty acres. They occupy the residence built by John Lamb in 1840. He is a prosperous citizen, industrious and energetic.

GAISER, CHRISTAIN, of the firm of Gaiser & Meyer, carriage and buggy manufacturers, South Broadway, Lancaster, Ohio. Mr. Gaiser was born October 13, 1849, in Prussia; son of George and Elizabeth Gaiser. At the age of fourteen he went to his trade and worked at it until he was seventeen; then came to America, landing in New York City, and went from there to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he remained about two years; then worked in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and other States. He located in this city in 1872, and worked for Sears & Mahony six years, when they sold out to the new firm of Bowser, Gaiser & Company, which continued until the fall of 1880, when the present firm was formed, which is now doing a first-class business in new work and repairing. Mr. Gaiser was married April 30, 1878, to Miss Catharine Klunk. They are the parents of one child, Catharine.

GEIGER, HERBERT, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Walnut township, September 25, 1810; the son of David and Catharine (Wenegardner) Geiger. David Geiger was born in Virginia. He came with his father, Adam Geiger, to Ohio, in 1802 or '3. The family located on Pleasant Run, Pleasant township. After some two years, came to Walnut township, and entered a section of land near Pleasantville, where Adam Geiger spent the remainder of his days. David also lived here during his life. He raised a family of five children, of whom three sons and one daughter are living. He was a farmer and stock raiser, and kept hotel for many years; in religious belief, a Baptist. He died about 1825. Herbert G., after his mother's death, was raised on the farm of his grandfather, Winegardner, in Richland township. He was educated in the common schools. He remained on the place, and assisted his grandfather in farming and distillery, until 1847. At the age of twenty-five, he learned the tanner and currier trade, when, in 1847, he purchased the tannery business of an uncle in Rushville, which he conducted successfully for eight years. In 1847, Mr. Geiger married Sarah, daughter of William and Catharine Lamb, early settlers in Walnut township. Mrs. Geiger was born in Walnut township, December 28, 1821. After discontinuing the business of tanning, he purchased a farm in Rush Creek township, conducting the same, still continuing to reside in Rushville, until his removal to Walnut township, in 1860, on the place which he still owns, it being entered by his grandfather, Winegardner, when he came to Ohio. The family residence was built about 1869. Mr. Geiger now owns two hundred and forty-five acres. He lived there until removing to his present residence in Salem in 1873, where he is living a retired life. They are the parents of two children: Henry W., residing on the home place in Walnut township; and Catharine A., residing with her parents. The family are members of the Reform Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, also an active member of the Grangers.

GIESY, JACOB, farmer, Liberty township. He was born in this township, March 8th, 1813. He is the only son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Soliday) Giesy. Jacob Giesy, Sr., was born in Switzerland in 1783; emi-

grating to America in 1804; and in the spring of 1805, moved to Fairfield county; he being one of the early pioneers of the county. He settled in the midst of a wilderness, and lived to see it transformed into a flourishing and well developed country. His children consist of one son and eight daughters; six now living, all residents of this county. Mr. Giesy was a wheelwright by trade; and in 1820, built on Paw-Paw Creek, one of the first mills in the county, which is still standing. He died in 1841, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He had been a successful farmer, and possessed the esteem of his neighbors. His wife died in 1861. Jacob Giesy, Jr., remained on his father's farm during youth, receiving such educational advantages then attainable; and when old enough, took charge of his father's farm and sawmill. In 1843, he married Mary Fultz. They are the parents of eleven children, five of whom are now living. Of these, Elizabeth C., is the wife of Henry Schaffner, of Liberty township; Sarah A., wife of John Yager; George, a resident in the same township; Jesse A., and Charles are at home. Mrs. Giesy died in 1868. Mr. Giesy's second wife, Mrs. Louisa Giesy, was born May 21, 1831. Mr. Giesy has been very successful in business, and has accumulated a handsome competency. In addition to the home farm of one hundred and sixty acres, he owns another place of two hundred and sixty-two acres, fully improved.

Godden, George H., carriage manufacturer, Liberty township. He is the only child of Robert and Louisa (Burnett) Godden. He was born at Newark, New Jersey, August 13, 1837. With his parents he came to Ohio, in 1839. The family settled at Circleville, where he was educated in the common schools. When eighteen, he became an apprentice, for three years, to a carriage manufacturer in that place, William Bouder. After acquiring the trade, he worked as journeyman, until the summer of 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, O. V. I., and with that regiment participated in all their engagements, from Stone River to the surrender of Joe Johnston, near Raleigh, North Carolina; at Resacca, Georgia, he was wounded in the foot and removed to the hospital, remaining there two months. He served until the war closed, taking part in the review at Washington, and with the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and discharged at Camp Chase, Columbus. Returning to civil life, he located in Basil, Ohio. In the spring of 1866, he purchased the manufacturing business of John Bowser, and has since conducted the same, doing an extensive business, employing five hands. In 1860 he was married to Mrs. Sarah A. Switzer. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters: Emma L., Robert Henry, Lillie A., and Charles Freeman. The family are members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Godden is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Gravett, John, florist and gardner, Lancaster. He was born in Sussex, England, September 12, 1826. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a Scotch florist, and after acquiring a full knowledge of the business, he went to London, about 1847, where he entered the employ of a leading florist. At this place he was married to Ann Mallars, who was born in London, England, in 1825. In 1850 they came to America, settling in Lancaster, where Mr. Gravett entered the employ

of the late Darius Talmadge, with whom he continued for three years, subsequently engaging in market gardening on his own account. In In 1855, he purchased a portion of the place, which he still owns. Some years later adding largely to it, and engaged in the nursery and floral business, which he conducted on an extensive scale. To Mr. and Mrs. Gravett have been born ten children, viz.: Ella, wife of Wiley W. Brown; John A., a graduate of Wooster College, now in charge of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad office at Salt Lake City; Annie and Jennie, residents of Colorado Springs, Colorado; the former a clerk in the railroad office, the latter engaged in the millinery business. The remaining members of the family are still at home. Feeling the deficiency of an education, Mr. Gravett has been attending to the education of his own children, and takes great interest in educational matters. He was elected member of the school board of special district of East Lancaster, before it was included in the city limits, filling that position for nine years. In 1874, he was elected to the school board from the fifth ward; during two years he was president of the board, and for the past three years has been secretary; for six years he was director of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society.

Graybill, Isaac, of Carroll, was born in 1827, on the farm now owned by Robert J. Peters. In 1848, he was married to Miss Maria L. Martin, daughter of the late and well known Judge Martin; and who was Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years, and for a long period of time, one of the Associate Judges of the county. Mr. Graybill's grandfather, Samuel Graybill, came from Pennsylvania to this county in 1809, and settled two miles west of Lancaster, on the Columbus pike, and where he kept hotel many years. He became the head of a large family, the descendants of whom are now well and favorably known throughout the county. His son, Jacob Graybill, died in 1861, seventy-four years old. He was the father of Isaac. Mrs. Graybill's father came prior to the war of 1812. His wife was Miss Francis Taylor, of New Jersey; and they made the overland trip in a little one-horse wagon, and settled on thirty-five acres of ground, one mile east of Carroll, where they lived and died. The house is still standing. Mr. Isaac Graybill is a farmer in prosperous circumstances. He resides in a handsome residence.

Groves, David, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Licking county, June 18, 1821. He was the oldest son of Joseph and Mary (Stover) Groves. They were early settlers of Licking county. They raised to maturity, David and Samuel, now residents of Kansas. David was educated in the common schools. When he was but ten years old, he was thrown on his own resources by the death of his father. He was raised in the family of Thomas McNaghten, in Walnut township, till of age. He and his brother owned a place at Hebron, Licking county. He was there two years; while there, he was married in 1845, to Margaret Jane Patton. To them were born one son, James P. In 1847, Mrs. Groves died; and in September 2, 1851, he married Miss Jeretha, daughter of Jacob Kagay, an early settler on the place now owned by Levi W. Meredith, who was a pioneer, a member of the Baptist church, and raised a family of five children; three are living. He died about 1870. After marriage, Mr. Groves located on his present home, and

in 1865, built his present residence. He owns one hundred and eleven acres. They are the parents of eight children, six now living: John S., Lewis M., Mary A., Theodore E., Laura E. and Barbara J. For some years he engaged in the tannery business. The family are members of the Baptist church. Jacob Kagay, the father of the second Mrs. Groves, was a soldier in the war of 1812; a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia; born about 1788, and came with the Bibler family to Ohio, about 1803.

Guseman, Daniel, deceased. Daniel Guseman was a native of Virginia, and came to this county with his father when five years old. He located at Lancaster, and worked at blacksmithing there. He died in 1879. Mrs. Guseman's parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Guseman became the parents of the following-named children: Oliver H., Theodore, Johnson, Sarah, Abraham, Jackson, Mary, Thomas, Alexander, George and Fanny. Three reside in Pickaway county, and one in this township. Thomas is a blacksmith, and lives at home with his mother. Jackson and Abraham enlisted August, 1862, in Ninetieth O. V. I., and Jackson in 1864, in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth O. V. I., and remained till the close of the war. Abraham lost his health in the war.

Hoffert, Elias, farmer, Rush creek township, post office Bremen, Ohio; born August 17, 1818, in this township, and about one mile from where he now lives; son of Solomon and Margaret (Hendricks) Hoffert. Mr. Hoffert was raised a farmer, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits up to this time, in which he has been successful, having accumulated an abundance for his declining years, and came into possession in 1857 of the farm that he now makes his home upon by arduous industry and economy, upon which is a good two-story frame farm dwelling that denotes the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. Hoffert was married in the year 1841 to Miss Hannah, daughter of Philip and Christina (Souters) Stoneburner. They are the parents of fifteen children, viz.: Philip, Emanuel, Susannah, William, Daniel, deceased, Noah, Mary, Joseph, deceased, Elizabeth, deceased, Sarah, Nancy, Matilda, deceased, Maggie, Elias J., and Ellen. Mr. Hoffert's grandfather, Casper Hoffert, was of German descent, and emigrated first to Virginia, where he was married to a Miss Stahley, and in 1801 he came to Ohio and settled on Raccoon Creek, at what has since been known as Cheesetown, but afterward moved farther up the creek, where he owned land, and where he died in November, 1825, and was buried upon his own land. His wife, Miss Stahley, was also of German parentage, and lived until the winter of 1840, and died upon the homestead of her son Solomon, and was buried beside her husband. Solomon Hoffert, son of Casper Hoffert, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, June 16, 1786, and came to Ohio with his father, and some time afterward entered land where Philemon Hoffert now lives. Upon that farm he lived to the time of his death in 1876, being in his ninety-first year. Solomon's wife, Miss Rebecca (Hendricks) Hoffert, was of German parentage, and was born in February, 1789, in Morrison's Cove, Pennsylvania; came to Ohio at an early day with her father, who probably entered land on Jonathan's Creek, Perry county, where he built one of the first flouring mills upon

that creek, and where he lived out his allotted time. Mrs. Hoffert departed this life in 1861, in her seventy-second year. Solomon and Rebecca (Hendricks) Hoffert's children were ten in number, viz.: Elizabeth, Catharine, Samuel, Elias, Mary, Adam, Solomon, Absalom, Philemon and Christina.

HAGER, JESSE, grocer, Violet township, postoffice Pickering; was born in Etna township, Licking county, February 26, 1840; was married to Adaline Kraner, October 30, 1865; worked at shoemaking nine years; was for several years clerk in E. D. Kraner's dry goods store, and in 1880 set up business for himself. Mr. Hager has served three years in this township as justice of the peace.

HANSBARGER, ABRAHAM, merchant, Liberty township, post office Baltimore; born December 4, 1848; son of Joel and Elizabeth (Loose) Hansbargar; was married to Nettie Kring, March 1, 1877; had one child, Nettie, born December 10, 1877, and died March 13, 1878; wife died December 24, 1877. Mr. Hansbarger is the senior member of the firm of Hansbargar Brothers, dealers in dry goods, house furnishing goods, and grain. They handle one hundred thousand bushels of grain annually, and outside of this, their monthly sales amount to four thousand dollars.

HANSBARGAR, CHARLES F., merchant, Liberty township, post office Baltimore; born May 4, 1854; son of Joel and Elizabeth (Loose) Hansbargar; married to Nellie C. Albain, December 19, 1877; had one child, Effie, born April 4, 1879, and died July 15, 1879. Mr. Hansbargar is the junior member of the firm of Hansbargar Brothers, dealers in dry goods, house furnishing goods, and grain.

HARPER, MRS. EMMA, Lancaster. She was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, March 2, 1799, and came with her parents, Henry and Ruth (Tanehill) Abrams, to Fairfield county, in 1801. The family located three miles from Lancaster, where her father, Henry Abrams, resided during his lifetime. He was a prominent citizen in the early years of the present century. A member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the State, he also filled a judicial position fourteen years. He was the father of twenty children, of whom Mrs. Harper is the only survivor. Henry Abrams died in 1822. Emma was married to John L. Harper in 1820, who was a native of Philadelphia, born in 1792. Previous to his marriage he had been a seafaring man, having commanded one or more vessels engaged in coasting trade. After coming to Ohio he was in the employ of Governor Worthington for a time, as assistant surveyor. After his marriage he made a voyage around the world, being absent some five years. Mr. and Mrs. Harper were the parents of two danghters, Sarah, a school teacher and artist by profession, now living with her mother; Orpha, died in her twentieth year, in 1844. John L. Harper died in Illinois many years ago. Mrs. Harper is a vigorous and genial old lady. For many years she conducted a millinery and dressmaking business, owning the property on Broadway where she resides. She has been a resident of Lancaster fifty-eight years.

HAVER, WILLIAM P.; was born in Walnut township, Fairfield county, Ohio, February 14, 1838; son of George and Catharine (Whitaker) Haver. Mr. Haver was brought up on a farm, and is a success-

ful farmer and stock raiser; located upon his present homestead in 1861. He owns two hundred acres of land, lives upon a farm formerly bought by his father from Andrew Kroger, who had built, more than fifty years ago, a brick house upon the farm, and is now the residence of Mr. Haver. He also owns a part of the farm that was entered by his grandfather. Mr. Haver was married May 30, 1865, to Miss Sirena, daughter of Moses Thompson, a well-known resident of Walnut township. They are the parents of six children, of whom four are now living, viz.: George W., Annie C., William P. and Clarence T. Mr. Haver is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Haver is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. George W. Haver, the father of William P., was a native of Pennsylvania, who came with his father, William Haver, to Ohio in an early day. William Haver entered one hundred and seventy-seven acres of land in Walnut township, where he lived up to 1833, when he died, being the first fatal case of cholera that occurred in the township. Upon this farm George W. lived and brought up a family of three children, viz.: Elizabeth, now the wife of David Winegarner, a resident of Newark, Ohio; William P., the subject of this sketch, and Eli D. George W. was a successful farmer and stock raiser, and owned, at the time of his death, January 26, 1861, three hundred and fifty-two acres of land. He was, during his life, a liberal contributor to all worthy objects that demanded his notice.

Helmick, Eberle F., farmer; was born in Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio, July 6, 1836; son of Dr. Luke and Sophia (Siter) Helmick. Dr. Luke Helmick was a native of Ohio and was born in 1804. Early in life he studied medicine, and in July, 1827 he passed a creditable examination and was admitted to practice medicine by the medical society of the Fifteenth District of Ohio. His first practice, after graduating, was in Pleasant township, Fairfield county, where he remained until his marriage to Miss Sophia Siter. He then located in Baltimore, where he practiced successfully for many years, and his counsel was sought in many of the adjoining counties. He was devoted to his profession and to the community in which he lived. All recognized in him a personal friend and counselor. Dr. Helmick was a man of strong religious convictions and a member of the Baptist church many years. He was a member of the Masonic order. His death took place April 1, 1872. His widow survived him until 1880. E. F. Helmick was educated in the schools in Baltimore, and was also a student at Westerville. He engaged in mercantile life for some years and also conducted his father's farm in Liberty township. In 1857 he purchased the farm where they now reside, consisting of one hundred and twenty-nine acres of land fully improved. Mr. Helmick has been twice married; in 1857 to Miss Sarah Warner, who died the following year and in 1858 to Miss Catharine Manger, by whom he has one son, Elza Preston, born September 15, 1861. They also reared, from the time he was ten years of age, W. H. Wright, who is an exemplary young man, and for whom they entertain paternal feelings. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Helmick is a member of the Masonic order.

Henderson, A. C., retired, Walnut township. He was born in Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, September 2, 1843; the eldest

son of Hineman and Maria (Clum) Henderson. Hineman Henderson was born in Thorn township, Perry county, about 1817, on the place first settled by his father, James Henderson, as early as 1803 or 1804. It is still the family home, and consists of two hundred and five acres. Hineman reared a family of four sons and four daughters. For many years he was an extensive buyer and shipper of live stock. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is still living, vigorous in mind and body. A. C. Henderson was educated in the common schools in Thorn township. His early life was spent on the home farm. He also engaged with his father and Reason Frank in the stock business. He was married October 10, 1866, to Samantha J., daughter of 'Squire H. B. Eyeman, a resident of Richland township. A. C. Henderson continued to reside on the home place until the spring of 1875, when he came to Walnut township, where he purchased the John Kagay farm. In 1881 he built an elegant residence. A year previous he built a fine barn. His place is indeed a desirable one. They are the parents of two sons and one daughter, Murry Albert, born June 27, 1869; Etta May, born September 3, 1875, and Homer Carl, who was born October 7, 1878. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Hensel, Samuel A., farmer, Liberty township. He was born in this township February 28, 1823. He is the youngest son of Jacob and Anna (Young) Hensel. His parents were natives of Switzerland, and emigrated to America in 1806. About ten years they resided in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. They came to Ohio in 1816, settling in Liberty township, on the farm now owned by his son, Jacob Hensel. He entered and cleared a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and raised a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. He died in 1855, mourned by a large circle of friends. Samuel A. Hensel remained at home until twenty-seven years of age and engaged in farming. He married, in 1850, Margaret Haley, daughter of George Haley, one of the pioneers in Liberty township, where Mrs. Hensel was born July 15, 1828. While engaged in clearing his new home, Mr. Hensel rented a farm in the township. In 1853 he built a log house on his place and moved there. The family still reside on this place. He owns one hundred and forty-three acres. For three years he has been township trustee. They are the parents of seven children, six are living; Jacob A., residing in Cleveland, Ohio; Barbara A., the wife of Edwin Fritz, of Liberty township; Anna A., the wife of John H. Rouch, of the same township; Henry A. resides on a portion of the home place; George F. and Maria A. are still at home.

Hershey, Rev. Scott T., pastor of Grace Reformed church, Lancaster, Ohio, was born at Colburn, Indiana, in 1852. He attended a collegiate school in Western Indiana, and afterward entered Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. Here he became popular as a speaker and graduated with honors in 1875. The following year he graduated from the Theological Seminary and entered the Reformed ministry. After spending nearly six years at Denver, Indiana, he came to Lancaster in fall of 1881. Mr. Hershey is an extensive writer for newspapers, and has in press now a book on "Infidelity a Failure." Though a young man, he has made a fine reputation as a lecturer.

Hewetson, Peter, physician, Amanda township. Is the second son of Dr. Joseph Hewetson, and was born on the 26th day of October, 1832, in Wigton, Gallowayshire, Scotland. His father graduated at the Edinburgh University about the year 1826, and was engaged in the practice of medicine in Scotland till 1833, when he came with his wife and family, then consisting of his two eldest sons, John and Peter, to America. Being afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and desiring an avocation more regular and with less exposure, he chose that of agriculture. On arriving in the States, he first stopped at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for a short time, and in 1835 came to Belmont, county, Ohio, where he engaged in wool growing. An accident occurring to one of his neighbors, his arm being lacerated in a threshing machine, and no surgeon near, Dr. Hewetson sent for his instruments and performed a successful amputation, the first knowledge had by his townsmen that he was a physician and surgeon. By this circumstance he was rather forced into the practice of his profession in this country. He had a family of eight children, viz.: John, Peter, Walter, Mary, deceased, Dr. Alexander H., Mary Isabelle, Joseph, killed in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Dr. Thomas L., died August 1874, at Amanda, Ohio. Dr. Joseph Hewetson died in Belmont county, Ohio, January 1855. Three of his sons who survive him are worthy representatives of him and his profession. Dr. Peter Hewetson attended the Literary College at Washington, Pennsylvania, after which he studied medicine with his father, completing his studies with Dr. Henry West, of St. Clairsville, Ohio. He attended lectures in New York and Cincinnati. After practicing medicine a short time in Belmont county, he came, October, 1858, to Amanda, Fairfield county, Ohio, and practiced his profession in company with Dr. S. H. Porter. October, 1867, he married Miss Effie A., daughter of Samuel Dum, Esq., of Amanda. They have four children: Minnie Elizabeth, Mary Belle, Joseph E., and William Larimer. In the war of the Rebellion the Doctor was in the Forty-third Ohio Regiment, first as First Lieutenant, then Captain, and served about a year as acting Surgeon. He resides in the village of Amanda, and is one of the representative men and leading physicians of Fairfield county.

Hewetson, Dr., John, Amanda, Fairfield county, is the eldest son of Dr. Joseph Hewetson, and was born in Wigton, Gallowayshire, Scotland, on the 3d day of January, 1831. He came to America with his parents in 1833. He studied the profession of his father. Was engaged in the practice of medicene at Quaker City, Guernsey county, Ohio, till 1874, when he removed to Amanda, Fairfield county, where he has practiced his profession since.

Hite, John C., son of Samuel and Catharine Hite, was born near Pleasantville, Pleasant township, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 25th day of November, 1827. He was raised a farmer, and in connection with that industry, in the fall of 1846, at the age of nineteen, he began teaching school in Pleasantville. In this village he taught four terms with remarkable success. He was regarded as being one of the most successful teachers in his county. He was an ardent friend to education, and was one of the projectors of the Fairfield Union Academy, now known as the Pleasantville Collegiate Institute, at Pleasantville.

He remained a farmer until October, 1868, when he came to Lancaster, Ohio, and purchased the bookstore of Tuthill & Rigley. He contiuued in the book business until the fall of 1870, when he was induced by a number of his leading political friends to purchase a one-half interest of the *Ohio Eagle*, which he did, and continued one of its editors until November 10, 1873, when he entered upon his duties as County Auditor; having been previously elected to that office. This position he filled four years with great satisfaction to the tax payers of both political parties. On the 5th of April, 1879, he was elected Superintendent of the Ohio Reform School, which position he held until June, 1879, when he resigned and returned to Lancaster, and took charge of the Fairfield County *Democrat*, as editor and publisher. This paper he enlarged from a seven column folio to a six column quarto. This change was made August 5, 1879, from which date the paper has been known as *The Saturday Journal*. Up to the time of the writing of this sketch, he is still editor and publisher of this paper. Politically, he is a Democrat, religiously, a Missionary Baptist, in which church he has taken great interest, especially in the Sunday School work. He has served in the capacity of Sunday School Superintendent in the Lancaster Baptist church for eleven years. He was married to Miss Mary Miller, of Pleasant township, Fairfield county, September 23, 1852.

Hite, Levi, attorney-at-law, of the firm of Hite & Dolson, office in Mumaugh's building, Main street, Lancaster, Ohio. Attorney Hite was born February 11, 1848, in this county, son of Jonas and Ruth (Stevenson) Hite, of German ancestry. Young Hite was educated in the public schools and in the Fairfield Union Academy. In January, 1872, he registered as a law student in the office of Hon. Charles D. Martin, of this city, with whom he read until September of the same year, when he entered the law department of Yale College, where he graduated in June, 1875, and was admitted to the bar in the District Court of Vinton county, September 7, 1875, and immediately formed the above firm. Attorney Hite was married September 9, 1879, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Cyrus and Catharine (Switzer) Courtright. They are the parents of one child, Bertha.

Hite, Jonas, Walnut township, farmer; was born June 9, 1820, second son of Joseph and Frances (Berry) Hite. Joseph Hite was born in Virginia about 1780; came with his father, Abraham Hite, to Ohio, about 1807, settling in Walnut township on the farm now owned by John A. Hite. He was a farmer, and lived upon that farm up to the time of his death. He raised a family of ten children, of whom six are now living, three sons and three daughters. Jonas was educated in the common schools to a limited extent. He was brought up a farmer, and remained at home until he was married, September 24, 1844, to Miss Lovina, daughter of Henry Huffman, who is a well-known farmer of Walnut township. Mrs. Hite was born in Maryland, April 27, 1822. They are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Henry H., a carpenter of Hadley Junction; Lewis S., a farmer of Walnut township; Mary Catharine, wife of Lewis Snyder, of Walnut township; Amos, a farmer of Perry county, Ohio; Almeda J., wife of George L. Snyder, who lives on the homestead; Clarence C., wife of Henry Miller, Jr., of Walnut township; Belle V. Stella, at home; and

Flora, now a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Hite lived in various places in Walnut township, until 1848, when he settled upon the then almost unimproved farm that he has since made his home, at first purchasing forty-one acres of land, to which he has added until there is now one hundred and eleven acres. He also owns twenty-two acres of the old homestead, that lies near Thurston. He has improved, at different times, his home residence. He has served as township trustee; four years in the army, and was instrumental in raising the quota of soldiers required in Walnut township during the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Hite are members, in good standing, in the Baptist Church. Mr. Hite's father, Joseph Hite, settled in Rushcreek township about 1817, on what is known as the Swope farm, and upon which the village of Thurston now stands. Upon that farm he lived until 1862, at which time he moved to Huntington county, Indiana, where he died in the fall of the same year. His farm in Ohio contained two hundred acres of land. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church.

Hite, Abraham H., farmer, Walnut township; was born in Waluut township April 13, 1828, the son of Samuel S. and Anna (Hite) Hite. S. S. Hite was born about 1790, in Virginia. He came with his father, Abraham Hite, to Ohio in 1805 or 1806. He lived on the home place, now owned by John A. Hite. He raised a family of seven children, three sons and one daughter survive. S. S. Hite was a prosperous farmer and a strong supporter of religion. He died about 1871; his wife about 1865. A. H. Hite after completing his education in the common schools, turned his attention to farming at home, until his marriage, December 23, 1855, to Ann, daughter of Henry and Catharine Hempy, who were early settlers in Greenfield township. Mrs. Hite was born in Greenfield township, September 30, 1831. In the spring of 1856, he settled where he still resides, and has improved much by buildings. It consists of one hundred and twenty-four acres. He also owns eighty acres elsewhere. He is a successful stock raiser and farmer. They are the parents of nine children, of whom six are livtng: Samuel S., a resident of Walnut township, living on a place owned by his father; Henry M., living in Walnut township; Levi and Eli were born November 19, 1861; they reside with their parents; Catherine Elizabeth, born May 19, 1866; Abraham, born October 14, 1868. Mr. Hite was one of the soldiers in 1812, under Captain Peter Lamb. He is a prosperous and esteemed citizen.

Hite, John A., farmer, Walnut township, was born May 17th, 1838. He is a son of Samuel S. and Anna (Hite) Hite. Samuel S. Hite was born in the State of Virginia, September 18, 1790; came to Ohio with his father, Abraham, in 1806, who settled in Walnut township, upon the farm now owned by J. A. Hite, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, and lived up to the time of his death. Samuel S. continued to live upon the homestead after his father's death and raised a family of seven children, four of whom are living—three sons and one daughter. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser, and owned at the time of his death five hundred and sixty-six acres of land. He died March 7, 1871. John A. Hite was educated in the common schools of his native township, was brought up on a farm, and

lived at home until he was married, October 17, 1865, to Miss Charity W., daughter of John Geiger, who was a resident of Walnut township. Mrs. Hite was born in this township May 28, 1845. They are the parents of nine children, of whom seven are still living—two sons and five daughters. After his marriage he remained upon the homestead, and now lives in a fine brick farm residence, built in 1840. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land, and is one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers of his township.

Hite, Joseph, farmer; post office, Pleasantville; was born in Pleasant township, October 24, 1811, and has always resided in this township. October 26, 1836, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Lamb, who was born in Fairfield county March 1, 1818. Their children were William L., born September 14, 1837; Katharine, born October 18, 1840; Joseph Lemuel, born October 25, 1842; James K. Polk, born September 20, 1844; Sarah B., born April 2, 1849; Henry, born October 22, 1851; Elizabeth Ann, born March 3, 1853; Maria Ellie, born March 3, 1853; Mary Magdalena, born January 18, 1857; William L., died September 24, 1840; Henry, died October 22, 1851; Katharine, died September 20, 1856; Mary Magdalena, died September 25, 1877; Sarah B., died January 8, 1878; Maria Ellie, died October 5, 1878.

Hite, J. H., merchant, Pleasantville, born in this county in 1832; son of Samuel and Catharine (Hockman) Hite. Mr. Hite was raised on a farm, and at an early age commenced business for himself. He first engaged in buying and shipping horses. About the year 1858 he engaged in the grocery business and has followed that ever since. Mr. Hite was married, in 1837, to Miss Eliza J. Geiger, daughter of Daniel and Jane Geiger. They have two living children, Plenny E. and Daisie L., and one deceased.

Hite, James K. Polk, farmer, post office, Pleasantville, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in September, 1844. He was married August 26, 1866, to Miss Minerva Jane Miller, who was born December 8, 1849. Their children are Alice, born October, 24, 1867; Sarah, born August 24, 1869; Metta, born August 6, 1871; Samuel Joseph, born November 14, 1873; Emma E., born November 23, 1875; Jackson, born November 23, 1877; Leota May, born April 8, 1880; infant, born March 12, 1882.

Holt, Isaac W., farmer, Walnut township; a native of Perry county, Ohio, born October 7, 1834, the son of William and Mary (McMullen) Holt. William Holt was born in Essex county, Maryland, November 14, 1783. He came to Ohio in 1805, settling in Perry county, Thorn township, on the place now owned by Jacob Franks. He was a pioneer, his land being covered with woods. This he cleared away and made improvements, and on this farm he spent his days. He raised a family of four children, two now living; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Foster, a resident of Missouri, and Isaac W. William Holt served in the war of 1812. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death took place January 31, 1842. Isaac W. resided on the home farm until eighteen years old, when he learned the carpenter and joiner trade, and engaged in this occupation. In 1858 he married Sarah, daughter of Jessie Taylor, a resident of Walnut township. Mrs. Holt was born in that township January 31, 1833.

The young couple continued to live on the home place, in Thorn township. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, O. V. I., and was on detached duty with that regiment at Martinsburg, Virginia. With a portion of his company he was taken prisoner and was kept at Libby and at Belle Island. Paroled on account of physical disability incurred while in prison. He was then transferred to the veteran reserve corps at Washington and served until the close of the war. He received his discharge July 25, 1865. In the fall of 1865 he disposed of his place in Thorn township and purchased property in Walnut township, where he now resides. In 1872 he built himself a fine residence. Mr. and Mrs. Holt are the parents of three children, two are living; Ada J. and William Worden. They are members of the Reform Church. For ten years he has been an officer in the church, as deacon or elder. He is a prosperous farmer and owns one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land.

Hoshor, Oliver, farmer, Lockville, Ohio; born in 1836 in Violet township, this county; son of George and Mary Hoshor, who were among the early pioneers of this county. His father was born on Pain Creek, near Chillicothe, September 2, 1799. His mother came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. Mr. Hoshor was married to Mary Litzenbarger, who was born February 23, 1800, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; daughter of George and Margaret (Straus) Litzenbarger. This union was blessed with eight children, viz.: Urias, William, Oliver, John, Lucinda, Mary J. and Barbara. Mr. Hoshor, after marrying, remained fifteen years in Violet township, and then came to Bloom, where he resided until his death in 1879. Oliver Hoshor is a single man, living at home and managing the farm.

Huber, William H., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Pleasant township, March 16, 1841; the eldest son of David and Hannah (Lamb) Huber. David Huber was born in Pleasant township in 1819, the son of Jacob Huber, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1818, and settled on the place now owned by his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Beatty. He cleared the place and lived there during his life time; his son David lived and died on the same place. Mr. Huber raised a family of three children, William H., J. T. and Mrs. J. E. Beatty, residents of Pleasant township. He was partially interested in fine stock, and owned a herd of short horn cattle as early as 1848. He also was interested in growing fine Merino wool. He was the owner of eight hundred acres of land. He took an active interest in railroads and schools. At his death he was director of the Fairfield County Academy. His death took place June, 1876. His widow, now in her sixty-fourth year, still survives him. William H. acquired a good education, and in 1862 enlisted in the One hundred and Twenty-sixth, O. V. I. He served with his regiment until discharged for physical disability. He returned to civil life and completed his education at Iron City Commercial College. He then assisted on the home place until 1872. He was then married to Miss S. C., daughter of Jacob V. Crawford, a resident of Berne township. Mrs. Huber was born in Berne township, July 22, 1847. After marriage Mr. Huber settled on his present home, in Walnut township, owning two hundred acres. It is a fine place, with modern improvements. They are the

parents of one son and one daughter, Harry Ray and Minerva Dehl. Mr. Huber is a member of the Masonic order, Knight's Templar and I. O. O. F., also an active member of the Fairfield Agricultural Association. He is a successful breeder of short horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He is a substantial citizen, and also owns sixty-three acres in Berne township.

HUNTER, HOCKING H., deceased. He was born in Lancaster, August 23, 1801; the son of Captain Joseph and Doretha (Berkshire) Hunter. Joseph Hunter was a native of Virginia, his wife of Maryland. He was an officer in the Revolution, and soon after the war he settled in Kentucky, and in 1798 emigrated to Ohio. His son Hocking H. was the first white child born in the county. He received a liberal education in the Lancaster school, completing the same under Professor Whittlesy at the Lancaster academy. He read law in the office of Judge William Irvin. He was admitted to the bar in 1824. In 1827 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield county, filling this position nine years. In later years he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, on the Union ticket, resigning his office before taking his seat on the bench. Mr. Hunter was a man of extraordinary ability. During the war he promoted in many ways the Union cause. To the poor and needy he was an able assistant. Few have higher claims to a greatful remembrance. He was married to Miss Ann Matlock, November 30, 1823, who was born in Kentucky in 1802. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three sons and three daughters survive. Mr. Hunter died February, 4, 1872. Mrs. Hunter is still living, vigorous in mind and body for one so advanced in years.

JEFFRIES, JAMES, farmer, Walnut township; was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, January 21, 1809; son of William and Hannah (Ball) Jeffries. William Jeffries was born in Virginia; came to Ohio in 1820. James Jeffries was raised upon a farm, and being compelled to help support the family, his education was entirely neglected. With his parents he resided in various places in Fairfield county. In September of 1833 he was married to Miss Mary Magdalene, daughter of George and Hannah Benadum, of this county. She was born August 12, 1814. In 1833 Mr. Jeffries located in Violet township, and soon after purchased a farm there, where he resided fifteen years. In 1854 he purchased the original Wilkins farm, where he has since resided, the farm being improved at the time of the purchase, upon which he built the present residence about 1860. The home farm contains two hundred and fifty-three acres, and in all he owns four hundred and seventeen acres of land. His business has been successful, earning all he now owns. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries are the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom are living, viz.: Jerome Hamilton, a farmer of Licking county, Ohio; Josephine Electa, wife of William Enfield, of Newark, Ohio; Alex. S., a resident of Los Angelos, California; Alonzo H., of Delaware county, Ohio; Dallas K., of Mercer county, Ohio; Sophia Melissa, wife of William K. Thompson, of Walnut township, this connty; Ida Isadora, wife of Warren Ingman, of Newark, Ohio; LeGrand Edward, of California; Elnora Florence, wife of William Kramer, and Letitia, wife

of George Shriner, of Pataskala, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries are members of the United Brethren Church.

Johnson, George O., carpenter, Baltimore, Liberty township; son of John S. and Isabelle (Norris) Johnson. He was born in Baltimore, March 6, 1852. He received his education in the common schools of Baltimore, and when nineteen years of age he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He then worked as a journeyman in Toledo for a period of two years. Since 1879 Mr. Johnson has resided in Baltimore, where he is doing a flourishing business, having just completed an elegant residence. He is a member of the Evangelical Church; also of the Masonic Order and I. O. O. F. He was united in marriage June 29, 1874, to Miss Orris Stevens, who was born in Toledo September 23, 1857. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are living—Frank L., Wilbur A. and Orris.

Kanode, Samuel, farmer, post office Lancaster; born in Ohio in 1854; son of Benjamin and Lydia (Good) Kanode; married in 1878 to Miss Laura J. Sites, daughter of Peter and Lydia (Mitchell) Sites. Mr. Kanode was brought up on a farm, and has continued farming ever since.

Kauffman, George, was born in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1798. Under the regulation of a well-ordered economy, which a high sense of right never fails to produce where its genuine influence is felt, his young mind received that direction which results in the development of true manhood. When quite young he decided that his life work should be that of a druggist. He diligently applied himself to the requisite studies till thoroughly fitted for his profession. Full of ambition, energy, and enterprise, he, in 1826, came to what was then the far West. He located in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio. The only road between Zanesville and Lancaster was a dim and almost unfrequented Indian trace. Along this, through an unbroken forest, Dr. Kauffman found the way to the place of his destination. As the only means of transportation, his goods were brought from Baltimore to Lancaster by wagons. He opened his drug store on the ground, where he continued the business till the day of his death. At first his means were limited, but he had abundant resources in pluck and energy, and the full confidence of all who knew him. By close application to business, and strict adherence to honorable business principles, which were always characteristic of the man, he soon built up a fine trade, which, to the last, continued to enlarge. In 1833 he was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta P. Beecher, a niece of General Beecher, one of Ohio's foremost men. Dr. Kauffman was kind in his intercourse with all men, strictly honorable in his dealings, charitable in his judgments, beneficent in his actions, and benevolent in his sympathies. He was a man of great decision, consistency, and energy of character. As a husband, he was one of the kindest; as a father, kind, forgiving, and faithful. In early manhood he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he continued an honored member, filling, with great credit to himself, and marked usefulness to the church, the offices of Trustee and Steward. He was for many years, and at the time of his death, President of the Fairfield County Bible

Society. In a word, Dr. Kauffman uniformly sustained the highest character for his virtues as a citizen, his piety as a Christian, his integrity as a man of business, and his courtesy and manliness in all the relations he sustained to others. He died in the autumn of 1866.

KAUFFMAN, MRS. MARY A., Lancaster, was born in Lancaster, December 13th, 1821; the youngest daughter of Timothy and Margaret Sturgeon. Mary A. received a good education, and June 1, 1841, was united in marriage to William H. Kauffman, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born April 20, 1814. In 1830 he came to Ohio, and was employed by his uncle, George Kauffman, who was a prominent druggist for some years; afterward, William H. became his partner, and eventually his successor, in the business, which he continued until his health compelled him to relinquish active life. He was an active member of the Masonic order. He died in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman were the parents of seven children; five are living: Maria L., wife of George Burbery, of Logan; Ada, Ida, Harry S. and William R.; the latter a resident of Oregon.

KERNS, GEORGE, of Amanda, came with his father, Jacob, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvana, in 1812. Jacob settled seven miles southwest of Lancaster, on the Zane's trace, where Jacob Kerns, Jr., now lives. This was the old State road, and the route from Kentucky to Pittsburg and on East. The place was also used as a hotel, where thousands were entertained by the hospitality of this man. Jacob Kerns had twelve children, eleven of whom raised families of their own; three boys and five girls are living at this writing. George Kerns lives in Amanda; Henry four miles west of Amanda; Jacob is living on the homestead. George Kerns, Sr., who came to Ohio with Jacob, settled near Sugar Grove, but lived only a few years. John and Christopher Kerns, brothers of Jacob and George, came to Ohio a few years afterward. Also, two sisters, Mrs. John Rockey and Elizabeth Murry. Mr. George Kerns, now a retired resident of Amanda, has been a lifelong and an official member of the Old Sweyers' church. His son, H. W., lives on the homestead property.

KETNER, N. A., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in this township, May 7, 1829; the youngest son of George and Tobitha (Parish) Ketner. George Ketner was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1794. He came with his father, who had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, to Ohio, in 1806. The family resided in Licking county, two or three years, thence removing to Walnut township, and settled on the N. A. Ketner place, about 1809. Nicholas Ketner lived until 1835. George resided on the same place during his lifetime. He raised a family of two sons. A. a resident on a portion of the home place, and N. A. Ketner. George Ketner died January, 1872. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and an esteemed citizen. His widow died May, 1876. N. A. was educated in the common schools, and chose farming for an occupation; he has always resided on the home place. In 1857, he married Miss Susannah, daughter of Benjamin Belt, who settled in Walnut township about 1820. Mrs. Ketner was born in that township in 1835. They are the parents of three children, two living: Mary M. and Edson B. The family are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Ketner owns eighty-two acres, and

is a great stock raiser. The family occupy a handsome residence, built in 1879. He also built a commodious barn in 1882.

KINKEAD, Joseph C., retired, Lancaster. He was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, November 7th, 1816; son of James and Catharine (Busby) Kinkead. His father was a native of Philadelphia, and engineer and contractor on public works. He was engaged in the construction of the National road. He located in Ohio in 1824. He reared a family of seven children, of whom but Joseph C. and John H., the present Governor of the State of Nevada, survive. Joseph C. was educated in the common schools in Pennsylvania, where the parents removed in 1818. After the family removed to Ohio, in 1824, he completed his education. Early in life, he obtained a position as clerk in a dry goods house in Zanesville, until coming to Lancaster in 1833. Here he entered the employ of a leading merchant, remaining several years, until commencing the wholesale and retail grocery trade, about 1840. Some two years later, he organized the firm of Kinkead & Doty, which existed until 1856, when Mr. Kinkead withdrew from mercantile life. Some years later, he purchased an interest in the Kinkead Flouring Mills, with which he was connected until the spring of 1882. He also owns and manages a farm of two hundred and fifty-three acres in Walnut township, in addition to thirty-four acres in the corporation of Lancaster, upon a portion of which his pleasant home is situated. He has resided here for the past twenty-one years. Although never desiring public position, he was a member of the city council eight years; also, Vice President and President of Fairfield County Agricultural Society, for several years. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1838; a staunch Republican, and a prosperous and esteemed citizen. Mr. Kinkead has been twice married; first in 1850, to Miss Mary Effinger; to them were born three children: Ellen, residing with her parents; Mary, the wife of A. L. Pearce, proprietor of the Mithoff House; and Edward E., a resident of Lancaster. The first Mrs. Kinkead died in 1857, and he was united in marriage in 1860, to Miss Julietta M., daughter of Richard Ainsworth, a prominent and early merchant of Lancaster. They are the parents of five children, three now living: Catharine Emily, Lizzie F., and Joseph A. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

KISTLER, SAMUEL L., physician and surgeon; was born near Jefferson, Fairfield county, October 3, 1859; son of S. A. and Floride J. (Lindley) Kistler; was educated at the Clarksburg schools, and graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, with class of '81 and '82, receiving one of the honors in token of general excellence in clinical cases. Mr. Kistler practiced a short time in Hocking county, Ohio, in 1881; and in 1882 moved to Pickerington.

KNECHT, LEWIS, retired farmer, Lancaster. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 1, 1821, and is a son of Nicholas and Caroline (Korel) Knecht. He attended school until his fifteenth year, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaking. He came with his parents to America, and with them located in Lancaster, where Lewis worked at his trade until his twenty-first year. Nicholas Knecht purchased a farm in Berne township, where he spent the remainder of his days. He raised a family of six children, of whom four are living,

one daughter and three sons. He died April 8, 1852. After the death of his father, Lewis conducted the home farm two years, and engaged in raising tobacco with great success. He purchased forty acres of land adjoining the home farm, which he afterward traded for a farm containing eighty acres. He continned adding to his land until he now owns three hundred and fifty-five acres, also the family residence in Lancaster. The success he has met is due to his own industry and business foresight. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word. He is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Knecht was married November 14, 1844, to Sarah Patterson. Their union was blessed with ten children, eight of whom are living: David A., now a resident of Clear Creek township; Caroline, the wife of Simeon Folgeson, of Pleasant township; Susannah, married, and living in Berne township; Sarah, the wife of Freeman Reese, of Missouri; Lewis W., a resident of Hocking township; Isabella, the wife of Samuel Ruff, also a resident of Hocking township; John and Henry, still at home. Mr. Knecht has been twice married; the second time to Miss Christina Fahrer in May, 1876. She was born in Germany in 1828.

Kramer Brothers, merchants and editors of the Lithoplis *Home News*, Lithopolis, Ohio. John B. Kramer was born April 28, 1853; George P. Kramer, December 24, 1858, sons of Samuel Kramer, who was born in 1809, in Reading, Pennsylvania, and came to Lithopolis in 1835 and started a hat factory, which business he followed until merchants began shipping in eastern ware and it was no longer profitable to follow the business. Mr. Kramer was Postmaster at Lithopolis for eleven years, and was among its earliest mayors. He was married in 1859 to Nancy Bumbarger, who was born in 1819 in this county, daughter of George and Sarah Bumbarger. John B. Kramer was married June 26, 1879 to Ella Newton, who was born in 1859, in Bloomfield, Pickaway county, Ohio. Kramer Brothers branched out in the printing business in June, 1879, and in the grocery business in 1882.

Kraner, Erasmus Darwin, merchant, post office, Pickerington, Violet township, born, January 10, 1844, son of William and Elizabeth Kraner; married December 9, 1875, to Ellen N. Holmes. Has two children, Charles H., born September 9, 1876, and James G., born August 23, 1879. Mr. Kraner belongs to the F. A. M., and I. O. O. F., having held prominent offices in each.

Kuhn, George W., post office, West Rushville, Ohio; was born in West Rusville, Fairfield county, Ohio, August 8, 1844, and was married to Rachel M. Young, November 26, 1872. Rachel M. Young was born in Rushcreek township, Fairfield county, April 13, 1851. Their children were Eva M., born December 21, 1873: May Esther, born September 6, 1875; Maggie Orlena, born April 8, 1877; Charles Foster, born July 24, 1879; James Summerfield, born August 14, 1881. Mr. Kuhn was a member of Company F, Seventeenth O. V. I., serving in Western Virginia, and was discharged in August, 1861. He afterwards enlisted in Company C, Forty-sixth O. V. I., for three years, and served until the 31st day of December, 1863, when he was discharged at Scottsboro, Alabama, in order to enlist as a veteran. He enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864, and served until the close of the war, and was discharged July 22, 1865. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Siege

of Corinth, Siege of Vicksburg, Black River, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Relief of Knoxville, Resacca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Noonday Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Jonesboro, Cedar Bluffs, Turkeytown, Griswoldville, Savannah, Congaree Creek, Columbia, Bentonville and Raleigh.

KUMLER, HENRY, farmer, Liberty township; was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1807, the only child of Henry and Ann Catharine Kumler. Henry Kumler, Sr., was a native of Switzerland; born in 1776, and emigrated to America in 1805. He first settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, when he removed with his wife and child to Ohio, locating on the farm now owned by his son, in Liberty township. He cleared his land, and endured the trials of pioneer life. He lived to see his farm well improved, and enjoyed the fruits of his hard labor. He was a member of the Reform Church. He died in 1845. The son inherited the farm of one hundred and forty acres, at his father's death. Mr. Kumler has been twice married, first to Miss Leah Minehart, September 2, 1838. They were the parents of two sons, John, a resident of the State of Indiana, and Noah, a well-known resident of Liberty township. Mrs. Kumler died March 1, 1843. He was married again to Anna Maria Haley, who was born in Liberty township March 6, 1825. They are the parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom are living; Henry L., living on a portion of the home place; G. W., a prominent merchant in Basil; S. D., a druggist, of London, Madison county; J. A., a druggist, of Baltimore, Ohio; D. B., a school teacher, and resident of Baltimore; David, a resident of Licking county; Barbara M., the wife of John Warner, living in Walnut township; Mary C., Lidia C., Narcessus A., Benjamin F., Edward M. at home. Their son, Edward, a lad thirteen years old, now weighs one hundred and seventy pounds. The family are members of the Reform Church.

KUMLER, NOAH, farmer, Liberty township; was born in this township, the second son of Henry and Leah (Minehart) Kumler. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth O. V. I. He took active part in the battles in which his regiment engaged, especially the battle of Murfreesboro. He served until the close of the war, and took part in the grand review at Washington, where he received his discharge in 1865. He then returned to civil life and engaged in farming, purchasing the place where he now resides, the farm containing one hundred and twenty acres. He has added many improvements in the way of buildings, making it a very desirable home. Mr. Kumler was married April 11, 1867, to Catharine C. Alt. They are the parents of four children, three now living: Anna Mary, George A. and Theron H. Mr. Kumler has, for twelve years, acted in the capacity of school director. He is an active worker in the Sabbath School, and a member of the Reform Church; Mrs. Kumler of the United Brethren church.

LAMB, JOHN, retired, Walnut township. He was born in this township February 26, 1812; the eldest son of Peter and Mary (Walters) Lamb. Peter Lamb settled in Walnut township about 1801. John was raised and educated in this county. In 1834 he was married to Maria, daughter of J. McNamee. In 1836, Mr. Lamb settled on the place now owned by T. J. Gafford, then but partially cleared. He

made many improvements, and in 1840 built a handsome residence, where he resided until 1876. He is a successful farmer and stock raiser, and owns one hundred and ninety-five acres. For several years he was township trustee. To his first marriage were born seven children, four of whom are living: Peter J., a resident of Illinois; John L., also of Illinois; Mary J., wife of T. J. Gafford, of Walnut township; Susan Virginia, wife of William Bope, of Walnut township. Mrs. Lamb died April 26, 1861. Mr. Lamb was again married in November, 1862, to Mrs. Parthene Gafford, a daughter of Abraham and Parthene (Webster) Babcock. Mrs. Lamb was born in New York, July 1, 1803. She came to Ohio in 1812, settling at Newark, Ohio. Mr. Lamb moved to Baltimore about 1876, where he lives a retired life. Mr. Lamb was wagonmaster under General Taylor, for one year. Mrs. Lamb has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church over forty years.

Lamb, Henry F., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in this township, September 25, 1832; the youngest son of Peter and Mary M. (Walters) Lamb. Peter Lamb was a native of Virginia. He was born in 1781, and came with his parents to Ohio in 1802. They lived for a short time in Pleasant township. Peter Lamb purchased a half section of land which is now owned by his son, Henry F. His father, Peter Lamb, Sr., died in Walnut township in 1804; his widow, September 22, 1822, aged seventy-four years. Peter Lamb, Jr., did much to promote emigration to that township, giving assistance wherever needed. At that time the Indians were numerous, but rarely troublesome. As a hunter he was famous and indulged in this pleasure to a great extent. At one time he was one of a party, who, when out on a bear hunt, mistook for a bear an Indian squaw, and she was shot in the arm by David Ewing. An explanation by the hunters to the Indians settled the affair satisfactorily. Mr. Lamb raised twelve children, of whom eight are living. He died May, 1867; his widow in 1879. Henry F. attended the Antrim University; was also a student at Westerville. He chose farming for an occupation, and resides on the home place. In 1867 he married Elizabeth C. Laney. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Honora F., E. C. and Earl L. The farm on which they live is finely cultivated, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Lamb served nearly three years in the Eighty-eighth, O. V. I. He was detailed as clerk in the prison office at Columbus, Ohio; here he served until the close of the war and was mustered out at Camp Chase, July 3, 1865. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has held the office of township trustee eight years.

Lamb, William W., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in this township, August 29, 1834; the son of William and Catharine (Cupp) Lamb. William Lamb was born in Virginia in 1794. He came with his father, Peter Lamb, to Ohio in 1803 or 1804. William Lamb was married about 1815, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, William W. He cleared one hundred and sixty acres and built a log house in which the family resided until the present brick residence was built, about 1824 or 1825. He was the father of eight daughters and two sons, all now living. He was county commissioner one or more terms. In politics he was a Democrat. He engaged in packing and

shipping pork about fifteen years. He was a member of the Baptist church. He died in 1876; his widow in 1878. William W., after obtaining an education, turned his attention to farming, always residing on the home place. In 1866 he married Miss M. E., daughter of Richard Buffington, an early settler in Walnut township. Mrs. Lamb was born here, April 12, 1841. They are the parents of six children, four are living. Lineaus E., who died in infancy; Cora Bell, in 1879, in her twelfth year; Clarence R., Inez Myreth, Ernest A. and an infant. Mr. Lamb owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres.

Lamb, W. M., farmer, Walnut township. Mr. Lamb was born in Pleasant township, May 14, 1836: the second son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Lamb. Frederick was a native of Virginia; born in 1796, and came to Ohio in 1802, with his father, Peter Lamb. He was a successful farmer and settled in Pleasant township, where he owned, at his death, thirteen hundred acres of land. Mr. Lamb reared a family of five sons and one daughter. Mr. Lamb was a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He died September 1, 1868, in his seventy-first year. W. M. Lamb received a fair education, and turned his attention to farming, in which he has been very successful, being the owner of three hundred and twelve acres. Mr. Lamb is also engaged in buying and shipping live stock. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is well known as a substantial and esteemed citizen. Mr. Lamb has never united with any church, though contributing largly for its maintenance. Mr. Lamb was married January 2, 1859, to Miss Louisa Fink, born in Pleasant township, April 19, 1839. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Emma D., the wife of Jacob Schrader, a merchant of Baltimore; Charles F., Ida J., Mary C., Worthington, who died in 1876, in his seventh year; Blanch L., William H. and Floyd Granville. Mrs. Lamb and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Laney, Mrs. Catharine, Liberty township. She was born in Fairfield county, February 11, 1811; daughter of Benjamin and Elonore Swartz. She was married in 1834 to William Laney, who was born in Ohio, March 6, 1813. For a number of years he was employed by William Lamb, until his marriage, when he purchased a farm in Hocking township, residing there about four years. He returned to Baltimore in 1859, and purchased a family home of twenty acres, and engaged in brick-making. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth O. V. I., serving over two years. He participated in all the battles, including Chattanooga, where he was captured and taken to Danville Prison; was there six months. He died March 6, 1864. He was an active member of the M. E. Church. They were the parents of five daughters and four sons—Sarah, wife of Moses Knepper, of Violet township; John S., a resident of Dakota; William S., a resident of Baltimore; Elizabeth C., wife of Henry F. Lamb, of Walnut township; Franklin T., enlisted in the First Ohio Cavalry, in 1861, and served through the war; he died at Indianapolis in July, 1871; Joseph C., engaged in the sewing machine business at Springfield, Ohio; Catharine C. is a dressmaker, and resides with her mother; Susan resides with Mrs. Lamb in Walnut township; Elonore is the wife of Thomas J. Kirk, of Baltimore. After the death of her husband,

Mrs. Laney, with the assistance of her sons, continued to conduct the brick business some eight years. She is a member of the M. E. Church and an estimable lady.

LARIMER, WILLIAM R., farmer, North Berne, Fairfield county, Ohio; was born June 9, 1847, in Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Abraham and Jane (Beck) Larimer, and grandson of Robin and Margaret (Ray) Larimer. His parents both died when he was but a small child, and so his protection lay at the hands of his friends and relatives. He was first placed under the guardianship of his uncle, George Beck, and remained in his family until he was nine years old, after which he was adopted into his uncle's (William Larimer) family, and remained a member of that family until he married. Mr. Larimer enlisted in February, 1865, in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in several prominent battles. He was married to Miss Lucy J. Price, daughter of James and Julia A. (Meteer) Price, and granddaughter of James and Nancy Price, and Robert and Esther Meteer. Mrs. Larimer was born in Maxville, Perry county, Ohio, March 22, 1850. Their union has been blessed with two children, viz.: Annie L. and Clarence W. Mr. Larimer came to Fairfield county in 1870, and has lived in this and Rush creek township ever since. He is now living in Berne township, and is engaged in selling mowers, self-binders, reapers, plows, fine buggies, etc.

LANGEL, DANIEL, farmer, Liberty township. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 16, 1821; is the son of Philip and Elizabeth W. Langel. He improved his educational advantages, and in 1836. came with his parents to Ohio. Philip Langel settled in Violet township, where he reared a family of eight children, four now living. He died in 1852. David resided on the home place until his marriage, to Susannah Bright, daughter of John Bright, a former well-known resident of Liberty township. They raised a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living. Jesse B. was a member of Company K, O. V. I., and took part with his regiment in the battle of Mission Ridge, and Chattanooga. He died of measles, March 2, 1864, in his twenty-first year. Melinda E. is the wife of John VanArsdale, a resident of Liberty township; John, also of Liberty township; Esther, the wife of John Slanger, a resident of Tomkins county, Ohio; Enoch is a resident of Liberty township; David P., also of Liberty; Oliver, of Kansas; Isabel is the wife of Newton Smuck, of Basil; Mary Ann, Sarah Alice and Daniel, at home. After his marriage Mr. Langel purchased a farm of two hundred and forty-five acres, of which but ten acres were improved. In addition to this he owns seventy-five acres in the township where he resided until removing to his present residence, an elegant place between Basil and Baltimore. He is a member of the Evangelical Association, and the I. O. O. F.

LEITH, JOHN, deceased. The following account of the life and career of John Leith is from his grandson, Judge J. W. Leith, now of Nevada, Wyandot county, Ohio: John Leith was a Scotchman, and was one of two white men keeping an Indian trading post at the foot of Mount Pleasant, in the year 1763, now one hundred and nineteen years ago. Leith was a youth at the time, and was left by his employer in charge of the post, while the latter went to Pittsburg to dispose of his

stock of furs and peltries, and bring back a fresh stock of goods and trinkets. During his absence the Indians confiscated his goods, captured young Leith, and left the country. He was, very much against his will, adopted into an Indian family, and remained with the tribe many years. He married a white captive girl he found with the tribe. Subsequently, and when he had two children, he got his family away and made a perilous journey through the wilderness to Pittsburg, arriving there greatly exhausted from hunger and fatigue, and only an hour or two in advance of his savage pursuers, who would have tortured them if they had been captured, In after years, and when Fairfield county was filling up, Leith removed with his family and settled in Walnut township, where he lived to a good old age, and was buried in the Methodist grave yard, at New Salem.

Leonard, Daniel, the ancester of the Leonards in Liberty township, came from Switzerland in 1809, being then a widower with three children. The voyage occupied sixteen weeks. They all remained in or near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, three years; and in 1809 moved to Ohio, and purchased ninety-four acres of land, on which Daniel Leonard lived and died. There were born unto Sebastian Leonard, the son of Daniel Leonard, three sons and one daughter, Henry, John, Sebastian, aud Barbara. The father and grandfather were both stone masons. Sebastian Leonard helped to build the first brick house in Lancaster, Ohio, part of which yet remains; formerly known as Scoffield brick. It was afterwards occupied as a gunsmith shop, and the front was changed. Sebastian Leonard was drafted in the War of 1812, the same year his son, Henry, was born.

Leonard, Rev. George H., minister, Liberty township; the grandson of Sebastian Leonard, who was one of the pioneers of Fairfield county. George H. was born in Liberty township, September 20, 1837; the oldest son of Henry and Ann (Kerns) Leonard. Henry commenced a mercantile business in Basil, as early as 1828, conducting it successfully about twenty-eight years, until accepting the position of financial agent of Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. Although in his seventy-first year, he is still actively engaged in the duties of that office. He is an elder in the German Reform church; a vigorous and intellectual gentleman. His eldest son, George H., received a liberal education, entering Heidelberg College in 1855, and graduating from the literary department of that institution in 1859; subsequently entered the theological seminary, connected with the same college. Mr. Leonard was ordained to the ministry September 15, 1861, at Danville, Ohio, serving the Highland charge near Hillsboro, three and a half years. In January, 1865, he was placed in charge of the church at Basil, where he has since continued. At that time the membership numbered eighty-five; it now consists of nearly three hundred. A similar gratifying increase has taken place in another church a short distance in the country, of which Mr. Leonard is also pastor.

Leiman, Christian, deceased. He was born in Baden, Germany, August 1, 1811. He received his education in Germany and learned the boot and shoemaker trade before coming to America in 1832. He located in Baltimore, where he engaged in his trade, remaining there eight years. In 1840 he came to Lancaster, and engaged in the same

business. From Lancaster he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, there engaging in the grocery trade with success. He dealt also in real estate while there and was fortunate in all his business, accumulating a handsome fortune. He returned to Lancaster in 1858, where he engaged in the grocery business, which is still carried on by Mrs. Lehman assisted by her son. Mr. Lehman was twice married; In 1838, to Miss Salome Rushia, of Baltimore, who died in 1857. To them were born seven children, all of whom are residents of western States. He was again married in April, 1858, to Miss C. Gardner. They were the parents of one son, Christian D. Mr. Lehman was a member of the German Lutheran church; also a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred June 16, 1860.

Leonard, John, farmer, Liberty township. He was born in this township, October 3, 1814; is a son of Sebastian and Barbara (Goss) Leonard. After acquiring such an education as the schools of his youth afforded, he engaged with his brothers in the grocery business in Basil, where he remained until 1857, when he purchased the farm of one hundred and seventy-eight acres, upon which he still resides. It now finely improved, the residence being a model of convenience. Mr. Leonard now owns the homestead of his father, his two farms containing four hundred and thirty acres. In 1830 he was married to Miss Hannah Reese, who was born in Liberty township, July 30, 1819. They are the parents of twelve children, five of whom died in infancy, and one, Sebastian, died in October, 1869, aged 29 years. Mary Ann is married and lives in Liberty township. Martha is the wife of Mr. McCleery; Minerva, Jessie, William F., and Thomas are still at home. The family are members of the Reformed Church.

Linville, David F., druggist, New Salem, Walnut township. He was born in Richland township, May 26, 1823, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Swazzey) Linville. Benjamin Linville was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, December 17, 1791. He came to Ohio in 1812, returned to Virginia, and came to Ohio again in 1815, and remained in Rush Creek township. He engaged in milling and distilling. He and his brother owned a mill and three hundred acres of land in Rush Creek. He was married in 1820. In 1825 he moved to Zanesville and engaged in milling until the spring of 1838, when he came to Thorn township, Perry county. He purchased a farm and engaged in farming, and stock raising, assisted by his younger son. In 1862 he disposed of his farm and removed to Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, where he lived until 1866, when he moved to New Salem, where he lived until the death of his wife in April, 1872, since which time he has lived with his son Daniel F. He raised a family of five children, three sons and one daughter are now living. His youngest son, Francis W. M., was a member of the Seventeenth O. V. I., for three months. He assisted in raising Company C, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 21, 1861. He enlisted in this company as First Lieutenant, and was at the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Jackson, and Big Block. He died at Big Block, Mississippi, from disease contracted in the army, July 25, 1863. Daniel F. Linville was educated in the common schools in Zanesville. He was married February 1, 1843, to Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Jacob and Mary Ortman, who were early settlers in Walnut township.

Mrs. Linville was born in Maryland, July 22, 1821. Mr. Linville settled in Walnut township, on the Ortman farm, conducting the same for his father-in-law until October 1849, when he purchased ninety acres of it, and lived there until 1872. In the spring of 1873, he came to New Salem and engaged in the drug business. In 1874 the firm name became David F. Linville & Son, drugs and general merchandise. They are doing an extensive business. Mr. and Mrs. Linville are the parents of ten children, three living, Mary Samantha, wife of Theodore Berry, a resident of Walnut township. Allen H., in business with his father, and Francis C., engaged in the butcher trade in New Salem. He was married in the fall of 1875, to Sarah E., daughter of Henry and Mary Berry. They are the parents of two children. David F. Linville built his present residence in 1874. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. David F., is Mayor of New Salem. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and Knight Templers.

Loucks, George, farmer and stock raiser, Violet township; post office, Winchester, Franklin county; son of Samuel and Christena (Alspath) Loucks; born near Waterloo, November 14, 1838; was married to Lydia Swartz, (born February 27, 1840), February 27, 1862; has a family of eight children: Martha J., born January 9, 1863; Charles E., born September 14, 1864; Mary E., born August 11, 1867; Daniel W., born February 18, 1869; Elmer E., born December 3, 1870; Louvina L., born February 4, 1873; Della M., born August 6, 1878; Samuel O., born April 3, 1881. Mr. Loucks has held several township offices, and is a member of the Reform church.

McCleery, Samuel R., merchant; post office, Pleasantville; born in this county in 1842; son of William and Priscilla (McCall) McCleery; grandson of James and Jane McCleery. Mr. McCleery is of Scotch-Irish parentage. He enlisted in the army in 1861, in the three months' service. Re-enlisted again in 1862, in the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry. He was stationed in the Territories doing service against the Indians. Discharged at Omaha in March, 1865. Is engaged at present in the hardware business. Was married in 1873, to Miss Sarah E. Kemmerer. They have one child living and one dead.

McCormick, John D., deceased. He was born in Cincinnati in 1848. He came to Perry county in 1851, and to Lancaster in 1873; he studied law with Mr. Fritter, and was admitted to practice in Lancaster. He was elected Mayor of Lancaster in 1877, and Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield county in 1880; and was filling that office when overtaken suddenly by death. The same year he was elected Mayor, he was married to Lizzie, daughter of James McManamy of Lancaster. Mr. McCormick's suddden death is thus noted by the Lancaster *Gazette:* "The community was terribly shocked on Saturday morning last, by the intelligence that John D. McCormick, Prosecuting Attorney of this county, had been found dead in his bed. He had evidently died of a congestive chill or heart trouble. While Mr. McCormick has been more or less indisposed for weeks past, with a touch of malarial fever, he has never been so sick as to occasion alarm. A man of splendid physique, hearty, robust and healthful, as a rule, his sudden death came like an electric flash from the clear skies. He was a good citizen—kind, affec-

tionate, charitable and enterprising, and was on a fair way to make himself a name in his profession as a lawyer. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1876, filling the office with efficiency for one term, and in the fall of 1880, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he displayed much zeal and activity. John D. McCormick was the sole remnant of his father's family, and was born in the city of Cincinnati in 1848. At an early age his parents died, and he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. He was honest, industrious and upright; attained a good education, being a graduate as Bachelor of Science from Notre Dame University, and led, up to his final hour, a useful life. His wife, who was doubly afflicted by her absence in Cincinnati at the time of his death, is inconsolable at her loss, while scores of friends regret and mourn his early death."

McNAGHTEN, DAVID Y., ex-farmer and stock raiser, Walnut township. He was born in this township, October 25, 1815; the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Young) McNaghten. Thomas was a resident of Pennsylvania, born about 1786. He came with his father to Ohio, in 1803, settling on the place now owned by A. Spitler. His father entered one-fourth section of land for each of his nine children. He died about 1818. Thomas settled on his section at an early day, cleared the place, and here died. He raised a family of thirteen children, five sons and one daughter now living. He owned some five hundred acres of land at the time of his death; he filled the position of Justice of the Peace for some twenty years; he was a member of the Baptist church; he served as lieutenant in a company from Walnut township, in the War of 1812; was promoted to captain. He died in 1813. David Y., engaged in farming at home, until his marriage, March, 1836, to Miss Deborah Ashbrook, a well known resident of Pleasant township; she was born in that township, May 6, 1819. For five years the young couple resided on a place owned by his father, in Walnut township. March 4, 1841, he settled on the place where he still resides, having purchased one-fourth section of land, then partially cleared. In 1853, he built a new residence, which was destroyed by fire in 1878; he then built his present residence. He now owns two hundred and thirteen acres of land; an ex-farmer and stock raiser. They are the parents of eight children, two died in infancy. Aaron Thomas enlisted in 1861, in the Seventeenth Regiment O. V. I., for three months. In the fall of the same year, in the Sixty-second Regiment O. V. I., commanded by Colonel Steele. In 1863 he was instantly killed, at the storming of Fort Wagner; Mary, the widow of David Said, of Pleasantville; James N., owns a portion of his grandfather's home place; Rebecca Ellen, wife of Leslie Lath, resides with her parents; Ella R., wife of William Taylor, a resident of Walnut township: Eva Jane, resides with her parents. Several members of the family are connected with the Baptist church.

McNAGHTEN, A. A., born in this county in 1851; son of Noah and Mariah (Ashbrook) McNaghten; grandson of Thomas and Mary McNaghten; grandson of Thomas P. and Anna Ashbrook. Mr. McNaghten's father was the founder of the Fairfield Union Academy, located at Pleasantville, Ohio. Has also been a trustee of the institution

for some twenty years. The subject of this sketch, with the other members of the family, received their early education at this school. Mr. McNaghten was married in 1872, to Miss Mary J. Shisler, daughter of Emanuel and Sarah (Fairchild) Shisler. They have three children: Nella G., Minnie S., Ralph W.

McNeil, J. B., Attorney at Law, Lancaster, Ohio.

Machlin, Philip, farmer, Liberty township. He was born in Pleasant township, December 8, 1823, the son of Peter and Susan (Conkle) Machlin. Peter Machlin was a native of Pennsylvania; born in 1794. Mr. Machlin came with his father to Ohio in 1805, settling in Pleasant township, on the farm now owned by Adam Weaver. Peter Machlin became a resident of Liberty township about 1835, locating on the place now owned by John Andregg, upon which he spent his days. He was the father of nine children, of whom six daughters and two sons are living. His death took place June 30, 1878. Philip, from infancy, lived with his grandfather, by whom he was educated. He chose farming for an occupation, and after the death of his grandfather, in 1842, he continued to reside on his grandfather's home place, in Pleasant township, until 1848, when he removed to Liberty township, and located where he still resides. About fifty acres had been cleared and a log house was built on the place, which was succeeded in 1871 by a commodious family residence. Mr. Machlin is the owner of one hundred and seventy-five acres of finely improved land. Mr. Machlin was township trustee five years, and is a member of the Reform church, also of the Masonic order. He has been twice married; first, in 1846, to Salome Radenbaugh, and to that marriage thirteen children were born, of whom two sons and eight daughters are living. Mrs. Machlin died in May, 1864, and Mr. Machlin was again married, September 5, 1865, to Mrs. Eliza Jane Freeman, daughter of Henry Conkle; to this union has been born one son, Charlie, July 31, 1867.

Machlin, Samuel, farmer and stock raiser; post office, Lancaster. Mr. Machlin was born in Pleasant township in 1807; son of Duval and Mary (Rough) Macklin, who emigrated to this county from Pennsylvania. Mr. Macklin has been twice married; first in 1829 to Miss Eliza Arnold, daughter of Jacob Arnold. They had four children, viz.: Eli, deceased; Mariah, Lucy A. and Mary A. Mr. Machlin was married to Elizabeth Arnold, his second wife, in 1839. This union was blessed with eight children, viz.: Jacob, deceased; William, Benjamin, Perry, George, Joseph, S. R. and Clara. All married but one.

Mayne, Dr. W. F., physician, Liberty township. Dr. Mayne was born in Virginia, August 10, 1828; the son of H. C. and Ann (Robison) Mayne. H. C. Mayne came to Ohio in 1830, locating at Zanesville, and remained there some seven years. W. F. Mayne attended the common school until eighteen years of age., He then came to Basil, where he began the study of medicine, under the tutillage of his father. In 1859 he commenced attending lectures in the Ohio Medical College, continuing until he graduated. He then came to Basil and commenced to practice his profession, which he has since continued uninterruptedly. The doctor is widely known as a skillful physician, as well as a cultured gentleman. He was married in June, 1865, to Miss

Eliza Jane McNell, who was born in Ross county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children. Dr. and Mrs. Mayne are members of the Reform Church.

MEASOM, JOHN, deceased, of Greenfield township, was a well known citizen of Pleasant Summit, and prior to his recent death, the oldest living settler in the township. His father, Isaac Measom settled in Greenfield in 1799, when there were but a half dozen families in this section of the country. His mother was a daughter of Ralph Cherry, and his birth was among the first in the township. He grew up inured to all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and became a useful and wealthy man, identifying himself prominently in both the affairs of church and county. The Methodist society of Pleasant Summit take pleasure in giving him and his youngest brother, George Measom, great credit as the founders and warm supporters of their prosperous church. His father's family and his children, by his two marriages, are all dead. His widow, formerly Mrs. Davis, survives him. This Christian lady is also bereft of her children, having only grandchildren to administer to her needs and comforts. Her daughter, Miss Catharine Davis, married first, Mr. George Measom, the youngest brother of John. He was a lawyer and a good man, and after his death she married W. H. Rarey. brother of John Rarey, the world renowned horse trainer. By this marriage there were four children, all of whom are now married save Annie, who lives with Mrs. Measom, on the grand old homestead, near Pleasant Summit.

MIESSE, GABRIEL, JR., M. D., physician and surgeon, Lancaster, Ohio; was born January 5, 1838, near Dumontsville, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Gabriel Miesse, Sr., and Mary (Wiest) Miesse. Being encouraged during his youth by his father. who was an amateur musician, a composer and writer of music, he developed considerable talent for music. At present he has the reputation of being thoronghly versed in all arts of musical matters, and has few equals as a pianist and teacher of music. In his fourth year he went to school with a board 6x16 inches suspended from his neck by a leather string, upon one side of which was the alphabet in glowing colors, and words for spelling, and upon the other side figures and multiplication table, interspersed with verse. A year later he fell, while playing "tag," upon the steps of his father's residence, receiving a severe wound in the forehead. From the care and attention of his parents, he soon made rapid progress towards recovery. Soon after this his parents moved to Columbus, Ohio. Here young Gabriel attended the city schools, and made rapid progress in his studies. In 1845, while playing hat ball at school, he came near losing his life. When he dropped the ball into one of the hats, he started upon the retreat, and ran beneath one of a six horse team that was drawing a wagon loaded with limestone for the construction of the present State House. A gentleman saw the accident, and "Whoa!" rang out upon the air, and the team was stopped just in time to save him. In 1848 his parents located in Greenville, Dark county, Ohio, landing there June 2d, after making a distance of ninety-six miles in two and one-half days, by wagon, hauling their household goods with them. At this place young Gabriel became popular for his musical ability, and classes were soon organized by him for the study

of music, many of whom can testify to his success as a teacher. At the age of thirteen he began to establish a menagerie from the forest near by, together with a museum of native animals, birds, reptiles, fishes, a large collection of geological specimens, Indian relics, etc. The birds were of many varieties, the most prominent being the bald eagle, and white and gray cranes and loons. This miniature show was well patronized, at an admission fee of ten cents. During the same season P. T. Barnum's great menagerie arrived. Ere the day passed Mr. Barnum noticed the sign over the door, "Gabriel Miesse's happy family of wild animals and birds," and soon retraced his steps to the hotel and returned in company with Tom Thumb and others, purchased tickets, and entered the show, with which they were much delighted, and were amused to see the porcupine cast its quills. Several times in the presence of, and to the surprise of the great showman, young Gabriel fondled the animal of feathers. In return for the pleasant surprise Mr. Barnum placed a complimentary ticket to his mammoth show in the hands of the young showman. This afforded him a great pleasure, and he was also permitted to ride with Tom Thumb upon one of the elephants. At the age of sixteen years he frequently gave musical entertainments to the delight of all in attendance. Often upon these occasions his parents were obliged to stretch a rope across the room to protect him during his renditions upon the piano. The long winter evenings were usually of great pleasure to the family. At the age of sixteen he frequently lectured to his many friends upon anatomy, often reciting whole pages from memory, and by the use of the blackboard illustrated the various structures of man. At this time he also became proficient in the use of the knife in removing many cancers, tumors, etc. Upon one occasion a middle-aged farmer came to Dr. Miesse's father for the treatment of scurvy, who gave the patient into the hands of the young physician, with instructions to remove the encrustations from the teeth of the suffering man. He proceeded to the task, and finding the teeth so very loose that it was difficult to work at them without removal, he extracted ten of them with his fingers, cleaned them, replaced them in their proper sockets, and pressed them home. The patient, well pleased with the work, returned home, and three months afterward reported cured, the teeth having become firmly attached in their places. This method of transplanting teeth has been successfully followed by the Doctor up to the present time. The subject of this sketch studied medicine with his father, Dr. Gabriel Miesse, Sr., graduated with high honors, and received a diploma from one of the leading medical colleges in 1856. Since graduating he has been in constant practice of his profession. In 1857 he located in Sidney, Ohio, and with the assistance of his uncle, Jacob Miesse, they established a fine practice. In 1858 he returned to his father's home, on account of poor health, where he remained, assisting his father until the spring of 1862. He was married May 14, 1862, to Miss Caroline, daughter of David and Rose Ann (Kemmerer) Kemmerer. She was born March 16, 1840, near Lancaster, Ohio. They have one child, Leon Edgar; born June 12, 1864, in Bremen, Auglaize county, Ohio. David Kemmerer was born October 24, 1813, near Emaus, Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio, where he became a wealthy farmer, and an

influential man in his community. He departed this life September 5, 1866. Rose Ann Kemmerer was born March 19, 1820, near Dumontsville, Ohio, and was married May 31, 1838, to David Kemmerer. They became the parents of two children, Caroline, and Sarah, wife of George W. Beck, cashier of the First National Bank, of Lancaster, Ohio. Mrs. Kemmerer is still living. In June, of 1862, Dr. Miesse located in Wapakoneta, Auglaize county, Ohio, where he met with wonderful success, curing many obstinate cases of chronic diseases, which brought him a large practice. In 1863, through the earnest solicitations of his sister, Mrs. Sophia (Miesse) Koop, and his many friends, he moved his family to New Bremen, same county. Here his success was continued, many from adjoining counties calling upon him for medical treatment. In 1864 he removed to Lancaster, where he still lives, and enjoys an excellent practice, giving special attention to chronic diseases. His books show over thirty thousand patients successfully treated, and he refuses to make public the hundreds of testimonials from patients scattered all over the country. The Doctor is also an artist of more than average ability. The design and construction of his elegant residence, on East Main street, is sufficient to convince the unbeliever. In 1872 the Doctor was elected to represent the Fifth Ward in the City Council. From 1875 to 1877 he delivered a series of lectures upon "Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene;" "The Plow, Its Uses and Improvements from Early Date to the Present Time;" "Fashions and Customs of a Hundred Years Ago;" "Astronomy;" "The Solar System;" "The Farmers' Grange;" "The Sun's Heat;" "Light and Heat;" "Is the Physical Organization of the Sun a Mass of Fire?" etc. In 1878 he became a member, by order of the Council, of a committee of five to plat the Fifth Ward. In 1880 the City Council appointed him Chairman of a Platting Commission to plat the city into streets and alleys within the corporate limits, which plat can be seen at the Council Chamber.

Miller, David, deceased, Walnut township; was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, February 2, 1803, the eldest son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Brumbach) Miller. David came with his parents to Ohio in the spring of 1805. He was educated in Walnut township, and assisted his father in clearing the farm, until his marriage, December 9, 1828, to Miss Frances D., daughter of Jacob Guile, a former well-known resident of Berne township. Mrs. Miller was born in this county, September 11, 1810. After marriage, they continued to reside on the home place. Upon his father's death, in 1831, he took sole charge of the place. His mother resided with him. In 1833, he built a nice residence. The barn built by his father is still in use; it was built in 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of one daughter and eleven sons, eight sons and the daughter still living, all residents of this county. Elizabeth, the wife of John Eversole; three sons still at home, Jacob K., an ex-grain buyer, of Millersport; Josiah C. and Benjamin F. on the home place. Mr. Miller was grandfather to thirty children and great grandfather to four. They were members of the United Brethren Church. In 1875, Mr. Miller contributed $700 to the erection of the United Brethren Church. He was a successful farmer, owning at his death two hundred and sixty acres—the home place and one hun-

dred and ten acres elsewhere in the county. He died December 3, 1882, in his eightieth year.

Miller, Henry, farmer, Walnut township; son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Brumback) Miller. He was born in Walnut township, November 12, 1805. Abraham Miller, born in Pennsylvania, removed to Virginia, where he was married and came with his wife and five children to Ohio in the spring of 1805, settling in this township, on the place owned by David Miller, which is still owned by his heirs. Abraham entered a one-half section of land and improved it. He raised a family of nine children, two now living: Barbara, widow of Joseph Berry, a resident of Iowa, and Henry Miller. Abraham Miller was Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He was a member of Menonite Church. He died September 3, 1831; his widow, March 6, 1862, in her ninety-first year. Henry Miller completed his education and helped in clearing the home place. In 1826, his father gave him a one-fourth section of land. This he improved. He built a hewed log house, where his present residence stands. In 1839, he was married to Rachel Ann Biddell, who was born in this county. To that marriage have been born eight children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Miller died about 1861. Mr. Miller now owns five hundred acres. He never desired office, but accepted that of township treasurer one year. In 1862 Mr. Miller was married to Miss Mary Shane, who was born in Walnut township. They are the parents of three children, one living, Alma Jane, residing with her father. Mrs. Miller died in 1872. Mr. Miller is a member of the Baptist Church. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he cleared. He is a self-made man.

Miller, Mrs. Barbara, was born in Pleasant township, February 5, 1813, daughter of Abraham and Mary M. (Musselman) Hite. Abraham Hite was a son of Abraham Hite, Sr., a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere. Mrs. Miller's father settled in Pleasant township about 1805 or 1806, remaining there seven years. He came to Walnut township in 1816, and settled on the place now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Miller. He built the brick residence now occupied by her, in 1826. He raised a family of three daughters, all living in Walnut township. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He died in 1860. Mrs. Miller was married December 1, 1831, to John W. Miller, who was born in this county, March 25, 1809. After marriage the young couple resided on a portion of the Hite place; afterwards took charge of the home place, and still reside there. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are living: Mary Magdaline, wife of B. F. Warner, of Walnut township; Jacob D., residing on a portion of the home place; Elizabeth, the wife of B. F. Winters, a resident of this township; Samuel W., married and living on the home place; Benjamin F., born May 4, 1854 married in 1875, to Miss Emma F. Cook. They are the parents of three children, one son and one daughter living. Mr. Miller died September 26, 1876. His widow, assisted by her sons, conducts the home place. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Baptist Church.

Miller, Alexander, farmer, Liberty township. He was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, January 13, 1814; the son of Peter and Christiana (Hisey) Miller. He was educated in the common schools of Virginia. He remained with his parents and engaged in farming

until he came to Ohio, in 1836. He located in Liberty township and began work at the carpenters' trade, of which he had acquired some knowledge before leaving his native State. In October, 1837, he was married, to Hester, daughter of John Bright. He settled the following year on the place where he still resides; it was then entirely wild, but has since been transformed into a fine improved farm, of two hundred and forty-nine acres, with modern and commodious farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following are living: Peter, living upon the family homestead; Harriet, the wife of Henry Smith, of Liberty township; Enoch F., who, also, resides on a part of the home place; Hannah, now Mrs. John Myers, of Indiana; Mary, the wife of Ezra Smith; John H., James P., Ellen and Caroline Augusta, still at home. Mr. Miller and family are members of the Lutheran church. His sons, Peter and Enoch F., were in the One Hundred and Sixtieth O. V. I. during the late war.

Miller, Samuel M. B., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in this township February 8, 1837; the second son of James and Narcisa (Shaw) Miller. James Miller was born in this township August 11, 1811; only son of James Sr., who came to Ohio in 1801 or 1802, settling on the place now owned by his grandson, S. M. B. Miller. He entered one-fourth section of land and built a log house, where he spent his days; he died in 1847. James Miller, Jr., was married July 3, 1834, to Narcisa Shaw, daughter of William Shaw, at one time a resident of Walnut township, afterwards of Auglaize county, Ohio. Mrs. Miller was born in Fayette county, Virginia, October 5, 1814. James Miller resided on the home place until his death. They were the parents of two sons; D. L. died November, 1856, in his 21st year, and S. M. B. James Miller was a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He died November 18, 1877. His widow is still living. S. M. B. M. was married January 1, 1863, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Elijah Berry; she was born in this county January 11, 1842. They are the parents of three sons, E. B., J. M. and C. M. Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F. He owns ninety-three acres of land, and is a worthy citizen.

Miller, Henry G., was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 2, 1836. He resided in that county until 1850, when he removed to Morgan county, and from there to Fairfield county, in 1865. He was married October 29, 1860, to Mary Melissa Nulton, who was born in Washington county, Ohio, December 4, 1838. Their children are: Alonzo E., born May 5, 1862; Lena E., born May 20, 1864; Lizzie L., born October 14, 1866; Flora W., born December 26, 1868; George H., born March 25, 1871; Anna F., born November 20, 1873; Mary, born May 4, 1876. Mr. Miller is one of the wealthiest farmers in Pleasant township, and is the owner of a very fine residence.

Minehart, Absalom, farmer, Liberty township. He was born in Liberty township April 17, 1818; the son of Adam and Julia Ann Minehart. Adam Minehart came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, in 1802, he being at that time eighteen years of age. He entered a farm of eighty acres, which he cleared. The farm is now owned by Joseph Snider. Mr. Minehart occupied his time during winter teaching school. He studied and taught both the English and German branches,

in which he become very proficient. In 1816 he was married. In 1833 he removed to the farm now owned by his son, Absalom, which he had purchased some years before. Here he reared his family of seven children. He remained here during his lifetime, and died June 14, 1848; his wife survived him, living with her son, Absalom, until his death, in February, 1871. Absalom received a good education, being competent to teach both the English and German languages. He is a farmer and ownes one hundred and sixty acres of fine land; in this business he is successful. He married Miss Catharine Wagey in 1854; she was born in Licking county June 10, 1832. They are the parents of three children—Adam, Jr., residing on the home farm; Michael, at home with his parents; and Angie Louisa, born October 22, 1873. The family are members of the Reform church.

Mithoff, George Augustus, retired, Lancaster. He was born in Hanover, Germany, October 1, 1813; the son of Hector and Ernestine (Rinehart) Mithoff. After receiving a fair education in his native country he came with his parents to America in 1828. The family first located in Pennsylvania, where, in company with his brother, he engaged in the mercantile business, until the removal of the family to Fairfield county, in 1840, settling in Lockville, where George Augustus kept store several years. Subsequently he entered the distilling business, and conducted it with great success, until his retirement from active business, about 1869. January 28, 1844, Mr. Mithoff married Cecelia, daughter of Captain Frederick Whittle, a veteran of Waterloo, who came to Fairfield county in 1830. Mrs. Mithoff was born in Germany, in 1825. They are the parents of eight children, seven now living, Louisa, now Mrs. Charles Creed, residing in Lancaster; Anna, the wife of Charles E. Martin, of Lancaster; Hector A., book-keeper at the Hocking Valley works; Thomas, cashier of the Hocking Valley National Bank; George, employed at the same place; Lewis and Augustus. In 1859 Mr. Mithoff became a resident of Lancaster, soon after purchasing several hundred acres of land, upon which is an elegant residence, where the family still reside. He was a prosperous and esteemed citizen, and for many years was president of the Hocking Valley Bank.

Mortal, A. B. & Son, dealers in groceries, provisions, stoves and tinware, East Rushville, Ohio.

Mumaugh, John R., dealer in real estate, etc., Lancaster. He was born in this county, January 26, 1818: son of William and Sarah (Reese) Mumaugh. William Mumaugh was a native of the State of Maryland; born in 1795. He came with his father, Conrad Mumaugh, to Ohio in 1804, locating in Montgomery county, near Dayton. In 1808, the family removed to this county, settling in Hocking township, where Conrad Mumaugh died about 1831. William Mumaugh married in 1817, locating in Hocking township, where he lived until 1838, when he removed to Allen county, three miles east of Lima. He died there in 1875. John R., the eldest son of a family of eight sons and three daughters, of whom all but one daughter are living. After acquiring an education, John R. taught school for a brief period. In 1839, he came to Lancaster, opening an office, and engaging in collecting and general book-keeping; to this he added the real estate business; his services as ad-

ministrator, guardian, trustee and assignee, were in demand. Mr. Mumaugh was director and stockholder of the Lancaster Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, for fifteen years, until the institution was changed to the Hocking Valley National Bank, with which he was connected for three years. He disposed of his bank stock, and has since given his attention to real estate operations and milling, combined with the management of several farms which he owns, consisting of some four hundred acres in the vicinity of Lancaster. In December, 1841, he married Miss Hosannah, daughter of Frederick Shaeffer, a former well known resident of Lancaster. They are the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Sarah, Charles F., with his father, engaged in business; John S., a resident of San Francisco, California, by profession a lawyer, but at present turning his whole attention to stenography, or short-hand writing; and Mary Fannie, still at home. The family are members of St. John's Episcopal Church. Of this society Mr. Mumaugh is senior warden. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F. and Masonic order. He occupies an elegant residence on Main street.

Murphey, William, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Walnut township, July 12, 1818; only son of William, Sr. and Hester (Whitaker) Murphey. William, Sr., was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1774. He came to Ohio in 1800, and explored what is now Fairfield county, while trapping and hunting. At this he saved enough money to enter three and one-fourth sections of land; now the family home. In 1803 or '4, he settled on the place and cleared it. At that time he built a log house, and afterward erected a brick. He raised a family of eight children—one son and five daughters are living. He was a prominent man, and a liberal supporter of all worthy and Christian objects. He died January 8, 1854. William Murphey, Jr., after completing his education, was married December 25, 1849, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Thomas Cherry, a farmer of Walnut township. Mrs. Murphey was born August 22, 1830. They are the parents of eight children: Albert, a merchant of Millersport; Kate, wife of J. T. Gill, of Walnut township; May, wife of A. W. Fry, of Salem, Ohio; Charles, Emma, Thomas, William and Frank, at home. Belinda, born December, 1870, died in her sixteenth year. Mr. Murphey had one residence destroyed by fire; he replaced it by a handsome home residence. He has three hundred and fifty acres of land, one hundred and ninety-eight acres taken by the State for reservoir. Mrs. M. is a member of the M. E. church. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Musser, Henry, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Walnut township, December 30, 1819; the eldest son of Ulrick and Elizabeth (Fry) Musser. Ulrick Musser was born in Berne, Switzerland, in 1790. He emigrated with his father, John Musser, to America, in 1803. The family settled in Somerset, Pennsylvania, where they remained nine years, when John Musser removed with his family to Ohio, settling in Walnut township in 1812. He entered a quarter section of land in the vicinity of Baltimore. He died in 1828. Ulrick Musser purchased a quarter section in 1818, which is still owned and occupied by his widow, now ninety years of age. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He served in the War of 1812. He died June 11, 1853, leaving

a family of seven children. Henry Musser was deprived of the advantages of an early education, but he has informed himself until he is a man of more than ordinary intelligence. Mr. Musser is one of the largest land owners in the county, owning one thousand one hundred acres, of which the home farm contains over seven hundred acres; this place is handsomely improved. In 1869, he erected a residence, costing $3,000. In politics he is a Republican. In 1860 he was married to Miss Ellen Lamb, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Walnut township, where Mrs. Musser was born in 1828. They are the parents of two daughters: Viola, the wife of Dr. A. A. Thoman, of Baltimore; Etta is still at home.

Musser, Mrs. Barbara, was born in Liberty township, April 16, 1826; she is the only daughter of Sebastian and Barbara (Goss) Leonard. She received a good education in the schools of her youth, and remained at home until her marriage to William Musser, in June, 1853. Mr. Musser was born in this county in 1826, and was a farmer and teacher until 1851, when he went to Basil, where he entered the service of Sebastian Lenord as a salesman, a position he filled until obliged to relinquish on account of ill health. He, with his wife, were active members of the Reformed church, and both good workers in the church and Sabbath school. Their two children, Emma and Willie, died in infancy. Mr. Musser died March 3, 1859. Since this time Mrs. Musser has lived a Christian's life, and is universally loved by all who know her.

Nau, Dr. J. G., of Carroll, was born February 10, 1850, near Sugar Grove, this county, son of Jacob Nau, now of Groveport, Ohio. His mother was Margaret Bradly, whose father settled in an early day near Mr. Claypools, this township. Dr. Nau received his education at the Lebanon College, Ohio, and at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating from that institution with the degree of M. D., in the year 1876. He began the study of medicine under his brother, now deceased, John H. Nau, in 1873, who had settled in the practice of his profession in Carroll in 1871, but died in 1875. In 1877 Dr. Nau married Miss Katie E. Courtright; she died March 17, 1880. Dr. Nau became a member of the Hocking Valley Medical Association in 1876. Was elected its president in 1879. In 1877 he received his appointment as Medical Examiner for the U. B. Mutual Aid Society of Pennsylvania, and for the Union Mutual Company, of Maine. He has been Clerk of the Union School Board of Carroll since 1877. Is member of the Ohio State Medical Association and is also Examining Physician of the Carroll Council of the American Legion of Honor. He built his residence in 1879.

Needels, B. J., physician, Lithopolis, Ohio, born April 1, 1814, in Bloom township, Fairfield county, Ohio, son of George and Kizia (Jackson) Needels. His parents were both born in Delaware and came to Bloom township and settled on the farm now known as the Boving farm. They were among the early pioneers of this township. His father's family numbered fourteen children and they lived to see all married except one who died in infancy. Mr. Needels, the subject of this sketch was twice married; the first took place October 3, 1833 to Miss Catharine Ewing, who was born April 20, 1812, in this county,

daughter of William and Mary (England) Ewing. Mrs. Needels died in Missouri in 1862. This union was blessed with five children, viz.: William E., Elizabeth J., George and Kizia, (twins), and Sarah A., all of whom are married and living in different States of the Union. His second marriage was to Nancy Bowen, of Morrow county, Ohio. In 1833 Mr. Needles went to Knox county, after remaining there two years he moved to Hancock county, where he remained eighteen years, and then went to Gentry county, Missouri, returning again to this township in 1862. Mr. Needles began the practice of medicine in 1843 and has continued it ever since, having at all times unusually good success. The Doctor, becoming old and somewhat infirm, has concluded to retire from his practice, except in very urgent cases where his services are badly needed.

Norris, Josephus, deceased. He was born in Perry county, August 2, 1831, and was a son of Thomas and Nancy Norris. Came to Liberty township, where he purchased forty acres of land, and, with H. G. Black, built a mill at Baltimore. He raised six children to maturity, of whom but three are now living. His own death occurred May 13, 1864. Josephus Norris spent his youth on the farm and enjoyed the educational advantages of his day. By close reading he became a man of more than ordinary intelligence. When eighteen years old, he began learning the miller's trade, at which vocation he was very successful; at the same time he followed farming with equal success. Mr. Norris was married, December 26, 1856, to Miss Rebecca Jane Smith, who was born in Liberty township, November 28, 1835. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Mary Electa, Clara Victorine, the wife of Hiram H. Bury; Elmer E., Joseph Eddy, Grant and Lina Elizabeth. The home farm contains one hundred and seventeen acres, upon which Mr. Norris built a fine brick house in 1871. Mr. Norris died March 1, 1882. Mrs. Norris and her two sons now operate the farm and mill.

Nourse, John Daniel, M. D., physician and surgeon, Lancaster, Ohio, was born November 30, 1827, in Sharpsburg, Washington county, Maryland; son of Charles and Susan A. (Cameron) Nourse. Dr. Nourse's great grandfather, James Nourse, left London in 1769, emigrated to America, and settled at Hampton Roads, Virginia, in 1770. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days until his fourteenth year, in Sharpsburg, Burkittsville and Frekerick City, Maryland, and Sheperdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, his father teaching school in the above-named places. In 1841 his father moved to Ohio, settled in Fairfield county, and taught school, first in Rushvilie, and afterward in Lancaster. While living in Rushville, in July of 1841, J. D. entered the store of T. B. & C. Paden, of Pleasantville, same county, as a clerk, and spent the six following years in clerking and teaching, and taught his first school before he was sixteen years of age. In 1847 he went to Alabama and taught school two years among the planters on the Tombigbee River. During his stay there he commenced the study of medicine with one of his patrons, who was a physician. He returned to Ohio in July, 1849, and entered the office of Dr. D. A. Fisher, of Baltimore, Fairfield county, where he continued his studies until April, 1851, attending medical lectures in Cleveland in the winter seasons, gradua-

ting February 26, 1851. He then located in Baltimore, and was married May 1, 1851, to Miss Catharine M. Berry, of New Salem, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Darlington B., born February 11, 1858, and John H., born April 19, 1865. In 1859 Dr. Nourse moved to Rushville, Ohio, where he was engaged in merchantile business for twenty-two years, when in the winter of 1862 and 1863 he again attended medical lectures, this time at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after which he moved to Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio, in October, 1864, and in May, 1877 moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where he now resides, and is in active practice of his profession.

Oliver, W. W., blacksmith, Baltimore; born in the city of New York, February 9, 1826; son of Thomas and Sarah (Lamberson) Oliver. Was married to Eliza Bury, June 28, 1849, who died February 27, 1867. They had six children, viz.: William H., born June 27, 1851; Edward W., born February 25, 1853; John O., born May 14, 1859; Olie O., born February 18, 1860; Francis B., born January 18, 1862, and Tillie, born June 18, 1866. Mr. Oliver was married to Mary Baker, June 26, 1869; had two children, Rosa E., born January 22, 1872, and Charles F., born October 1, 1876. Mr. Oliver was in Company K, Seventeenth Ohio Regiment; was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., both subordinate and encampment.

Orman, Henry, builder and contractor, Lancaster. He was born in Maryland, June 15, 1804. After acquiring a common school education, at the age of fourteen he commenced an apprenticeship of seven years and combined the trades of cabinet maker and carpenter. Before fully completing it he started on foot for Ohio, in 1823, reaching Somerset, Perry county. He remained there until April, 1824, when he came to Lancaster, working as journeyman. He then worked on the old market house then in course of erection, receiving eighteen dollars per month and board. He began the building and contracting business in 1826, and continued successfully until retiring from active life in recent years. He is a vigorous and genial old gentleman. Although never desiring public office he was a member of the city council one term. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1826, and is an exemplary member of the English Lutheran church. He was united in marriage February 23, 1828, to Ann Beck. Mrs. Orman was born in Lancaster in 1808. To them have been born eight children, of whom five are living, viz.: Henry Jr., is a carpenter and resident of Arcadia, California; Jacob B., Thomas and George, compose the firm of J. B. Orman & Brothers, and Ellen still at home. Jacob B. Orman, the senior member of the enterprising firm of Orman Brothers, was born in Lancaster, January 14, 1834, where he acquired a fair education, subsequently learning the carpenter trade, which he followed until 1862, when he was appointed Quartermaster of the Ninetieth O.V.I., and with that regiment took part in many hard fought battles, including Stone River, Chickamauga and the campaign to Atlanta. He was also at Franklin, and at Nashville was promoted to the captaincy in the Quartermaster's department in 1864, serving until the close of the war. Returning to civil life he organized the firm of J. B. Orman & Brothers

in 1868. This firm deals extensively in lumber, sash, doors, blinds and building material, also conducting a plaining mill. Mr. J. B. Orman is an active member of the order of Free Masons, also the G. A. R. George, the youngest son of Henry Orman, was also a member of a Fairfield county regiment during the rebellion, and served during the war, the greater part of the time being on detached duty at Columbus and Washington.

ORTMAN, SIMON, retired, Walnut township. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, April 28, 1811; the only son of Jacob and Mary (Brown) Ortman. Jacob Ortman, a native of Maryland, was born September 17, 1783, and came with his wife and three children to Ohio in 1825. They settled in Walnut township on the place now owned by Frank Foster. He purchased one-fourth section of land, partially improved. In 1832 he built the residence still occupied on the place. He raised a family of three children. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He owned at his death some two hundred and fifty acres of land. He died October 2, 1849; his widow in April, 1854. Simon Ortman, after completing his education, engaged in farming. He married May 22, 1834, Miss Elsie, daughter of Rev. James Hooper, a former itinerant preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, and a resident of Perry county. Mrs. Ortman was born in Perry county, September 26, 1813. Mr. Ortman became a resident of Perry county after his marriage, until 1868, when he came to New Salem and lived three years. In the spring of 1872 he returned to the farm and lived there five years, when he returned to New Salem and built the fine residence in which he resides. To his first marriage were born three children, viz.: Maggie, who is the wife of M. C. Bugh; she died in 1878, in her twenty-second year; Benson C., a merchant of New Salem, and one who died in infancy. The first Mrs. Ortman died October 1, 1875. In 1877 he was united in marriage to Louisa Baker, who lived three years after marriage; she died September 22, 1880. June 1, 1882, he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Darnell, daughter of John R. Connell, of Adams county, Ohio. Mr. Ortman was licensed as local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1852. Mrs. Ortman, when married to Mr. Ortman, was the mother of one son, Wilber M. Darnell, born September 9, 1863, who resides with his parents.

OUTCALT, JAMES, Lancaster. He is the oldest son of John and Mary A. (Clark) Outcalt. John Outcalt was born in New Jersey in 1812. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1820. They settled in Hocking township, where they lived for a number of years; thence removing to Liberty, and purchasing the farm now owned by Joseph Snider. In 1853 John Outcalt changed his place of residence, selecting for his home the farm. It is now owned and occupied by his son, and there his widow still resides. Mrs. Outcalt is a lady of sixty-five years, though appearing many years younger. She is a lady of fine culture, and held in the highest esteem by her many friends. John Outcalt died September 22, 1878. James secured a good education. During the winter months he taught school, and in the summer assisted at home. In 1858 he engaged in clerking in Morrow county. He remained here until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the Seven-

teenth O. V. I. He was in active service three years, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamanga, and Atlanta. He was also with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. When his term of enlistment had expired, he re-enlisted and took part in the grand review at Washington. At the close of the war he had attained the rank of First Lieutenant, and was also Acting Quartermaster a part of the time while in the service. He returned to civil life in July, 1865. Mr. Outcalt engaged in mercantile business in Crawford and Morrow counties until the spring of 1880, when he returned to Fairfield county. He was united in marriage in May, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Lyon, of Morrow county. Mr. and Mrs. Outcalt are the parents of three children—Bertha M., Edwin C. and J. Milton. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Outcalt is also a member of the Masonic order.

Outcalt, Gilbert, farmer, Liberty township. He was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, October 12, 1803; son of John T. and Mary (Taylor) Outcalt. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1820, settling in Liberty township, on the farm now owned by G. W. Reelhorn. Gilbert improved such educational advantages as were offered in New Jersey. In Liberty township he assisted his father in clearing their farm, remaining at home until his marriage to Miss Nancy Campbell, in March, 1826. She was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, January 10, 1808. For some years the young couple resided on the old Campbell farm, Mrs. Outcalt falling heir to a portion of the old place at the death of her father. Mr. and Mrs. Outcalt removed to Columbus in 1868, remaining there until their return to their former residence in 1878. The home farm contains one hundred and fifty acres, finely cultivated. Mr. Outcalt is engaged largely in raising and selling stock. Of the ten children in this family, two died in infancy; Andrew, who was born in 1827, died in August, 1863; Mary Catharine is now the wife of G. Zone, of Columbus; Harvey C. is a resident of Columbus; Henry D. resides upon the home place; Thomas J. is an assistant in the post office at Columbus; A. Judson and Hiram are connected with the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Columbus; Sarah was the wife of Alfred Farranger. She died in February, 1876, leaving one son, Claude, who is now residing with his grandparents. Four of Mr. Outcalt's sons rendered able assistance during the late war. Thomas, Henry and Judson enlisted in the Seventeenth O. V. I., and participated in all the engagements of that regiment for three years. A. Judson was wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain; Thomas lost an arm in the engagement at Murfreesboro. Hiram served with the one hundred day men. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

Palmer, William, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Richland township, February 20, 1819; son of Jonathan and Nancy (Dundon) Palmer. Jonathan Palmer, a native of Delaware, born in 1783, came with his wife and four children to Ohio in 1818, settling in Richland township; a portion of the place is now owned by his son, John Palmer. He cleared this place, and there raised his family of eleven children, of which five sons and one daughter remain. He was a member of the M. E. Church. He died in May, 1859, his widow in 1862. William Palmer availed himself of a common school education,

He was married November 22, 1840, to Margaret Havermill, who was born in Missouri, January 1, 1823. They are the parents of ten children, of whom five are living. Elizabeth, wife of Hamilton Elder, a resident of Walnut township; Catharine, wife of David Miller, a resident of Thorn township, Perry county; Nancy, wife of Henry H. Hite, of Walnut township; Rebecca, wife of Lewis S. Hite, and Jonathan, residing on the home farm, who was born August 27, 1848. He was married March 18, 1880, to Emily, daughter of Henry Miller. They are the parents of one son. Mr. Palmer moved to Walnut township from Richland in 1865. Mrs. Palmer died June 17, 1870. In the spring of 1871 the family moved to the present place of residence, which he recently purchased. In 1880 he built a handsome residence. Mr. Palmer was married the second time March 12, 1872, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Sperry, a former well-known resident of Walnut township. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Palmer and son are members of the Masonic order.

Palmeter, M., dentist, Lancaster. He was born in Coldwater, Michigan. He studied dentistry in Indiana, engaging in practice in Kendallville, and in Elkhart. He came to Ohio in 1874, and located at once in this city. His office is on Broad street, over the grocery of John D. Jackson. His rooms are excellently fitted, and accord well with the character and habits of the man.

Parido, Charles W., County Recorder, Lancaster. He was born in Clark county, Kentucky, September 22, 1844, eldest son of William and Mary H. Parido. William Parido was a farmer, a well-known resident of Pleasant township. Two of his sons are living—Charles W. and Robert T., the latter a resident of Indiana. His youngest son, William P., was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, O. V. I. He was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Charles W. was a pupil at the common schools until fifteen years old, when he attended the Fairfield Union Academy, graduating from that institution in 1866. He then engaged in teaching a number of years, until elected Recorder of Fairfield county in 1881. He is a member of the M. E. Church, also the I. O. O. F.

Parrish, Benjamin, farmer, Liberty township. He was born in this township January 14, 1823; son of John and Rebecca (Belt) Parrish. John Parrish was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1792. He first visited Ohio in 1813. In 1815 he came with his father to Ohio; the latter was born in Maryland in 1757. They settled in Walnut township on the place owned by Mrs. Margaret Parrish. He purchased three hundred acres. He was a shoemaker by trade. He died in 1844. In belief he was a Quaker. John cleared the home place. He married a daughter of Joseph Belt. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter; three are living—Benjamin; Alfred, a carpenter by trade, and a resident in Licking county; Mary resides with her brother Benjamin in Liberty township. John Parrish died February 3, 1868, his wife in 1830. Benjamin Parrish never had the opportunities of an education until of age, his mother's death devolving many cares upon him. He took charge of the home place for two years. He was subsequently with his brother, making his home in the family. In the spring of 1879 he located on the place where he now lives, in Liberty

township. He owns one hundred and forty-four acres. In 1880 he built a handsome residence. He is a genial and pleasant gentleman.

PARRISH, MRS. MARGARET, Walnut township. She was born in this township October 20, 1825, and is the youngest daughter of Samuel and Sarah Coffman, early settlers in Walnut township. November 11, 1850, she was married to Leonard Parrish, a son of John Parrish, who settled early on the farm, still the home of the family. John Parrish came with his father, Aquilla, in 1815, from Maryland. He entered three hundred acres of land. Leonard Parrish was born on the home place November 13, 1820. He was a farmer, and raised a family of three sons and two daughters—Alonzo, born July 27, 1853; Harley, August 27, 1855; Melissa Angelica, January 5, 1857; Rosa Lee, March 6, 1861, and Joseph, January 6, 1867. The family now own one hundred and seventy-five acres of well-improved land, on which a commodious residence was built in 1861. Mr. Parrish died April 4, 1874, since which time Mrs. Parrish and her sons have managed the farm. The family are members of the M. E. Church, to which Mrs. Parrish has belonged over forty years. The two oldest sons are members of the I. O. O. F., and one daughter and one son are Good Templars.

PAUL, JOHN, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in this township, Fairfield county, January 25, 1816; son of Jacob and Mary (Beard) Paul. Jacob Paul was born in Switzerland in 1772. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1804. The family settled in Virginia, where Jacob Paul remained about one year, when he came to Ohio, locating in Fairfield county, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, the present site of Pleasantville. He married Mary Beard, and lived for two years on the first named place. He then purchased the place now owned by his son John, which also contains one hundred and sixty acres. Here he built a fine hewed log house. He raised a family of six sons and two daughters. He died in 1852, his widow in 1859. John Paul received a fair education, which he has improved by a careful course of reading. He has always engaged in farming. When the canal was built, Mr. Paul held the position of foreman for repairing the section between Newark and Carroll. Mr. Paul has always lived on the home place. In 1844 he was married to Miss Emily Watson, daughter of William Watson, a pioneer of Walnut township. She was born May 18, 1822. They are the parents of eight children—Francis M., of the firm of Paul & Holland, of Basil; W. W., a resident of Iowa; J. M., a member of the bar in Carroll City, Carroll county, Iowa; George E., a resident of Walnut township; Amanda V., the wife of Frank B. Wiseman, of Rushville, Ohio; Emma S., the wife of Nathan Melick, of Richland township; John Wesley and Mary Etta, at home. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

PEARCE, WILLIAM B., retired, Lancaster. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1860. He emigrated to Ohio with his parents, Lewis and Lydia (Bowser) Pearce, in 1811. The family settled in Richland township. William B. acquired a common school education, and remained on the home farm until his eighteenth year, when he learned the carpenter and joiner trade. He came to Lancaster in 1832, his first work in this city being on the Ewing man-

sion. He continued the carpenter business until 1859, when he removed to a farm of one hundred and nine acres, which he still owns, located two and one-half miles from Lancaster. He resided there and conducted the place till the spring of 1878, when he returned to Lancaster, occupying a commodious residence, built by himself in 1834. Since leaving the farm he has led a retired life. Six years he was a member of the City Council, also Trustee of Berne township one or more terms. He is a prosperous and substantial citizen, a genial and well-preserved old gentleman. Mr. Pearce was married in 1833 to Lavina Shellenbarger, daughter of Samuel Shellenbarger, a pioneer of Fairfield county. To them were born fourteen children, of whom seven sons and three daughters are living. Mrs. Pearce died in 1862. He was again married the following year to Mrs. Sarah Calkins, daughter of George Crook, a former resident of Berne township. Mrs. Pearce was born in Berne township, in 1826. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Pearce, she was the mother of two sons and two daughters—William R., J. H., Marie E. and Amelia A. Calkins. To the second marriage of Mr. Pearce were born two sons and one daughter, viz.: Deleran A., Mary S. and Hayden B.

Pearse, A. V., proprietor of Mithoff House, Lancaster, Ohio; was born January 12, 1846, in Walnut township, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of James Wilson and H. D. (Ward) Pearse. Mr. Pearse was raised a farmer, and followed that business until 1875, when he went into the hotel and dry goods business at Millersport, Fairfield county, remaining until 1877, at which date he went to Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and kept hotel one year, from where he came to where he now is engaged as before mentioned. Mr. Pearse was married December 29, 1881, to Miss Minnie, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Effinger) Kinkade. Mr. Pearse's father was born and raised in Fairfield county, Ohio, and was engaged on public works during his younger days, and assisted in the deep cut, in Walnut township, for the passage of the Ohio canal. He lived until December of 1868. A. V. Pearse's mother was born and raised in Onondaga county, New York; came to Ohio at an early day with her parents, where she became acquainted with and married James W. Pearse.

Pence, David, Sr., deceased; was born in Virginia, February 4, 1777. He was married to Barbara Ruffner, in Shenandoah county, Virginia, February 22, 1803. Their children were Aaron, born December 10, 1803; Anna, born August 9, 1806; Nelly, born March 1, 1808; Polly, born January 4, 1812; Joseph, born May 13, 1813; Rebecca, born October 28, 1817; Elizabeth, born April 26, 1820; David, born November 3, 1822; Savilla, born November 3, 1822; Sophia, born November 29, 1826. Mr. Pence was married a second time February 1, 1832, in Licking county, Ohio, to Katharine Groves. Their children were John, born November 7, 1832; Henry, born December 27, 1836; Samantha, born November 26, 1838; Sarah Katharine, born July 20, 1840.

Pence, David, Jr., was born in Richland township, Fairfield county, on the 3d day of November, 1822. He was married July 23, 1853, to Miss Harriet N. Pugh, who was born in Walnut township, Fairfield county, September 16, 1821. Their children were: Margaret Ann,

born May 11, 1854; Henry Clinton, born January 16, 1856. Margaret Ann was married to Joseph S. Sites, in November, 1874. Henry Clinton was married to Anna Shisler, in May, 1880. Mr. Pence is at present one of the proprietors of the Pleasantville flouring mills.

Pence, David & Co., proprietors Pleasantville grist mills. This mill was erected in 1881, and is one of the largest flouring mills in Fairfield county. The machinery is all new, and the firm are prepared to do custom grinding for all who may favor them with their patronage.

Peters, Orrin E., merchant, Lancaster, Ohio. Son of Judge G. M. and Miranda E. Peters; was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, February 4, 1842. The family moved to Columbus, Ohio, about 1845, remaining there until the fall of 1855, and then moved to Lancaster, Ohio. In October, 1854, Miranda E. Peters died; and in April, 1868, G. M. Peters died. Judge Peters was an early settler in Ohio, and an extensive merchant and manufacturer at Logan, for many years; at one time holding the position of Judge in Hocking county. Orrin E. improved such educational advantages as the common schools afforded; he also took a course of studies at the commercial college of Duff, McCoy & Co., Columbus, Ohio; in February, 1856, he entered the large dry goods house of Kutz, Reber & Co., remaining with them until September 6, 1861, when he inlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment O. V. I., and was soon after made Commissary Sergeant of the Seventeenth Regiment, O. V. I.; being with the Regiment in the engagements of Wild Cat, Mill Springs, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and many other miner engagements; serving as volunteer aid de camp to Colonel J. M. Connell, commanding brigade at Chichamauga, and at the crossing of Brown's Ferry. In December, 1863, he was detailed for duty in the depot commissary departments on the Atlanta campaign; and was mustered out of service at Atlanta, Georgia, in October, 1864, returning to Lancaster. Mr. Peters engaged in clerking for a brief period, until March, 1865, when the firm of Peters, Miller & Brother, was organized; two years later, Mr. Peters purchased the interest of Miller & Brother, and the firm was O. E. Peters until January, 1, 1870, when the firm of Peters, Trout & Co. was formed, and remained until January 1, 1876, when Peters & Trout became sole owners, and has continued under the firm name of Peters & Trout ever since. In 1881, they erected the elegant and commodious building, forty by one hundred and fifty-three feet, three stories high, which was built especially for their business, and which they occupy. They employ from ten to twelve men on first floor, and from fifty to sixty hands in their work shops, manufacturing custom-made clothing; they also are large dealers in ready-made clothing, hats, caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc. It is certainly an establishment of which Lancaster may well be proud, as it has few equals in Ohio. Mr. Peters was married February 14, 1865, to Miss Margaret Ann Eckert. They are the parents of four children, three living—two daughters and one son.

Peters, J. A., M. D., of Dumontsville; a prominent physician of this town and vicinity; is a graduate of the Reynoldsburg schools, and of the Louisville Medical College. His literary attainments were all that the best public and high schools could afford, and his course in medicine thorough. He had been a student of Materia Medica many

years, completing his course of studies preparatory to his entering college under Dr. Short of Winchester. He also attended lectures in Columbus prior to his going to Louisville, where he graduated, taking the degree of M. D. in the Louisville Medical College, in the year 1878. Since graduation, Dr. Peters has worked into a large and successful practice. The physicians of Dumontsville, beginning with the first, have been Dr. Meissie, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Mills, Dr. Bright and Dr. Peters.

Pugh, B. M., farmer, Walnut township. He is the son of John H. and Rachel (Murphy) Pugh. He was born in Walnut township, July 3, 1832. He was educated in the common schools, and chose the occupation of farming for his vocation of life. He purchased a farm of three hundred and eighty-two acres, which he still conducts. He is also largely engaged in buying and shipping grain at different points in his own and surrounding towns, doing the most extensive business in the county. He is engaged now in the erection of a steam flouring mill in Basil. It is to have a capacity for grinding one hundred bushels of wheat per day. Mr. Pugh is widely and favorably known as a successful and enterprising business man of the highest integrity. He was married in November, 1859, to Miss Sarah Fall. They were the parents of seven children. Mrs. Pugh died April 7, 1878. The grandfather of Mr. Pugh came from Virginia to Walnut township in 1805. He cleared a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, and lived here twenty-six years, and reared a family of five sons and three daughters. John H., the father of B. M. Pugh, owned and cultivated a farm of four hundred acres; he also engaged extensively in stock raising. He died March 5, 1868; his widow is still living with one of her sons on the home place, in good health and with faculties unimpaired, although in her seventy-fourth year.

Pugh, Jesse, deceased, was born near Winchester, Virginia, September 5, 1776, and was married to Elizabeth Hampson, about 1799. She was born in Virginia, June 4, 1778. They had eight children, viz.: Margaret, born December 1, 1801; John H., born September 1, 1803; Mary, born July 13, 1806; Elizabeth, born May 29, 1809; Jonathan, born June 9, 1812; James H., born December 17, 1815; Daniel, born September 2, 1818; Harriet, born September 16, 1821. All are dead, but Harriet, wife of David Pence. Mr. Pugh came to Fairfield county in 1803.

Rainey, S. W., Mayor of Lancaster. He was born in this city in 1842. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary A. Koontz, who was born in Winchester, Franklin county, in 1842. They are the parents of five living children, viz.: Ida May, Harry E., William C.; and George H. and Barbara E., twins. Two, John C. and Gertrude, twins, are dead. Mr. Rainey received a good education in the Lancaster public schools. He enlisted in Company G, Seventeenth Regiment O. V. I., and participated in the following engagements: Hoover's Gap, Stone River, Kingston, Siege at Atlanta, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and was in Sherman's March to the Sea. Mr. Rainey remained in the service till 1865, when he was honorably discharged, and returned at once to his home. He was elected a member of the city council in 1877, serving

till 1881. In 1879, he filled the office of land appraiser. In 1881, he was elected to the office he now fills.

RAUCH, JOHN, farmer, Liberty township; the eldest son of Philip and Susannah (Alspaugh) Rauch. He was born in Liberty township, March 16, 1825. His father was born in Berkshire county, Pennsylvania, about 1785. Philip came with his father, George Rauch, to Ohio in 1806 or '07. They remained in the vicinity of Lancaster a few months, and came to Liberty township the following spring, settling on the place now owned by John Rauch. George Rauch was one of the pioneers of the township. He had served in the Revolutionary war. His death took place in 1829. His youngest son, Philip, raised a family of ten children, of whom four sons and three daughters are still living. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran church. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His death took place in 1841. John Rauch improved his educational advantages, and engaged in farming the home place. He now owns three hundred and fifty acres of finely improved land. In 1870 he built a handsome family residence. He served as township treasurer two terms, and as township trustee seven or eight years. In 1850 he was married to Naoma Wisley. They are the parents of ten children, of whom seven are living: Louisa, the wife of Adam Rutherford of Greenfield township; Andrew, a resident of Liberty township; the remaining five are at home.

RARICK, JOHN C., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, March 1, 1836; only living son of Peter and Lydia (Winer) Rarick. Peter Rarick was born in Pennsylvania, July 11th, 1803. He came to Ohio with his parents the same year. His father cleared a farm in Thorn township and spent his days there. His son, Peter, Jr., lived on the same place many years. He raised a family of three sons and two daughters, all residents of Perry county with but one exception, J. C., who resides in this county. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He died August 19th, 1880. J. C. Rarick was educated in the common schools and chose farming for an occupation. He was married December 1, 1859, to Melissa, daughter of John Cupp, an early resident of Thorn township. She was born in Thorn township, Perry county, May 12th, 1842. Mr. Rarick remained a resident of Thorn township some three years. In 1862 he removed to Walnut township, locating on the site of his present home—a part of his father's estate, which he purchased from the heirs. He owns one hundred acres. In 1870 the present residence was built, and in 1874 a fine barn was erected. They are the parents of four children—Ida Jane, born December 10th, 1860, now the wife of Lewis Radebaugh, a resident of Walnut township; Lydia Emma, born July 19th, 1865; Clarence and Clara were born January 19th, 1867. The family are members of the Evangelical Association, and he of the I. O. O. F.

REED, MRS. REBECCA, Lancaster. She was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, January 30th, 1812. Her parents, Henry and Mary (Bowman) Arnold, were early and prominent residents of Lancaster, arriving there in 1810. Henry Arnold visited Lancaster some years previous, when he had purchased some real estate. He conducted a mercantile business on the southwest corner of Main and Columbus streets,

which is still known as the "Arnold Corner." He was an enterprising merchant and successful business man. He died September 18th, 1858. His family consisted of eight children—three are living, viz: Elizabeth, the widow of Dr. McNeal; Rebecca; and Mrs. Isabella Reinmund. Rebecca was married June 24th, 1833, to Thomas Reed, a native of Harrisburg, Penn., born in 1800, and a merchant by occupation. He came to Ohio in the early settlement of the State, first locating at Chillicothe, afterwards removing to Lancaster, where, at the time of his marriage, he was a member of the firm of Reed & Reese, an extensive mercantile house. To Mr. and Mrs. Reed were born four children, viz.: Margaret, the wife of George W. Athey (she died in 1859, in her twenty-fourth year); Henry B., a book-keeper by profession (died February 2d, 1862); and the third died in infancy. The only survivor, Eloise S., resides with her mother, and is an accomplished and efficient teacher in one of the grammar schools of this city. Mr. Reed was a member of the Masonic order, and at the time of his death, September 29th, 1860, he was engaged in the mercantile trade.

Reese, Hon. Robert E., lawyer, Lancaster. He was born in Rush Creek township, June 14, 1847; the youngest son of Thomas and Eliza (Trimble) Reese. Thomas Reese was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to Rush Creek township about 1828. He was a prominent man in his day, filling the position of Commissioner of Fairfield county for two or three terms. Robert E., after receiving an education in the common schools, followed farming for a time, when he entered the Fairfield Union Academy at Pleasantville, graduating from there in 1868. Soon after he became a law student of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, reading law for some time in the office of General Newton Schleick, at Lancaster. He was admitted to the bar at Washington C. H., Fayette county, Ohio, in May, 1871, commencing the practice of his profession in Logan, Ohio. In the fall of 1873 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate, and re-elected in 1875. At the expiration of his second term as Senator, he removed to Lancaster. Mr. Reese was married in 1876 to Miss Helen R. Gill. They are the parents of two daughters, Maud and Hazel.

Reeves, John G., attorney-at-law, Lancaster, Ohio; was born September 17, 1840, near this place; son of Josiah and Martha (Graybill) Reeves. Mr. Reeves was brought up on a farm by his grandfather, Judge John Graybill, his father having died while John G. was quite young. He lived with his grandfather until 1861, attending school at home in the district school, at Lancaster, and the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, until 1860, when he commenced reading law with Martin & Schleich, of Lancaster, continuing until 1861, when he enlisted in the army for three years, or during the war, in the Seventh O. V. C., First Battalion, which was consolidated with, and became the First Battalion of the Sixth O. V. C., and in 1862 were detached and became the First Independent Battalion O. V. C., and in 1863 was formed into the Eleventh O. V. C. Mr. Reeves enlisted as a private, and was appointed Orderly Sergeant of Company C, December 21, 1861, in which capacity he served about eleven months. September 21, 1862, he was appointed as Second Lieutenant of the same company, and June 9, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and upon the or-

ganization of the Eleventh O. V. C. was appointed its Adjutant, and soon after was appointed Adjutant of Post of Fort Laramie, and soon after that he received the appointment of Provost Marshal of the District of Fort Laramie. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed Assistant Inspector of the Western Division of the District of Nebraska, upon the staff of General Robert Mitchell, who was in command of the District of Nebraska. Mr. Reeves' jurisdiction extended from Julesburg, Nebraska, to South Pass City, Wyoming Territory. He was also chosen as Captain of Company L, Eleventh Regiment, but was not mustered in on account of the close of the war, but served out his time as Inspector. Was honorably discharged in April of 1865, when he returned home. His regiment was engaged in guarding the overland mail and emigrant route from Julesburg, Nebraska, to South Pass, Wyoming Territory, and on the South Platte route from Julesburg to Fort Hallack, and was engaged in several skirmishes with the Indians, the most prominent being that at Mud Springs, which lasted five days. After his return home, and in May of 1865, he was admitted by the Supreme Court of Ohio to the practice of law, and immediately began a practice in this place, which he still continues. In 1880 at Cincinnati he was admitted to the practice of law in the United States Courts. In 1867 he was elected City Solicitor of this place, which he held two successive terms of two years each. In 1871 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield county, Ohio, which office he held three successive terms of two years each. He is now Grand Commander of Ohio of American Legion of Honor, and has filled the office of Grand Vice Regent of Royal Arcanum. Mr. Reeves was married January 29, 1866, to Lizzie R., daughter of Samuel Hooker, Sr., and Sarah (Shull) Hooker, of Hooker's Station, near this place. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Harry E.

Reinmund, Mrs. Isabella C., Lancaster. She was born in Lancaster, January 5, 1827, youngest daughter of Henry and Mary (Bowman) Arnold. She was educated in Lancaster, and at the Episcopal Seminary at Granville, Ohio. She was married to Benjamin F. Reinmund, who was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1820. Early in life he commenced mercantile pursuits in his father's (Joseph Reinmund's) store, in Lancaster. Joseph Reinmund was an early and successful merchant in Lancaster. Benjamin F. was also engaged with his father in the banking business, in connection with John D. Martin. Mr. Reinmund afterward conducted an insurance and real estate business, which he continued until his death. He was a member of the English Lutheran Church, and superintended its Sunday school thirty years. At the time of his death he was President of the Lancaster Gas Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Reinmund were born two sons and two daughters—Henry J., now a resident of Lancaster; Alida L., the wife of Thomas L. Dawson, of Lancaster; Mary E., wife of Samuel H. Tong, of Lancaster; and Bowman F., a member of the firm of Beery, Beck, Obaugh & Company.

Reinmund, H. J., Lancaster. He was born in Lancaster, February 22, 1843. In 1861 he was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant in the Sixty-first Regiment, O. V. I., serving through the war. In 1864 he was appointed freight and ticket agent at Lancaster, Ohio, on the C. &

M. V. R. R. In 1865 he engaged in the fire insurance business, and in 1866 took charge of all agencies for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, in Southern Ohio. In 1867 he removed to Cincinnati, and was employed in the branch office of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, as Superintendent of the Bureau of the Interior, under J. B. Bennett, manager. During his stay in Cincinnati he was married, February 8, 1870, to Emma Rammelsberg, daughter of Frederick Rammelsberg, of the large furniture company of Mitchell & Rammelsberg, of Cincinnati. In 1874 he was obliged to resign his position with the insurance company, owing to the sickness and death of his father, B. F. Reinmund. He returned to Lancaster and succeeded his father as President of the Lancaster Gaslight and Coke Company. He was President of the Fairfield County Bank three years. He is married, and the father of two sons and two daughters.

Reinhold, Rev. C. M., minister, Liberty township. He was born in Germany, March 19, 1828; eldest son of C. H. and Christian Reinhold. In 1833 his widowed mother and himself came to America, locating in Preble county, where C. M. attended the public schools, and assisted his mother on the farm. He taught school and fitted himself for the ministry, studying for seven years. He entered the Evangelical Association in the Ohio Conference. He began his labors in the ministry in Wyandotte county, where he preached twelve years. He has served as Presiding Elder of the Ohio Conference for twelve years. He is a member of the German Conference. He has supplied many of the churches in Central Ohio, preaching in German as well as English. He came to Basil as pastor of the Evangelical Association, where he has a large and flourishing congregation. He also preaches at Zion Church, Liberty township. He is held in high esteem by his congregation. He has been twice married. In 1855 to Miss Esther Wagner. They were the parents of three children, one daughter still living, now the wife of J. W. Merk, of Sycamore, Ohio. Mrs. Reinbold died in 1860. He was again married in 1868 to Miss Catharine Peters. They are the parents of one son, Franklin, now in his thirteenth year.

Rhodes, Dr. John H., physician, Lancaster. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, October 3, 1823; the eldest son of Samuel and John Rhodes. Samuel Rhodes, a native of Maryland, was born March 3, 1792. He is a carpenter by trade. He first settled in this county in 1816, making the journey from Maryland on horseback. Removing to Lancaster in 1832, he engaged in the carpenter trade, in which he still continues, although in his ninety-first year. He has resided in the same place, on Columbus street, Lancaster, forty-nine years. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. He has been a member of the German Lutheran church fifty-six years. His only son, Dr. John H., during his youth, worked at the carpenter trade, after he had completed his education in the common schools. When nineteen years of age, he entered the office of Dr. Waite, with whom he read medicine about three years. In 1845, he commenced the practice of medicine. He afterward resumed the carpenter trade; also learned the trade of machinist; for many years he engaging in this. A portion of the time he was foreman of the Amey Machine Works of Lancaster. About 1870, he

again took up the practice of medicine, which he still continues, having adopted the exanthematic method of cure, in which he is quite successful. In 1846, the doctor was married to Catharine, daughter of Joseph Graybill, a pioneer of Fairfield county. They are the parents of two daughters: Mary Elizabeth, and Susan Catharine.

Ricketts, William M., sewing machine agent, Violet township; post office, Pickerington; born April 1, 1843. Married to Frances A. Curtis, January 8, 1868. Has a family of six children: Effie M., born October 5, 1868, and died March 27, 1872; Joseph C., born November 7, 1870, and died five weeks after birth; Edward M., born December 27, 1871; Charles C., born August 29, 1874; Mamie E., born March 6, 1877; William M., born March 9, 1880. Mr. Ricketts is a member of the Knights of Honor, and was for two years a guard at the Ohio Penitentiary.

Ricketts, Alvin, teacher, Violet township; post office, Pickerington; born January 20, 1839; son of Chaney and Phoebe Ann Ricketts. He has taught since 1861; educated at Pleasantville, by Joseph Feman, and at Lancaster, by John Williams. His parents were married April 19, 1838.

Ricketts, William S., farmer, Liberty township. He is the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Ricketts, and was born in Violet township, July 20, 1817. Jeremiah Ricketts came from Pennsylvania with his father at an early date in the history of Fairfield county. The family brought their possessions on horseback, there being only Indian trails to follow. Reason Ricketts and his son, Jeremiah, began the work incident to the life of the pioneer; but by industry, energy, and the closest economy, they managed to live, and began to see field after field cleared, each year adding a few more acres, until the forest gave away to cultivated fields. Reason Ricketts died in 1830; Jeremiah remained in Violet township, and cleared a farm now owned and occupied by his son, Reason, Jr. He reared a family of five sons, all of whom are living. He lived to enjoy the results of his industry and toil of his early manhood, and owned at his death two hundred and forty acres of land. He had held the office of township trustee and treasurer. Mr. Ricketts died in 1867. William S. received a fair education, followed the business of farming, and remained at home until his marriage to Miss Eliza A. Herman, December 17, 1846. They are the parents of six children: James H., a resident of Mercer county, Ohio; Emma, the wife of Dallas Jellrees, also of Mercer county; Olive L., the wife of John R. Klink, a resident of Licking county; Allen B., is at home; Ida M., the wife of William P. Klink, also of Licking county; Mabel E., at home. Mr. Ricketts removed from Violet to Liberty township in 1863. He owns one hundred and ten acres in Violet township, and one hundred ninety-four acres in Liberty township. He is a prosperous farmer and an esteemed citizen.

Riffle, G. J., marble cutter, Lancaster, Ohio. Was born April 1, 1854, in this city; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Fink) Riffle. He was raised in his native town, and attended school here and in Greenfield township. At the age of eighteen years he became an apprentice to the marble cutters' trade, with S. A. Pool & Co., of Lancaster, Ohio. After learning his trade, he went to Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and

engaged at his trade, opening a shop for himself. At this place he only remained one year, when he returned to his native place, and bought out Pool & Co., opening in business, which he continued until the fall of 1881, when he sold to Pool, one of the former owners of the works, and is now engaged in managing the works for Pool, and is a designer of monuments, making most all the designs used in that shop. Mr. Riffle was married November 15, 1881, to Miss Nettie, daughter of William H. and Jane (Coons) Shutt. Mr. Riffle's father was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in an early day with his father, who settled near Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. After becoming a man, he returned to the East, learned the cabinet trade and then came to Lancaster, where he opened in that business, and remained until about the time of the late civil war, when he bought a farm near this place, and has since given his attention to fruit culture.

Rigby, William, deceased, Lancaster. He was born in Calvert county, Maryland, in 1752. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War, at the commencement, and served until its close, participating in Brandywine and other important engagements. Mr. Rigby ranked as captain in the commissary department. He also served with General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians. He always regretted the suffering entailed on the Indians by that expedition. Their homes were destroyed, and they were obliged to fly for their lives, without food or shelter; many lives were lost and much suffering endured. At the close of the war he removed his wife and seven children from Maryland to Berkley county, Virginia, where they resided until 1804, when they came to Ohio. He settled in Pleasant township, where he resided until his death. He was married twice, and raised a family of ten children, who are residing in various States.

Rippey, William, deceased, Lancaster; was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 29 1854. While a young man he removed to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in business; soon after moving to Zanesville, Ohio, about 1840, at about the time the canal was being constructed. He located at Logan, Hocking county, where he conducted a successful dry goods business a number of years. While residing there he was interested in the steam flouring mills. He was also an extensive shipper and buyer of grain. He became a resident of Lancaster in 1865. Mr. Rippey was married three times; one daughter was born to the first marriage, Emma C., wife of J. L. Collins, of Logan, Ohio. After the death of Mrs. Rippey, he was married again to Mary C. Bliss, who, after a married life of several years, died leaving several children—two now living, Colonel Charles H. Rippey, of the Bar of Columbus, and Ruth, the wife of C. M. Gould, of Logan, Ohio. October 14, 1849, Mr. Rippey was married the third time, to Miss Matilda Curtis, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1828. They are the parents of six children, Carrie S., the wife of George Hooker, a resident of this county; Willemetta, now the wife of William E. Greir, of this county; Matilda C., now Mrs. Samuel Beck, of Lancaster; Ida and Kittie, still under the parental roof; Florence M., died in 1878, in the eleventh year of her age. Mr. Rippey was a successful business man. He was respected and loved by all who knew him. He was a

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also, the I. O. O. F., for many years. He died August 16, 1882.

ROLLS, ELI, grain and coal merchant, post office, Pleasantville; was born in this county in 1827; engaged in business for himself about the year 1869; was engaged in the dry goods trade previous to going into his present business. He is a son of William and Matilda (Stuart) Rolls. He was married in 1872, to Miss Anna M. Kraner, daughter of Emanuel and Ellenor M. Kraner. They have one child, Etta E.

ROOT, EPHRAIM, carpenter, North Berne, Ohio; was born in 1827 in Fairfield county, Ohio; son of John and Magdalene (Richers) Root. His paternal ancestors are of the old English stock, and his maternal, German. His mother was born in Virginia, and came to this county about seventy-six years ago. Mr. Root, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1851, to Amanda, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Smith) Siefert, who was born in 1831 in York county, Pennsylvania. At the age of five years he came with his parents to near Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, where they remained two years, then moved to Rush Creek township, Fairfield county, Ohio, remaining there until about six years ago, and then came to this township where they have resided ever since. They are the parents of six children, all of whom are living, viz.: Lovina, Sarah, Clara, George, Emma and Mary. The two last are twins. Three of their children are married, viz.: Lovina, Sarah and Clara, two of whom live in this county, and the other in Roseville, Perry county. Mr. Root learned the carpenter trade at the age of twenty-one, and has followed it until the present time.

ROBETS, LUZERE, druggist, Stoutsville; born July 19, 1840, in Delaware county; removed to Illinois in 1857; served four years in the Twentieth O. V. I.; removed to Kansas in 1858; was married March 21, 1870, to Miss Lucinda Francis. He returned to Ohio in 1874, and settled in Delaware county, thence to Tarlton, Pickaway county, in 1876, and to Stoutsville in February, 1879. He is the father of four children, viz.: May, born May 30, 1874; Cynthia, born May 16, 1876; Nellie, born June 16, 1877; John M., born August 3, 1881. The subject of this sketch is a druggist in the village of Stoutsville, where he is engaged as a dealer in drugs and medicines; also, a choice selection of toilet soaps, perfumery, trusses, shoulder braces, sponges, etc., and all kinds of druggists' sundries usually kept in a first-class drug store.

ROSHON, SAMUEL, farmer, Liberty township, post office, Baltimore; was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; son of Jacob and Mary (Barefoot) Roshon; was married to Elizabeth Hensel, April 10, 1841, by whom he has eight children: Martin J., born January 18, 1842; Israel, born November 12, 1843, who died in 1867; Frany, born September 12, 1845; Samuel, born May 13, 1848, who died April 3, 1857; Mary A., born May 26, 1850; Saloma C., born April 9, 1852; Peter E., born September 12, 1854; Sarah E., born November 5, 1857, who died January 8, 1882. Mrs. Roshon died March 17, 1863. He was married to Julia A. (Alspach) Smurr, April 6, 1865, by whom he had eight children: Elizabeth F., born July 12, 1866, and who died January 26, 1882; Justus T., born February 11, 1868; Perry F., born September 13, 1869; Dora V., born September 8, 1871; Archie A., born

February 19, 1874; Lydia M., born March 20, 1876; Carrie G., born April 10, 1878; Harvey O., born March 18, 1881

RUDOLPH, CHRISTIAN, retired; was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1800. His educational advantages were limited, being thrown upon his own resources at an early age. In his twelfth year he began work in a tannery. He came with his parents to Fairfield county, the family locating two miles east of Lancaster. Soon after, Christian entered the employ of a U. S. Mail Contractor, whose route extended from Pittsburgh to Maysville, Kentucky. Mr. Rudolph continued in this for six years, his route being from Lancaster to Wheeling, West Virginia. making the journey on horseback. For his services he received fifteen dollars per month. After this he engaged quite extensively in staging and running private conveyances, also, conducting a livery stable. He was one of the first to run a private coach from Lancaster to Cincinnati, and carrying the mail and passengers from the depot since the construction of the railroad, until 1865. He has resided at the family home since 1835, and is a substantial citizen and a vigorous and genial gentleman. He married Miss Corlinda See. They are the parents of two sons: George, now a resident of Kansas, and John, a former business man of Lancaster, who died in 1867. In 1839, Mr. Rudolph was married to Mrs. Rachel Busby, daughter of Philip Fetters. Mrs. Rudolph was born in Fairfield county, May 16, 1809. To this last union four daughters have been born, three of whom are living —Ica Marian, living with her parents; Rachel, the wife of Jacob W. Demuth, of Lancaster, and Margaret Ellen, wife of Charles F. Stuart, of Fairfield county.

RUTTER, W. S. M. D., of Clearport, was born in Pleasant township, November 22, 1822; read medicine under Doctor Kinsman, then of Lancaster, now of Columbus, and took the degree of M. D. from the Columbus Medical College, in the spring of 1873. After graduation Doctor Rutter went West, where he practiced his profession one year, in Seneca, LaSalle county, and was a while just west of Chicago, but in 1876 removed to Clearport, where he has since enjoyed a large practice in the pursuit of his profession. His grandfather, Baltzer Rutter, came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Fairfield county in an early day. His son, U. C. Rutter, father of Doctor Rutter, was born and raised in Pleasant township, taught school eighteen years in Lancaster, and in his own township; was county examiner of schools many years; was a member of the State Legislature in 1862 and re-elected in 1864, and is the author of the "Key to Interest," a book published by Applegate & Company, of Cincinnati, which has a large sale. His first wife was Miss Maggie Bowes, now dead. She was of LaSalle county, Illinois, and died there. His second wife was Miss Emma F. Rockey, daughter of Jacob Rockey, of Amanda. He is the father of one child, Arthur Rutter.

SAUNDERS, BENJAMIN H., machinist, Lancaster. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1843; the son of David I. and Sarah (Langston) Saunders. While young the parents of Benjamin H. died, and he was taken into the family of his uncle, Francis J. Langston, there his youth was spent. He was educated in the public

schools of Alexandria, Virginia. In 1858 he came with his uncle's family to Zanesville, where he learned the trade of machinist. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-eighth O. V. I. He participated with his regiment in all its engagements, including Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Cornith and the capture of Jackson, Tennessee; also the siege of Vicksburg, the Atlantic campaign, and with Sherman in his march to the sea. Mr. Saunders served as color bearer during many of the engagements. He served in the war until its close, and took part in the grand review at Washington. He was mustered out with his regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, July 15, 1865. He returned to Lancaster and worked at his trade, where he was employed by the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad. He was married to Miss Clara Jane, daughter of William Jeffries, a well-known citizen of Lancaster. They are the parents of four children, Charles, George, Benjamin, Jr., and Mary. The family are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Phythias.

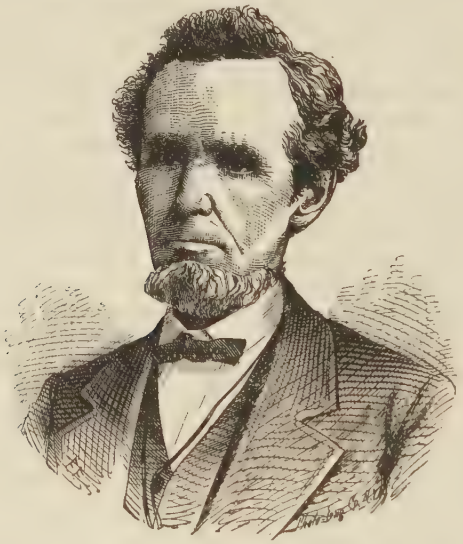
Sandoe, Rev. H. H., pastor of the Reformed church at Baltimore, Ohio; was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvrnia, December 27, 1841; son of Rev. W. B. and Nancy (Allvord) Sandoe, the former of whom has been a minister of of the Reformed church since 1851, and is still officiating as such in one of his former fields of labor, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He was, during many years past, been stationed at various points in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Rev. H. H. Sandoe was a pupil of the common schools until reaching the age of sixteen, when, for some three years, he was engaged at farming and clerking in Elkhart county, Indiana, and at Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio, until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Twentieth O. V. I., and with that regiment participated in some thirty-nine engagements, from Fort Donaldson to the surrender of J. E. Johnston to General Sherman, near Raleigh, North Carolina, making the march to the sea, taking part in the grand review at Washington, and after four year's faithful service to his country, was mustered out at Camp Chase in July, 1865. In September of the following year Mr. Sandoe entered Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, O., remaining there four years, and in February, 1870, he was ordained to the ministry, "by a committee of Tiffin classics." His first field was at Liberty Centre, Henry county, Ohio, remaining there one year; and for a term of two years in Pulaski county, Indiana, following which he was stationed for the same length of time in Christian county, Illinois; also in Ashland county, Ohio, for three and a half years, previous to coming to Baltimore, Fairfield county, in October, 1878, where his charge consists of four different congregations, which, during the pastorate of Mr. Sandoe, has been both spiritually and financially successful. Rev. Sandoe was married June 18, 1868, to Miss Eliza M. Barton, of Monroe, Michigan. Their union is blessed by one daughter and one son—Lydorah O., born in Tiffin, Ohio, October 6, 1868, now a pupil at Pleasantville Collegiate Institute; and Dee Nevin, born in Baltimore, O., March 16, 1882.

Schleich, Daniel J., is of German descent, and is the second son of John Darst and Mary (Halderman) Schleich. The father was born in

Frederick, Maryland, December 31, 1799. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania. They had twelve children, named as follows, eight of whom are now living: Newton, Eliza Elizabeth, Margaret Nina, David J., Henrietta, Sarah, Ritchie (deceased), Rebecca, John Darst, Anna (deceased) and David—one died in infancy. John Darst Schleich came to Fairfield county about the year 1817. He first learned the trade of house carpenter and cabinet making, carrying on business in Lancaster, Ohio. Many of the principal buildings in this city was erected by him. He afterwards purchased a farm in Amanda township, then another in Ross county, upon which he lived for a short time, when he removed (1840) to the homestead in Hocking township, near Lancaster, where he died on the 10th of June, 1880. His wife died at the homestead on the 4th of February, 1848. Daniel J. was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 19th of January, 1834; was educated at the district and select schools of the county; and was brought up on the farm. In the fall of 1861 he received an appointment by Governor Dennison of Second Lieutenant in the Sixty-first O. V. I. He assisted in organizing a company and was promoted to First Lieutenant, and then to Captain. He was at the battles of Cedar Mountain and Second Bull Run, and all the various battles that occurred in the Shenandoah Valley between the first named engagements. In October, 1862, he retired from the service on account of illness. On the 22d of October, 1863, he was married to Sarah Jane, daughter of Peter Hay, Esq., of Amanda township. In the spring of 1864 he engaged with the Adams Express Company as messenger on the Illinois Central Railroad, from Odin to Cairo. About 1865 he purchased a farm near the old homestead in Fairfield county, where he followed farming and stock raising up to the spring of 1881, when he sold his farm, and is now residing in the village of Amanda. They have five children—four boys and one girl—namely: Thomas Frederick, Edward Hay, Augustus Taylor, Ellen, and Walter. In politics Mr. Schleich is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Schleich was several years Township Treasurer, a member of the School Board, and has held several minor offices in his township. He is one of the solid representative men of Fairfield county.

Schleicher, Louis, baker, Lancaster. He was born in Waldeck, Germany, June 15th, 1818, and educated in the public schools until sixteen years old, when he began an apprenticeship at the baker's trade, at which he worked four years. He was then conscripted and served four years in the army. In 1840 he worked as a journeyman in various cities until coming to America in 1847. He came to Lancaster, where he was engaged as a baker two years, and then purchased his partner's interest in the business, and has since conducted it successfully. In 1850 Mr. Schleicher was married to Miss Christina ———, in Baden, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Schleicher are the parents of eight children, of whom four are now living, viz.: William C., a well known business man of Lancaster; Tena E., Edward P., and Rose Caroline, are at home; Edward assists his father, who deals largely in real estate. Mr. Schleicher and family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Scott, Dr. Hervey, was born at Oldtown, Greene county, Ohio, January 30, 1809. Until the close of his seventeenth year he worked on the farm with his father, enduring the hardships, privations and struggles of purely frontier life. His early education, such as it was, was received in the little rough log school-houses of the pioneer age, by the light of oiled paper windows. In February, 1826, he went to live in the Mitton family, in South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio, to go to school and learn the trade of manufacturing spinning wheels. In 1833 he commenced the study of the medical profession, and in 1836 went into the practice. Two years later he changed his profession to that of dentistry, and in April, 1839, located in Lancaster, where he has continued to reside to the present time. On the 7th of November, 1830, he was first married to Lydia Ann Milton, of South Charleston,



who died childless on the 12th day of June, 1841. On the 10th day of April, 1842, he was a second time married to Priscilla Ann Crook, of Lancaster, who was the mother of his children. Her death occurred on the 14th day of July, 1873. In May, 1875, he was married to his third wife, Sophia Stebbin, of Chicopee, Massachusetts, who deceased October 10, 1852. His family consisted of six children, viz.: Hervey, Mary Elizabeth, Sarah M., John Clark, Charles Robert, and William Derbin. Mary Elizabeth and Charles Robert died respectively at the ages of two years and at eight months. Hervey died at Chillicothe, November 29, 1873, at the age of thirty years and seven months. He left a widow (Mrs. Emma Scott) and one son (Hervey Howe), now residents of Lancaster. Sarah M. married Charles Hutchison, and is at present residing in Toledo, Ohio. She is the mother of two children—Mary Hamilton and Helen. Helen died at the age of a little over one month, in December, 1881. J. Clark married Ida O'Harra, of Columbus, in 1874. They have had three sons—George, Walter, and

Starling. George died in September, 1882, at the age of over seven years. J. Clark resides in Lancaster, and is by profession a dentist. The ancestors of Dr. Scott first came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century. On the father's side they were Irish; on the mother's Scotch. The Scotts settled first in North Carolina, and there his father was born. The McFarlands, which was the name on the mother's side, settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and there his mother was born. During the troublous times of the Revolution between Whig and Tory, the grandfather, being a Whig, sought safety by removing his family to Rockbridge county, Virginia. Near the close of the century both families, with others, removed to and settled in Kentucky, first at the Crab Orchard and afterwards on Indian Creek, near Cynthiana, in Harrison county. The place on which the Scott family settled, on Indian Creek, is known to this day as "Scott Station," on acconnt of a garrison of soldiers having been stationed there to protect the frontiers during the Indian troubles. There the doctor's parents were married in 1800, and in 1808 emigrated to Ohio and settled at Oldtown, near Xenia. The Scott family consisted of eleven children, of whom the doctor is the fourth, viz.: Rachel, Margaret, William, Hervey, Milton, Washington, Cynthia (the two latter were twins), Clark, Emily, Benjamin, and Joseph. Washington, Clark, Emily, and Benjamin, died in childhood; Joseph died at the age of eighteen years; Margaret, the second in age, died at the age of about sixty years; and Rachel, the first born, died in infancy; four are living—William and Milton, in Madison county, Ohio; Cynthia, in Thorntown, Ind.; and Hervey, in Lancaster. The name of the grandfather Scott was Abram, and that of grandfather McFarland was William. All four of the grand parents died respectively between 1812 and 1820, at their homes on Indian Creek. Moses was father of the doctor and Lettie his mother. The mother died in August, 1842, aged sixty-two years; the father died in October, 1865, at the age of ninety-two years.

Seipel, Rudolph, deceased, was born December 3, 1832, in Wasserlas, Bavaria. Came to America in the spring of 1852, settling in Hocking county, Ohio, about nine miles below Logan. In the fall of 1852, he came to Lancaster, Ohio, and engaged as a clerk with firm of Rising & Lyons, afterwards the firm changed to P. Rising, and again to Kutz, Reber & Co., with whom he continued until 1863. He went south and was engaged in the sutler department of the army nine months, after which he engaged in the furniture business in Nashville, Tennessee. In 1866 he returned to Lancaster, Ohio, formed a partnership and entered the clothing business under the firm name of Rising, Miller & Seipel, February 1, 1879, the above firm dissolved partnership and Mr. Seipel opened in the same business himself, which he continued up to the time of his death, June 22, 1880. Mr. Seipel was married July 9, 1857, and became the father of eight children.

Shaeffer, Isaac, of Madison township, came to the county in the spring of 1798, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and built the first mill in Madison township, in 1804, afterwards known as the Defambaugh mill. He first built a log house at that place, then built where S. V. Wolf lives now, building the saw mill in 1814, and the grist mill in 1830. He married Miss Julia Reams, daughter of Abram Reams, and his oldest

daughter, Miss Delilah Shaeffer, born in January, between the first and fifteenth, 1800, he thinks he was the first white child born in the county. His other children were Judith, Rachael, Joab and Isaac Shaeffer. Joab Shaeffer, his son, owned the Wolf mill in fee simple, for a time, but dying in 1846, the property reverted to Isaac, first then the heirs of Joab, who owns it now. Mr. Shaeffer was a large land holder, and did much to improve the condition of the new settlement. Isaac Kerns, his grandson, was raised by him. His daughter, Delilah, married Jacob Kerns, father of Isaac. Judith married Christian Huber, and settled in Pleasant township. Joab married Nancy Clark, of Hocking county, and was the father of Julia Shaeffer, the wife of S. V. Wolf.

Shaeffer, Jacob, of Madison township, is a son of Abram Shaeffer, the first settler of the township, and who came first, in 1798, with his brother, Isaac Shaeffer, Abram Ream, Martin Sandes and one or two others. He returned east, after the first stay, a short time, then came back and settled where Mr. Kohler now lives, and in sight of where his son Jacob resides. Abram Shaeffer married Barbara Ream, sister to Julia, Isaac's wife, and their cabin was the simplest made in that day. Then bears, wolves and deer were plenty, but the family would sometimes be three or four weeks without any bread. The Indians were sometimes quite intimate and on one occasion gave some trouble. Mr. Shaeffer went in search of his horse that was in the habit of running off, and after going a mile or so, found it in the possession of Indians who wanted five dollars before they would consent to release the animal. Mr. Shaeffer had the money in his pocket but feared to show his pocket-book and went back under the pretense of getting the money at home, and when sufficient distance took out the money and put it in his shoe, leaving the V in the pocket-book. This, however, satisfied them and he got his horse. He made for himself moccasins for shoes and buck skin breeches. The children were Joel, born December 18, 1800; Samuel, Ezra, Judida, Catharine, David, Abram, Isaac, Jacob, Ezra, again; Salem, George and Ada. Jacob was born April 13, 1814; received his education in the old Shaeffer school house on his father's farm, and where he has toiled ever since. In 1834 he married a daughter of Frederick J. Martin, an old settler, who lived where John F. Martin lives now. He is the father of Judge Sylvanus Shaeffer, Mrs. Amanda Hilliard, James and Samuel Shaeffer. He was elected land appraiser in 1862, and in 1880, and is well and favorably known over the county.

Shaeffer, Jacob G., of Madison township, was born September 28, 1794, in York county, Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Shaeffer, came, in the year 1802, and settled on land now owned by Israel Shaeffer. His wife, Elizabeth Gilbert, died when Jacob was but five years old. The children were Elizabeth, John, Andrew, Samuel G. and George, who died when young. Mr. Shaeffer was married the second time when about eighty years old, but left no issue by this marriage. When they first built a cabin they had no floor to it, nor was it daubbed, and in this they lived for a time. Some three years after they came, the first still house in the township was built on this farm, and manufactured the best of whisky. These were the days of corn husking, grubbing, rolling logs, etc. Jacob G. Shaeffer sometimes worked out, receiving for his compensation the magnificent sum of three dollars

a month. Went to Baltimore when young with a drove of hogs, and had not his girl been left behind, would have staid in Pennsylvania; but returned to get her in due time, and when not quite twenty years of age married, and she not sixteen. It was a love affair begun August 30, sixty-eight years ago, and not yet consumated. After the nuptial feast of this young couple, they walked into their new home the next day, where they have resided since. Mrs. Shaeffer is now eighty-four years old, is in a helpless condition, and has lost her eye sight. Mr. Shaeffer is in his eighty-eighth year of his age and does still drive a span of fractious horses. The couple have pulled well together all through life, are now in possession of considerable landed estates, and are at luxurious ease in their old age. Doctor Shaeffer, of Circleville, Ohio, is their son.

Shaeffer, Charles F., Lancaster; born in Lancaster, Ohio, January 2, 1820; son of Frederick A. and Mary (Boos) Shaeffer. Frederick Shaeffer was a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1792. He came to Lancaster in 1812, a tailor by trade. He followed that business above the store room of Christian King, for many years. He married in 1817, and raised a numerous family. Five are living, four sons and one daughter. At an early day he engaged in the hotel business, which he continued until 1858, when he returned to his farm in Hocking township, and there resided until his death in January, 1879. Charles F., the oldest living son, when about seventeen years old, entered the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he completed his education, and for two years following he read law in the office of Hocking H. Hunter, and was immediately admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Ohio. He began active practice, and continued until 1861, when he was appointed United States Assessor, a position that he filled for six years. Since he has led rather a retired life. Mr. Shaeffer was married June 18, 1846, to Rebecca S., daughter of Rev. Samuel Carpenter, who was one of the pioneer preachers of the Hocking Valley. Mrs. Shaeffer was born in Lancaster, July 22, 1823. There were six children born to this marriage, three sons and three daughters. Mary S., the wife of Peter H. Ward, an attorney of Kentland, Indiana; Samuel C., an engineer by profession; Florence M., Frederick W., Charles A. and Laura Belle. Mrs. Shaeffer died in December, 1876.

Shaeffer, S. Theodore, Probate Judge, Lancaster, Ohio; was born August 9, 1842, in Madison township, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Martens) Shaeffer. Mr. Shaeffer was brought up on a farm, and followed that business until he was nineteen years of age, when he began teaching school in the winter season, and continued farming in the summer season, until October, 1878, at which time he was elected to his present office, and in 1881 was re-elected. All his teaching was done in Fairfield county. At the age of twenty-six years he was elected Justice of the Peace for Clearcreek township, which office he held continuously for ten years, and resigned for the purpose of accepting his present office. At the earnest solicitation of his friends he consented to accept the nomination for Probate Judge, and was first nominated for Justice of the Peace in his absence, both the offices being wholly unsought for upon his part. The Judge was married the first time March 6, 1866, to Louisa C., daughter of Samuel

and Catharine (Hammel) Barr, of Clearcreek township, this county. They became the parents of two children, viz.: Elizabeth C. and Laura A. Mrs. Shaeffer died April 10, 1874, aged twenty-nine years and two months. He was married a second time September 12, 1878, to Nannie A., daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Hammel) Barr, of Clearcreek township, this county. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Mary M. and Lola S.

Shaw, Virgil E., deceased. He was born in Pleasant township, August 5, 1821. He received his education in the common schools and in Greenfield Academy, which he attended six months, taught by Prof. Williams. Mr. Shaw was a close student, and after leaving school studied law in the office of Hocking H. Hunter and John Garaghty, and was admitted to practice after completing his studies. He served as Prosecuting Attorney four years, and Probate Judge three years. After the death of Colonel McVay he was elected Justice to fill his unexpired term, and re-elected for nine years. At the expiration of that time he returned to the practice of law. Mr. Shaw was a member of Lancaster Masonic Lodge, No. 57, of which lodge he was Master ten years. He was also a member of the Lancaster Commandery, of which he was Commander two years. He was a son of the Hon. Salmon Shaw, deceased, who was a member of the House of Representatives from Fairfield county for several years. He was married to Miss Martha R. Pinney, of Lithopolis, in 1849, by the Rev. M. Z. Kreider, who was at the time acting Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio. At the time of his death he was a prominent member of the Masonic Lodge of Lancaster, having held the highest offices in that order, at one time acting as Deputy Lecturer of the State. He was made a Master Mason March 28, 1843, and was always an active and prominent member of the Lodge. He served as Master of the Lodge from 1851 to 1853, inclusive, and from 1857 to 1860, inclusive, and for the years 1873 and 1876. He was created a Knight Templar May 4, 1843, and received the Council degrees the following year. He served as Prelate in the Commandery during the years 1855–6–7–8–9, and 1860, and 1872, and was Eminent Commander in 1873, 1876 and 1877. He entered the law office of Hocking H. Hunter and John Garaghty as a student in his twenty-fifth year, and has been practicing law as a member of the Lancaster bar continuously, save the eight years he filled the offices of Prosecuting Attorney and Probate Judge of Fairfield county, to which offices he was elected in 1851 and 1854 respectively. In early life Judge Shaw espoused the cause of religion, and ever afterward was a consistent, faithful Christian and church member. About a year before his death he united with the Presbyterian Church of this city. The obsequies were celebrated at the Presbyterian Church, with both religious and Masonic rites. Rev. J. R. Boyd, pastor, delivered an impressive discourse, and the Masonic burial service was read by Rev. J. N. Rippey, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, with responses by the fraternity, a large number of whom were in attendance, together with a numerous assemblage of citizens.

Sherman, Judge Charles R., was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1788. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College; read law in Norwich, where he was admitted to the bar, and married to Mary Hoyt before

coming to Ohio on horseback in 1810. Returning to Connecticut in the fall of 1811, for his wife and one son, (the late Judge Charles T. Sherman, of Cleveland), he settled at Lancaster, where he reached distinction as a lawyer, having a practice that extended from the Ohio river to Detroit. He was for some years associated with Hon. Lewis Cass in the practice of their profession. He held many positions of honor and trust, including that of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, to which important office he was elected in 1823, filling the same with dignity and ability until his death, an event which took place June 24, 1829, in the forty-first year of his age. His widow survived him many years. She died in 1852. Judge Sherman, at the time of his death, left a family of eleven children, of whom six are now living. Their oldest is M. Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Reese, of Lancaster. General W. T. Sherman is the next oldest living. The next younger is the Hon. John Sherman. Lampson and Hoyt Sherman are prosperous bankers of Des Moines, Iowa; and the youngest, Frances Beecher Sherman, is the wife of Colonel Charles Moulton, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Showalter, D. H., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Augusta county, Virginia, September 8, 1847; son of David and Maria (Eversole) Showalter. With his parents he removed to Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1850, where he was educated in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he entered Brooklyn Academy in Albemarl county, Virginia. He was there one year. He then attended Lockwillow Academy, in Augusta county, Virginia, where he completed his education. He was married August 13, 1869, to Clara J., daughter of Samuel G. and Matilda (McNaman) Bush. Mrs. Showalter was born February 6, 1852, in Walnut township. After marriage he resided in Virginia for a year and a half. In 1871, he came to Fairfield county, and settled on a part of the Bush homestead for two years. In 1873, he removed to the State of Missouri, where he engaged in stock raising. He returned to Ohio in 1878, and the same year built his present residence. He owns one hundred and fifty-eight acres of fine land. They are the parents of two daughters and one son: Clara Daisy, Harry Foy, and Maria Matilda. Mr. Showalter was elected township assessor in the spring of 1882. They are members of the Disciple Church.

Shultz, William A., attorney at law, Lancaster. He is a native of this county, receiving his primary education in its common schools. He studied law with P. O. Van Trump, and was admitted to practice in December, 1862. He at once opened an office in Lancaster, and has since been continuously and actively engaged in his profession. The next year after his admittance, he was elected city solicitor, which office he filled until 1866, when he was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1868 he was re-elected, filling the office very acceptably to the people. Since then his business has occupied his entire attention. Mr. Shultz's father, Henry, was a cabinet maker in Lancaster, and was extensively and favorably known. He died at the age of thirty-seven years, when William was about nine years old. By industry he obtained a good education in the city schools; and before and after his majority he worked as a painter and as a clerk, by which means he supported himself. In 1868, Mr. Shultz was married to Miss Ella Grove, who was born in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Shultz are the parents of three children;

Linnie, born in 1869; Frank, in 1872; and an infant, deceased. Mrs. Rosabella Shultz, Mr. Shultz's mother, is now living with him, at the age of more than three score years.

SHULTZ, GEORGE W., lumberman and sash and door manufacturer, Lancaster. He is a well known business man of Lancaster, and was born in Fairfield county, February 23, 1850. His parents, Jacob and Maria (Deeds) Shultz, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The former, a native of Little York, Pennsylvania, was born in 1814, and came to Ohio in 1832; a miller by trade, owning and conducting the Pleasant Run flouring mills, in Pleasant township, many years. His family consisted of two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Shultz and the younger members of the family reside on the home farm, where Mr. Jacob Shultz died in February, 1882. George W., after receiving a good education, in his eighteenth year, commenced learning the carpenter and joiner trade, which, after acquiring, he followed as journeyman; five or six years subsequently, he conducted business as builder and contractor on his own account. In the spring of 1879, he purchased the lumber yard and planing mill formerly owned by Vory Brothers, which he has since conducted, engaging quite extensively in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, employing some ten or twelve hands constantly, and is doing a satisfactory and increasing business. Mr. Shultz was united in marriage, December 25, 1873, to Miss Susan Hood, daughter of John Hood, of Lancaster. Mr. and Mrs. Shultz are the parents of five children, but one now living: Welbert, born December 7, 1881.

SHUMAKER, HIRAM H., M. D., Sheriff, Lancaster. He was born in this county, May 20, 1824. He was a student at Delaware College for a number of terms, and subsequently entered Starling Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1849. He at once commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued successfully about five years. Soon after he entered politics, filling the position of Justice of the Peace for twelve years, in Berne township. He was also Deputy Sheriff three years, and elected Sheriff in 1880. Dr. Shumaker was married in 1849, to Catharine E., daughter of Thomas Jackson, an early settler of Berne township. They are the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

SIEBER, HENRY, Superintendent County Home; post office, Lancaster; born in Germany in 1826. After serving King William four years, Mr. Sieber came to America, and settled in Ohio in 1850. Mr. Sieber has held the office of Superintendent of County Infirmary to the entire satisfaction of the people over sixteen years. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Kivoner) Sieber. Married in 1852, to Miss Delilah Blester, daughter of John and Esther Blester. They have four children: Louisa, William, Ella, Sarah A.

SIFFORD, DANIEL, JR., lumberman and contractor, Lancaster. The youngest and only living son of Daniel, Sr., and Effie (Sturgeon) Sifford. He was born in Lancaster, June 29, 1849, and was the recipient of a liberal education, having been a student several terms at Gambier College, as well as one term at Eastman Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He then assisted his father in the drug store some time. In 1870, he entered the employ of Black, Bornman & Co., bridge build-

ers, with whom he remained five years, during which time he acquired a full knowledge of the business. He purchased, in 1879, the lumber yard and building business of Simeon Denton, which he has since continued, removing the same in 1880 to its present location on Mill street, where he is doing an extensive trade in lumber and building materials, and as a contractor. Within a recent period he has erected many fine buildings, including the Temple of Fashion for Messrs. Peters & Trout, employing continually from twenty-five to thirty hands. His business aggregated the past year $100,000. Mr. Sifford was married August 7, 1874, to Miss Lydia D. Van Burton. To them were born two sons and two daughters: John, Daniel, Jr., Mary and Effie.

Sites, J. S., attorney, Lancsater. He is a native of Fairfield county and is a son of Emanuel and Fanny Sites, of Pleasant township. He attended the common schools in his youth and the Freeman Seminary, where he received his preparatory course. He then entered the Fairfield Union Academy, where he graduated, prepared for the junior collegiate class. He entered this class in the Delaware college, from which institution he graduated in 1882. He then began the reading of law. While thus engaged he was employed to superintend the Dresden public schools for the years 1872 and 1873. In 1875 he was admitted to practice law in Lancaster, where he at once established an office, and where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1878, Mr. Sites was elected a member of the city council. In 1880, he was re-elected and chosen President of that body. Politically, he is a Republican, and active in his fidelity to his party. Mr. Sites was married in 1875, to Miss Anna, daughter of David Pence, of Pleasant township. They are the parents of two children, David E. and Jessie L.

Slough, Tall, attorney, Lancaster; was born in Fairfield county September 12, 1837, the only son of Frederick and Mary (Tallman) Slough. His grandfather, John Slough, a native of Germany, settled on a place in Bloom township. His youngest son, Frederick, the father of Tall Slough, was a cabinet maker and a resident of Canal Winchester, where he died in March, 1846. His family consisted of one son and one daughter, all of whom are living. Tall, after acquiring a common school education, was a pupil at the High School at Lancaster for several terms. Subsequently he was employed in the warehouse of his uncle at Canal Winchester, and also taught school for a brief period. He then read law in the office of Robert Clark, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, at once commencing the practice of his profession. In 1861, he was elected City Solicitor, and in 1862, was elected Prosecuting Attorney. He was re-elected to the same position in 1864. In 1867, he was elected Mayor of Lancaster, to which position he was called by the voice of the people four consecutive terms. Since retiring from office, in 1875, he has devoted his attention wholly to his extensive law practice. Mr. Slough, in 1865, married Miss Mary C. Fleming. Himself and Mrs. Slough are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Smith, Benjamin, farmer, Liberty township; was born January 5, 1805, in Berks county, Pennsylvania; son of Henry and Susannah S. Smith. Benjamin received a fair education and learned the wagon

maker's trade. He commenced business for himself at the age of twenty-three years at his trade, continuing until 1837, when he came to Ohio, locating in Violet township, where he engaged in farming. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Liberty township, and purchased one hundred and ninety-six acres, formerly known as the Wagner farm. He owns in all three hundred and seventy acres in this township. Mr. Smith married Miss A. Billock. This union was blessed with thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Sarah, wife of Harrison Shaeffer, of Liberty township; William, a resident of Indiana; Mary Ann, wife of W. Cheeseman, now residing in Kansas; Henry and James live in Liberty township; Caroline, wife of Jacob Barr, of Logan, Ohio; John, Ezra Lucinda and Elizabeth are at home. Benjamin died in 1865, aged thirty-one years; Samuel, a soldier in the late war, died August 3, 1865, one week after reaching home, from disease contracted in the army.

Smith, John, farmer. Violet township, post office, Pickerington; was born in this township, October 18, 1819; was married February 4, 1843, to Mary Ann Dressler, daughter of Samuel and Mary Dressler, by whom he had nine children: Lewis C., born May 10, 1844; Samuel, born January 29, 1846; Samantha, born January 29, 1846; Elliot O., born June 30, 1848; Irene, born November 26, 1850; Emma M., born March 5, 1854; Anna C., born December 11, 1856; Francis C., born June 11, 1858; Sarah A., born July 1, 1860. After the death of his first wife he married Arabella (Myers) Ricketts, by whom he had one child, Franklin, born January 9, 1864. Mr. Smith belonged to the Lutheran Church forty-three years, and in 1880 joined the Reformed Church. He belongs to the F. & A. M., and has held several public offices.

Smith, John C., confectioner, Lancaster; was born in Hesse, Germany, October 2, 1820. With his parents he emigrated to America in 1833. The family settled in Columbia, Pennsylvania, where, after receiving a common school education, at the age of seventeen, he commenced an apprenticeship at the confectioner trade. He worked as a journeyman two years. In 1841, he came to Ohio, and was employed for several years in Cincinnati. He settled in Lancaster in 1843, where he at once commenced the confectioner business in the Arnold corner, remaining there two years. Following this, he did business in the Tallmadge block twenty-one years. He then purchased the property on the northwest corner of Main and Columbus streets, where he is still doing an extensive business in confectionery, nuts, foreign fruits and toys. Mr. Smith was married in 1844, to Miss Catherine Mayer. They are the parents of four children, three now living: Rev. George H., now of the Sandwich Islands; Rev. William M., of Berrian Springs, Michigan, and Julia, at home.

Snider, Noah, was born in Liberty township, this county, and is the only son of Jacob and Phebe Snider. He attended the public schools in Liberty township, receiving an ordinary education. He followed farming at home until his marriage to Miss Mary Fritznis, in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Snider are the parents of six children, five daughters and one son. After marriage Mr. Snider purchased a farm of ninety-six acres, which he cultivated in connection with his father's

farm. In 1881 he purchased the Empress Flouring Mill, in Baltimore and is now doing a large business. Mr. and Mrs. Snider and family are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Snider is a member of the Masonic order, and also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His father, Jacob, was an early settler in this county. He was born in Germany, and came with his father to America in 1818. They located in Pleasant township, where his father remained five years. They then removed to Liberty township, where Jacob Snider still resides. He is still farming, and is one of the best citizens in the township.

SNIDER, SAMUEL, farmer, Liberty township. He was born in this township February 6, 1824; son of Randolph and Mary Ann (Bowman) Snider. Samuel received a good education, and turned his attention to farming. He remained at home until twenty-four years of age. He married Miss Mary Soliday in 1848. She was born in Liberty township in 1827. After marriage Mr. Snider settled on the farm where he still lives. It contains four hundred and thirty acres. Here he built a fine residence. At the completion of the Ohio Central Railroad through his premises, he erected an extensive warehouse, with a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels of grain. He is now extensively engaged in buying and shipping grain to various places in the country. Mr. Snider also deals extensively in coal. Mr. and Mrs. Snider are the parents of eleven children, nine now living. D. P. has charge of the home farm; Elizabeth A. was the wife of David Eversole; she died in 1879; Sarah, the wife of John Stranger; John H. and Charles F. have charge of the warehouse; George W., Amanda Jane, William Clark and Mary Alice are still at home. The family are members of the Evangelical Association.

SNIDER, JOSEPH, was born in Liberty township, Fairfield county, Ohio, November 27, 1819; son of Rudolph and Mary C. (Bowman) Snider. His parents were natives of Switzerland, and emigrated to America in 1814, first locating in Berne township, Fairfield county, where they remained until removing to Liberty township in 1817, settling on the place now owned by their son Emanuel. They reared a family of eight children, five of whom are now living, all residents of Liberty township, and among its most substantial citizens. Rudolph Snider was a successful farmer, and an active and consistent member of the Evangelical Association. His death occurred February 14, 1870. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, after receiving such an education as the schools of the neighborhood afforded, remained on the home place until he obtained his majority, following which for some five years he conducted a farm owned by his father. In 1850 Mr. Snider settled on the farm where he still resides. He is the owner of two hundred and eighteen acres of fine land, with tasteful and fine surroundings. He was married in 1845 to Anna, daughter of John Rauch. Their union was blessed with one daughter, Sarah Catharine, now Mrs. Frederick Hulshy. Mr. Snider and family are members of the Evangelical Association. He is a genial and pleasant gentleman, and one of the substantial farmers and stock raisers of Fairfield county.

SNIDER, REV. ABSALOM, was born in Licking county, Ohio, October 8, 1840. He is the only son of J. W. and Susan Snider. Mr. Snider

was educated in the common schools of his native county, and reared upon a farm until he was eighteen years of age. At that age he taught school. He afterward attended normal school one term. January 5, 1865, he was married to Effie E., daughter of Christopher and Jane Trovinger. They are the parents of four sons an four daughters. Soon after his marriage he located where he still lives. He followed farming six years; during the time he prepared himself, by study, for the ministry. In 1871 he united with the Scioto Conference of the U. B. Church, passed a regular examination, and was ordained in 1874. His first charge was Jacksonville Circuit, Licking county, Ohio, where he remained five years. From there he came to the Pleasant Run Circuit, having under his charge four appointments that demand all his time. He has given the charge of the farm of sixty acres into the hands of his sons. Mr. Snider is a self-made man, and served as township assessor from 1865 to 1871. Christopher Trovinger was born in Washington county, Maryland, February 23, 1808. In 1815 he came to Ohio with his father, Samuel Trovinger, who settled upon the farm now owned by H. Sperry, which he cleared up, and where he lived to the time of his death, April 6, 1852. Christopher Trovinger became owner of three hundred acres of land, a good portion of which he cleared up. He was a school teacher by profession, which he continued many years, until late in life. He served as township clerk as early as 1832, filling that office, except one year, for thirty years. Was first elected Justice of the Peace in 1836, holding that office almost continually for twenty-seven years. Was County Commissioner, first elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1865, serving six years. He is a Democrat in politics; has been a member of the M. E. Church for thirty-seven years. Mr. Trovinger married Jane Lyle, the daughter of an early settler, who settled on a part of what is known as the Lyle farm. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, four daughters and two sons. Mr. Trovinger died January 6, 1881. His widow is still living in Virginia, and is in her seventy-third year.

Snyder, John, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, May 3, 1819; the only son of George and Ann M. (Plecker) Snyder. George Snyder was a native of Maryland, and was born in 1791. He came to Ohio, in 1828, with his wife and five children, and settled in Walnut township on the place now owned by John Snyder. A house had been built before he bought the place. He reared a family of eight children to maturity, of whom three sons and three daughters are living. He was a member of the Reform church many years. He died in 1863; his widow in February, 1880, in her seventy-eighth year. John Snyder was brought up on the farm, and inured to labor. He has been twice married; first, in 1845, to Abigail, daughter of Calvin Hite. To them were born three children, viz.: Lewis B., a resident of Walnut township; John R., janitor of the Court House in Lancaster, and George L., a resident of Walnut township. Mrs. Snyder died in 1851, and in 1853 Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Joseph Harris, a well known resident of Walnut township. She was born in this township, July 2, 1828. They are the parents of six children, four of whom are living, viz.: William M., a carpenter at Hadley Junction; Dillen H., also a carpenter at

Basil, and Almeda and Edward D. at home. Mr. Snyder, after his first marriage, lived near his father until 1872, having purchased the interests of the other heirs. He built his present home in 1871, and in addition to his farming, ran a thresher about fifteen years. He has been township trustee a number of years, and has held other important trusts.

SOLIDAY, SAMUEL, was born in Walnut township, February 17, 1811. He is the oldest son of Frederick and Mary (Baeden) Soliday, natives of Switzerland. Frederick emigrated to America in 1803, and soon came to Walnut township, where he entered a section of land, on which he lived many years. He took part in the war of 1812. He died in 1873 at Newark, to which place he had removed several years previous. Samuel Soliday received an ordinary education in the pioneer schools, and was raised on the farm, an avocation he fully mastered, and which he has always followed. He remained with his parents until his marriage to Elizabeth Giesy in 1835. They became the parents of four children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Mary M., wife of Lewis Miller, of Liberty township, and Eva A., and Elizabeth, still at home. Mrs. Soliday died in 1877. The family are members of the Reform church, and are among the influential and honored families in this county.

SOLIDAY, JACOB, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in canton Basil, Switzerland, May 15, 1802; the youngest son of John Adam and Elizabeth Soliday. He came with his parents to America in 1803, coming direct to Lancaster, where they stopped a short time. In August, 1853, they entered and settled on a section of land, a part of which is the home of Jacob Soliday. He put up a log cabin. He raised a family of six daughters and two sons, of which Jacob is the only survivor. John A. Soliday was a member of the Reform church. He died in 1814; his widow in 1834. Jacob was educated in the schools then taught in some neighbor's house. The Indians were numerous and harmless. He remembers them calling for pumpkins in exchange for deer meat. Jacob engaged in farming. He cleared one hundred and twenty acres, where he lived with his mother and two sisters. He first married, December 14, 1824, to Elizabeth Crider. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, four daughters and two sons. Mrs. Soliday died February 1, 1836. He was married the second time to Miss Mary, daughter of Peter Doring, a pioneer of Pleasant township. Mrs. Soliday was born December 30, 1818. They are the parents of twelve children. Six sons and five daughters are living, viz.: Sarah Ann, wife of Lafayette Arnold, resident of Greenfield; Lydia, wife of Samuel Weller, of Baltimore, Ohio; John Adam, of Allen county, Indiana; S. D., a merchant at Fort Wayne, Indiana; S. P., of Henry county, Ohio; Emma, wife of Jefferson Kern, a merchant of Pleasant township; Julia, wife of J. P. Gebbart, of Pleasant township; Josephine, wife of G. W. Bush, of Walnut township; George W. conducts the home place; J. F., a resident of Walnut township; L. H., now clerking in Baltimore, residing with his parents. Mr. Soliday is the longest time resident of Walnut township. In 1824 he cast his vote for General Jackson. He has since voted the Democratic ticket. Since 1827 he has been a member of the Reform church. He built his pres-

ent residence about 1832. His sons, John, Adam and S. D., were in the late war.

SPANGLER, WILLIAM, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Pleasant township, January 12, 1841, eldest son of Jacob and Eva (Hite) Spangler. Jacob Spangler was born in Fairfield county, about 1820. His father was a pioneer in the county. Jacob raised a family of five children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. He was a member of the German Lutheran church. William Spangler, after acquiring his education in the common schools, turned his attention to farming. He remained at home until of age. He was then employed by David Bright, in Greenfield township. He remained in his employ three years. March 3, 1864 he was married to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of David Bright, a well-known resident of Greenfield township. She was born in that township December 9, 1846. In the spring of 1864, they came to Walnut township, where they lived on the Mason farm seven years. In the fall of 1871, he came in possession of his present home, one hundred and seventy-five acres, about one-half the old homestead. In 1871, he built their present residence, and in 1875 a fine barn. They are the parents of six children: David S., Jacob D., Gilbert B., Dolly U., John R., and Frank H.

SPERRY, W. A., farmer, Walnut township. He was born October 16, 1843, in this township, son of Peter and Juliet (Taylor) Sperry. Peter Sperry came to Frederick county, Virginia, in 1803. In 1831 he came with his wife to Ohio, and settled in Walnut township, on a place still owned by the family. The place was partially improved; the house that was on the place then is still occupied. He purchased one hundred and thirteen acres. He raised a family of six children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. His son Samuel was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth O. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He died in the hospital at Washington, May 27, 1864. Peter Sperry was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died March 7, 1882; his wife in 1848. W. A., was educated and taught school; this he engaged in until 1882. He was married June 26, 1873, to Miss Jennie, daughter of William Watson, a well-known resident of Walnut township; she was born in that township. They are the parents of one son and one daughter: Willie E., and Bertie V. In 1873 he purchased a portion of his father's place, and built his present residence. He devotes his time to farming and stock raising. He owns one hundred and seven acres of land. They are members of Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sperry and his father were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Masonic Order.

SPERRY, MILTON, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in this township September 1, 1841, and is a son of Peter and Juliet (Taylor) Sperry. He was educated in the common schools of his day and Union Academy, and was brought up a farmer, which vocation he yet follows. Arriving at age he began teaching and was also connected with the educational works of D. Appleton & Co., introducing their school books about two years. He continued to teach until 1872, after which date he was concerned in several mercantile transactions. November 18, 1868, he was married to Mary Ida, daughter of William

Walters, a former resident of Reading township, Perry county. Mrs. Sperry was born in Muskingum county, May 10, 1849. After his marriage Mr. Sperry was engaged as principal of various schools, and was also in the dry goods trade one year. He removed to New Salem, where he remained till the spring of 1880, engaged teaching there and in the vicinity, excepting in 1878, when he was in Colorado recruiting his health. He taught there till October, 1879, when he returned to Ohio and followed teaching again. In 1880 he engaged with a Buffalo firm as salesman of their school furniture, in which he had good success, and which he still follows. In the spring of 1882 he removed to his father's place, of one hundred and thirteen acres, which he also conducts. Mr. and Mrs. Sperry are the parents of one son, Peter Pharos, born June 4, 1876. Mr. Sperry was enumerator for the census of 1880, in Walnut township. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Sperry is also a member of the Masonic Order.

Spitzler, Abraham, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, February 5, 1808, and is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Kauffman) Spitzler. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1810. They settled in Walnut township, on the place now owned by Mr. Spitzler. It had been partially cleared by John McNaughten, and consisted of one hundred and sixty acres. Joseph Spitzler raised nine children to maturity. His death occurred in 1815. The farm has been cleared by his sons, principally by Abraham, who received a common school education, and also a few terms in the Union Academy. He remained at home until of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in various places three years. He then rented the home farm from his mother, and operated it during her lifetime. In 1836 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of David Pence, an early settler in Richland township. She was born April 26, 1820. After his marriage, he purchased a part of the home place, which he improved, and in 1863 built his present residence, and in 1876 an excellent barn. The home farm contains one hundred and eighty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Spitzler are the parents of six children, of whom one is dead. Those living are: David P., residing on part of the home place; Selma Ann, wife of Jacob Barr, residing in Richland township; Aaron, a resident of Iowa; Thomas Jefferson, living on a part of the home place; and Manson M., living at home. The family are members of the Baptist church.

Steele, Colonel C. F., retired, Lancaster, was born in West Virginia, April 11, 1828. Receiving an ordinary education, his youth was passed in pursuits incident to farm life, until arriving at the age of eighteen, when he became a member of the Third Ohio Regiment, during the war with Mexico. He was at the battle of Monterey, and in the campaign under General Taylor. At the close of that war he went to California, via Cape Horn. He spent a number of years in South America, and was a resident of Valparaiso at the time of the great earthquake in 1851. Returning to the United States in 1860, he was one of the first to respond to the call for troops in April, 1861, raising a company in Belmont county and in West Virginia, which became a part of the Seventeenth Regiment O. V. I.; and upon the formation of the reg-

iment was elected Major, taking an active part in the various campaigns under General McClellan, participating in the battle of Rich Mountain, at which time his three months' term of service expired. Returning home, he at once actively engaged in recruiting the Sixty-second O. V. I., of which regiment he took command, spending the winter of 1862 on the B. & O. R. R., from Cumberland to Martinsburg and in the Winchester valley, taking an active part in the first fight at Winchester. Was engaged in numerous skirmishes and raids at Manassas Junction, Port Republic, and elsewhere in that vicinity, returning to McClellan's command upon the peninsula in time to participate at Harrison's Landing, where his regiment rendered efficient service in covering the retreat. Soon after Colonel Steele's regiment was ordered South, making the campaign of North Carolina, also in South Carolina, where they assisted in the engagements upon the Blackwater, and at the capture of Coal and Folly Islands, the latter being placed in charge of Colonel Steele immediately after its capture. While leading a charge on Fort Wagner the Colonel was severely wounded, which rendered him unfit for further service. He was discharged in October, 1863. Returning to civil life, he married in the latter part of 1863, Miss Maria E., youngest daughter of Hon. Thomas Ewing. This union is blessed with five children, two daughters and three sons. Concerning the Colonel's military experience, the following extracts are given, the first from the official record of the Union and Confederate armies, and the second from an Ohio newspaper: "Col. C. F. Steele, of this city, commanded the first expedition, consisting of three companies, D, I and K, Seventeenth Regiment O. V. I. (from Fairfield, Perry and Belmont counties), which entered West Virginia below Parkersburg, in the war of the Rebellion. 'Three companies under Major Steele, were detached at Clarksburg, the 27th day of June, to proceed to Parkersburg, and there take boats for Ravenswood and march to Ripley. The Major arrived at Parkersburg on Friday, the 28th. The same evening he embarked on two steamboats, commanded by Captain Kountz, and reached a landing two miles below Ravenswood, with two companies, having left the third company at Bellville. The Major proceeded to Ripley, which he reached at four A. M. of the 29th. He placed his advanced guard, hidden from sight, and having surrounded the place, completely surprised it, capturing the postmaster and some eighty other secessionists. He administered the oath of allegiance to the captives, installed the postmaster lately appointed by the Government, took the captive postmaster with him to Ravenswood, where they captured all they could and swore them in, as at Ripley. Major Steele deemed it prudent to leave two companies, D and I, at Ravenswood, and brought the other company, K, to Clarksburg, which he reached July 1.'" * * "Col. C. F. Steele is known to have been the man who got up the first flag in this county in response to the call of the President for seventy-five thousand men to save the Union. The Colonel says the first money he paid out towards that object was two dollars for a flag staff to put on the court house, which remained there until the close of the war. The man who assisted him in getting up the flag was Captain Hiram Craft, of Indianapolis, who superintended the making of it. The first one who agreed to volunteer with him was Walter

Hewetson, of Bridgeport. The *Chronicle* office volunteered printing the bills for a meeting. The man who made the most impressive speech was Rev. Johnson, who said he only had one son, but was willing he should enlist. The boy sprang up at once and enrolled his name. An eloquent speech was made by Ross Alexander, Esq., who, like Artemus Ward, was willing his 'wife's relations' should go. The ladies of the place made a beautiful silk flag for the company, which was presented by Miss Celia Groves. It was taken by the company to Camp Anderson, Lancaster, Ohio, where it was adopted as the regimental flag of the Seventeenth Ohio, and carried through the three months' service. The Colonel returned for three years with the Sixty-second Regiment, taking with him one of the finest companies in the State from Somerton, this county, and remained in the service till the 18th of July, 1863, when, while leading a charge on Fort Wagner, he was terribly wounded. Every officer with him, except two, was killed or wounded, one of which was Captain Taylor, of the Belmont company, who was spared then, only to fall in the next battle. The wounded, as soon as they could be removed, were sent to New York, where the Colonel was met by Mr. Alexander Branum, and taken out to his home. Few who saw him then thought he could ever recover from his injuries, from which he still continues to suffer at times severely. The Colonel also represented this county in the Mexican war, and was one of the first to go to California, having joined the expedition of Governor Shannon in the fall of 1848, and sailed round Cape Horn, making the voyage in five months and a half."

Steen, Jacob, merchant and postmaster at Reno, Cass county, Iowa; was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, October 9, 1847, and was married in July, 1869, to Miss Hettie A. H. Sain, who was born January 29, 1848, near Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio. Their children are Clarence Albert, who was born in the City of Brooklyn, February 20, 1872, and who died in New York City, June 23, 1872. Mr. Steen has been engaged for several years in the mercantile business, and at present is a merchant at Reno, Iowa.

Steiger, Christian, is a native of Fairfield county, and was born in Greenfield township on the 8th day of August, 1839. He was married to Barbara Ann Wirtz in 1870. She was born in Pleasant township in 1844. Their children are Benjamin Franklin, born April 14, 1871; Elphemia Belle, born March 6, 1873; Willis Otto, born September 11, 1875; Elizabeth May, born November 21, 1877; Clarence Monroe, born February 26, 1880.

Stemen, Nicholas, farmer and stock raiser, Violet township, post office, Pickerington; son of Nicholas and Catharine (Beery) Stemen; born in Jackson township, Perry county, January 11, 1829. His father was one of the first settlers; was married February 24, 1853, to Lydia Brenneman, daughter of John Brenneman, born December 24, 1829. They have a family of five children—John, born February 28, 1854; Nancy, born June 6, 1855; Lewis, born March 21, 1862; Willie, born October 4, 1864; Emma, born January 26, 1868. Mr. Stemen makes a specialty of fine stock. He belongs to the Mennonite Church.

Stewart, W. H., Railroad agent, Pleasantville post office; born in 1846; came to Fairfield county in 1871. Mr. Stewart engaged as a

clerk in different places during a good part of his early life; son of James and Margaret Stewart. He was married in 1871 to Miss Minnie S. Ashbrook, daughter of John M. and Katharine Ashbrook. They have four children—Cora L., Lulu F., Anna M., John A. Mr. Stewart was in the army some four months, having enlisted in 1861 in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment.

Stewart, Grigg S., physician and surgeon, post office, Pickerington; born at Ripley, Jackson county, West Virginia, March 29, 1854; son of George F. and Maria (Stout) Stewart. He attended Marshall College, Cabell county, West Virginia, and the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating February 28, 1877. Married to Maggie C. Sebrell, at Hempstead, Texas, August 30, 1879. She died August 18, 1881, leaving one child, Charles A., who was born August 5, 1881. Mr. Stewart practiced two years at Leon, West Virginia, and from thence he moved to Pickerington. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Stevenson, Mordecai, deceased; was born in Frederick county, Maryland, November 23, 1786. He was married March 4, 1812, to Miss Rebecca Comer, who was born August 14, 1789. Their children were Isabelle, born March 5, 1813; Elizabeth, born January 1, 1815; Daniel L., born June 9, 1817; Samuel E., born June 9, 1819; Ruth, born January 19, 1822; Josiah, born September 8, 1824. He was married a second time in 1834, to Mrs. Eleanor Henthorn. Their children were Noah R., born March 4, 1835; William B., born February 5, 1837; Rebecca E., born October 12, 1839; David K., born March 20, 1841; Franklin D., born March 18, 1848. Franklin D. Stevenson was married September 19, 1879, to Anna M. Gingher, who was born June 30, 1851. They have one child, Trafford C., born December 3, 1880. Mordecai Stevenson died in September, 1877.

Stevenson, Jesse, deceased; was born March 2, 1778. He was married to Rachel Stevenson, who was born September 31, 1784. Their children were Edward W., born March 26, 1805; George B., born December 16, 1806; Henry, born April 9, 1808; Reuben, born October 12, 1899; Elijah, born August 28, 1811; John, born January 20, 1813; Sarah, born November 2, 1814; Loudy, born March 12, 1816; Harriet, born May 6, 1819; Aaron, born May 26, 1821; Isaiah, born March 14, 1823; Miranda, born October 7, 1825; Jesse B., born September 31, 1827. Their two nieces raised by them were Harriet Stevenson, born September 4, 1838; Mary Elizabeth Stevenson, born July 18, 1841. Jesse Stevenson, Sr., died September 14, 1861; Isaiah died August 17, 1871; Reuben died September 25, 1881; Henry died December 13, 1878.

Stevenson, Daniel, Sr., was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, on the 2d day of September, 1737. He came to Richland township, Fairfield county, in 1805. He located on section seventeen. He was married to Ruth Stevenson, who was born January 2, 1743; the date of their marriage is unknown. Their children were John, Jesse, Daniel, Satyr, Mordecai, Edward, George. John died June 22, 1843; Edward died October 22, 1844. Daniel Stevenson, Sr., died September 3, 1827. His wife, Ruth Stevenson, died June 12, 1831.

Stevenson, Daniel, Jr., was born in Baltimore county, Maryland

June 23, 1782, and emigrated to Richland township, Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1805. He was married to Elizabeth Murray, March 28, 1825. She was born March 10, 1789. Their children were Rosalee, born September 20, 1811; Edward Thompson, born June 3, 1827; Sarah Murray, born March 13, 1830. Daniel Stevenson died September 30, 1865; Elizabeth Stevenson died December 23, 1834. Their son, Edward Thompson Stevenson, was married June 29, 1851, to Frances Fettery, who was born July 7, 1822. They had three children, viz.: Loretta Clementine, born July 16, 1855; Sarah Fidelia, born December 6, 1856, who died September 20, 1861; and Emma Catharine, who was born September 1, 1859, and who died December 23, 1881.

STOUT, SIMON, merchant, born March 17, 1830; married November 30, 1856, to Louisa Neff. There were born of this union ten children, eight living and two dead. Those living are: Nelson F., born April 30, 1857; Lucretia, born April 10, 1859; Willson V., born April 20, 1863; Carrie B., born June 23, 1867; Anna C., born December 6, 1869; Bertha May, born March 20, 1874; Maggie Florence, born February 24, 1877, and Minnie Lee, born December 18, 1881. The subject of this sketch is at this time engaged in business in the village of Stoutsville, where he constantly keeps on hand a full line of dry goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, hardware, queensware, notions, hosiery, cigars, tobacco, tinware, groceries, etc., etc. Mr. Stout is one of the leading business men of Fairfield county.

STOUT, JOHN, farmer; post office, Stoutsville; was born February 16, 1840; married October 10, 1861, to Miss Mary J. Shupe. There were born of this union five children, viz.: Ida Jane, born July 28, 1863; Emma Belle, born July 14, 1865; Anna Leotta, born September 12, 1869; Charles Edson, born December 24, 1871; and Ella Florence, born August 20, 1873. Ella died in June, 1874. The subject of this sketch is a farmer and stock raiser, living just east of Stoutsville, on the farm occupied by his father, Benjamin Stout, at the time of his death. He is one of the prominent men of this township.

STOUT, NELSON T., farmer; post office, Stoutsville; born April 30, 1857; married October 22, 1879, to Miss Rosa Odaffer. There were born of this union two children, viz.: Bertie Blanche, born September 20, 1880, and Elsie Mable, born December 26, 1881. The subject of this sketch is at present engaged in farming, one-half mile east of Stoutsville. He is one of the energetic young farmers of this township.

STOVER, THEOPOLIS; was born in Licking county, October 1, 1831, and is the eldest son of John and Catharine (Roads) Stover. He came to Fairfield county with his parents, who settled in the center of Liberty township, and there raised a family of five children, three of whom are now living. The father died October 1, 1880. Theopolis attended the district schools till his seventeenth year, when he entered Granville College and remained till he graduated. He then engaged in teaching, a profession which he has followed with little interruption ever since. He taught the Basil schools seven years and the Baltimore school one year. He has acceptably served his township as assessor, clerk and justice of the peace. This last office he has held continuously since 1865, except one term. Mr. Stover was married October 31, 1865, to a

daughter of Sebastian Goss. Of his seven children four are now living, viz.: Grace E., Jessie L., John C. and Henry M. The family are active members of the Baptist church.

STRAYER, FRANK, P., physician and surgeon, Bremen, Ohio, was born October 23, 1853, in Sugar Grove, Berne township, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Jacob E. and Sarah (Brandon) Strayer. He was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to school at Worthington, Ohio, about two years, afterward attending the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, about one year. At this time he quit college on account of his health. He taught school one term before attending college and one term since his attendance. In November, 1875, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Frampton, of Bremen, Ohio, which he continued four years, attending lectures at the Columbus Medical College, and received a diploma of graduation in the spring of 1879, soon after which he entered into partnership with Dr. Frampton, of Bremen, and has continued the same to this time. Dr. Strayer is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served as Sunday school superintendent ten years, in which he was signally successful. He is now steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bremen, Ohio. Dr. Strayer's grand parents, upon his father's side, were of German descent, and were born in Pennsylvania. His mother's father was of Scotch descent; her mother of German, both of whom were born in Virginia. The doctor's father came to Ohio from Maryland about 1826, and settled in Berne township, where he still resides. His mother was born in Virginia, and came to Ohio with her parents in an early day.

STUTSON, ALVERD, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, August 8, 1835; son of James and Amelia (Musgrove) Stutson. Attended school for some years in Zanesville, until his removal, with his parents, to West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, in 1845, where he completed his education. Early in life he engaged in clerking in his father's store, also in the store of his brother, with whom he remained until 1863. The latter year he removed to London, Ohio, engaging in trade on his own account, where he conducted an extensive and successful dry goods business until 1870. He then became a resident of Topeka, Kansas, remaining there four years, during which time he was cashier of the Capital Bank, of Topeka, occupying that position until the winding up of the business of the bank. In February, 1877, he purchased the old established dry goods business of Phillip Rising, thus becoming a resident of Lancaster in that year and since. He has continued in the dry goods and carpet trade, which, from moderate beginning, has grown to an extensive business, and in addition has a branch house at Washington Court House, Ohio. Mr. Stutson has been twice married; first, in 1861, to Miss Eliza Jones, who died in 1863, leaving one son, Harry A., now an assistant in his father's store at Washington Court House. The present Mrs. Stutson, to whom he was married in 1865, was Miss Emma Norton, of Springfield, Ohio. Their union is blessed with two daughters and one son, viz.: Nellie C., Norton and Florence. Mr. Stutson is a member of the Masonic order. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

STURGEON FAMILY: They were among the early pioneers of Lancaster. Timothy Sturgeon, a native of Pennsylvania, first visited Ohio in 1801. Having decided to settle in Lancaster, he soon after returned to Pennsylvania and married Margaret Johnson. In 1802 he returned to Ohio with his young wife, and became a permanent resident of Lancaster, where he engaged in the watch and clock business for many years. He was a prominent and active man, filling the position of Justice of the Peace for some time. He was also treasurer of Fairfield county one or more terms. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, an esteemed citizen, and successful business man. He accumulated a handsome property, a portion of which was ten acres of land in what is now a part of Lancaster. He reared four children, two of whom survive; Thomas, and Mary A., the widow of William Kauffman. Timothy Sturgeon died in 1826. Thomas Sturgeon was born in Lancaster, October 17, 1808. He acquired a fair education and learned the trade of jeweler and silversmith, a business he followed until 1840. He then purchased a farm and conducted it ten or twelve years, during which time he dealt extensively in live stock. In 1852 Mr. Sturgeon, in company with Samuel Crim, made a trip overland to California, taking with them one hundred head of horses and mules, and also conveyed on horseback forty-four passengers, receiving from each the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. The venture was a profitable one. While in California he dealt in live stock, and was the owner of an extensive cattle ranch. Returning home in 1854, he soon after built the capacious family residence on Mulberry street, and has since devoted his attention to the care and management of the estate left by his father. He has been actively engaged in building, having erected numerous substantial dwellings in the vicinity of his own home. Mr. Sturgeon has been twice married; first, about 1834, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Judge David Ewing. They became the parents of two daughters, viz.: Maria and Ellen. The former is the widow of H. V. Weakly, and a resident of Lancaster. The latter was the widow of William Doty; she died at Atlanta, Georgia, in March, 1882. Mrs. Sturgeon died about 1837. Mr. Sturgeon was again married, in 1844, to Miss Matilda Publer. They are the parents of five daughters and four sons, all residents of Lancaster, with the exception of one son, who is living in Columbus.

SUTPHEN, J. M., was born in New Jersey in 1836. He came to Ohio when young and located in Lancaster. He was married to Ellen Clarke, who was born in this county. They have four children, viz.: Fannie, Frank, Clark and Dora. In 1862 Mr. Sutphen enlisted as First Lieutenant in Company D, Ninetieth O. V. I., and the next year was promoted to Captain. He continued in the service till the close of the war. In 1874 he was appointed postmaster by President Grant. He was re-appointed in 1878 by President Hayes. He held the office until the appointment of Mr. Williams. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Sutphen was connected with the *Gazette* Printing Company. His father, John B. Sutphen, was born September 7, 1808, in the State of New Jersey, and died in Lancaster June 22, 1882, in the 74th year of his age. In his youth he united with the Baptist church. He was married to Sarah A. Quick in the year 1831. They moved to Ohio and

settled in Fairfield county in 1838. They had seven children, three of whom and eleven grandchildren are now living. He, soon after coming to Ohio, cast in his lot with the Baptist church at Baltimore, in this county, which church he served many years as deacon. The last few years of his life were spent in Lancaster, where he attended services in the church of his choice, when it was open for that purpose, and at other times he worshiped with God's people in other churches. By industrious toil he reared and maintained his family in comfort and respectability. The death of his beloved wife, ten years ago, was to him a deep affliction which he keenly felt during those years. Now his body lies beside that of the wife of his youth and those of four children.

Sutphen, D. C., post office, Pleasantville; merchant; born in this county in 1842. Mr. Sutphen was brought up on a farm; has been engaged in the mercantile business some five years. Mr. Sutphen also fills the office of Justice of the Peace, having been elected to that office without any solicitation on his part. He is leader of the brass band of Pleasantville. He is a son of R. D. and Sarah (Zerkle) Sutphen. Was married in 1864 to Miss Hannah E. Horner, daughter of H. B. Horner, of Basil, this county; they have two children—Franklin M. and Harley H.

Taylor, Milton F., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in this township, September 23, 1848; the son of Jesse and Ann (Kramer) Taylor. Jesse Taylor was born in Frederick county, Virginia, September 9, 1806. In 1829 he came, with his parents, to Ohio. The family resided in Lancaster one year; they then settled in Walnut township, on the place, a portion of which is now owned by M. F. Taylor. He purchased eighty acres. In 1865 he died in his ninety-fourth year. Jesse, Jr., continued to live on the home place, and in 1858 built the present residence. He raised a family of four children,—William H., a resident of Nebraska; Sarah, wife of Newton Holt, of Walnut township; David R., enlisted in the Fortieth O. V. I. in 1861, and was killed in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, April 6, 1862. To his second marriage he raised one son, Milton F. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Reform church. He died March 7, 1878. His widow still survives him in her sixty-sixth year. Milton F. received a fair education; he attended the Fairfield Academy, at Pleasantville, one year. He farmed the home place until his marriage, November 6, 1878, to Miss Ella R., daughter of David Y. McNaughten, a well-known resident of Walnut township. They are the parents of one daughter, born September 9, 1880. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He owns two hundred and forty acres of land. He has a fine lot of extra blooded stock. The mother of Mr. Taylor is a member of the Reform church.

Thomas, B. A., M. D., of Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio; a son of Jesse Thomas. He was born August 22, 1835, in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio; was reared on a farm; received a common school education, with the exception of one term of select school in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, by Charles Nourse, principal. At the age of twenty-two years commenced teaching school and taught for the period of three years, in the winter months. In the year 1860 he was teaching a spring term; had taught fifteen days when the war

broke out. He left the school room and enlisted in Captain James Stinchcomb's Company F. Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Infantry Volunteers. Was appointed First Sergeant of the company. He served four months in Western Virginia. In the fall of 1861 he recruited Company D, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Captain, and served with the regiment until the latter part of June, 1863, on Folly Island, South Carolina, when broken down in health, at the urgent solicitation of the Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon of the regiment, he was discharged on account of disability. After returning home he endeavored to follow farming, but on account of diseases contracted in the service, he was compelled to change his occupation. Having already studied medicine to a considerable extent, he chose the profession of a physician, and read medicine with J. D. Nourse, M. D., of Rushville, Ohio, and attended lectures at the Starling Medical College, in 1864 and 1865. He commenced practice in the spring of 1865 in Rushville, and attended lectures again in 1868 and 1869, and graduated at the Starling Medical College, since which time he has practiced in Rushville, Ohio. He was married to Ella Rissler, daughter of Thomas Rissler, of Richland township, Fairfield county, Ohio, September 10, 1861. She was born February 22, 1842. Their children are Eva C., born June 13, 1864: Minnie, born April 8, 1866, and Edward H., born April 20, 1873.

Thomas, Reuben, farmer, post office, Tarlton; born April 24, 1831. Married November 17, 1853, to Miss Isabelle A. Brink. There were born of this union twelve children: Virginia B., born November 22, 1854; Theodore C., born November 13, 1856, died September 29, 1858; Charles E,. born September 19, 1858; Archibald A., born June 7, 1860; Edward B., born July 6, 1862; Albert C., born March 15, 1864; Cora Dell, born September 16, 1866; Getta M., born March 23, 1868; Harry F., born March 12, 1870; Emma J., born June 30, 1872; Lucy Lee, born November 1, 1875; Sadie Belle, born May 1, 1877. The subject of this sketch is living one mile south of Oakland. He is one of the most enterprising farmers of Clearcreek township.

Thompson, William K., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Walnut township October 11, 1839; only son of Moses and Anna (Calb) Thompson. Moses was born in Pennsylvania. He came, when a boy, with his father to Ohio; the family settled in Walnut township, on the place now owned by Theopolis Reace. When a young man Moses settled on the place now owned by William K. Thompson. He cleared and improved the place; he built the family residence in 1858 or 1859. He raised one son and three daughters—Mary Jane, wife of James Groves, residing in Franklin county; Elizabeth, wife of Peter B. Cool, of Walnut township; Serena, wife of William P. Kaven, of Walnut township; and William K. Moses Thompson was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He owned, at his death, one hundred and sixty-nine acres of land; he died in 1863. William K., after acquiring his education, engaged in farming. He married, March 30, 1865, Miss Sophia Melissa, daughter of James and Mary Jeffries, of Walnut township. They are the parents of eight children, James D., Lizzie R., Ada L., William, Vertie, Claud C., Herbert, Maud and Jasper. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are

members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He owns one hundred and sixty-nine acres of land. In 1879 he built a model barn.

Totje, C. F., proprietor of feed store, Lancaster. He was born in Hanover, Germany, December 16, 1816, where he received his education. In 1832, he came with some friends to America. He came to Lancaster and learned the cooper trade. In 1844, he commenced business for himself, continuing in the same some five or six years. He there commenced dealing in coal, lime, feed, and has been doing a fair trade. He was a member of the city council one term. He was married July 22, 1839, to Elizabeth M. McCabe, who was born in Lancaster, Ohio, March 22, 1816. To this union were born eight children; two of them, Henry and Charles F., who enlisted in the Union army and served until the close of the war; the former died in Missouri in 1880, leaving one daughter, Alice M., who has been cared for by her grandparents. The father of Mrs. Totje, Rev. Sosthenes McCabe, came with his father, William McCabe, to Lancaster, in 1801, who was a pioneer of Fairfield county; by trade he was a cooper. He died about 1820, at the age of ninety-three years. Sosthenes, early in life, followed the business of brick making, subsequently learned the cooper trade. In 1812, he married Mary Owen, they raised a family of three daughters, of whom Mrs. Totji is the only survivor. He occupied many public positions, viz.: Justice of the peace, for many years; assessor of Fairfield county, one or more terms; in the War of 1812, he was teamster. Later in life, he was a minister of the Baptist church. He died about 1864.

Trimble, William, deceased. He was born in Pennsylvania; by profession a surveyor; he came to Ohio in 1798; he returned to Pennsylvania, where he married. He then came to Ohio, locating permanently. In 1800, he settled in Pleasant township, between Rushville and Lancaster. He was employed in surveying the old Zanesville road. He settled on a half section in Pleasant township, where he spent his days. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and filled that position until his death. He was a member of the Legislature as Representative and Senator for sixteen years. In 1812, he was engaged in hauling provision to the army in the Northwest. He was a staunch Whig. At one time he conducted an extensive tannery on the home place. He engaged for a while in hotel keeping in Pleasant township. He raised a family of ten children, of whom survive five sons and four daughters. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years. He died July 25, 1827. His only living son, Robert Trimble, was born in Pleasant township, May 10, 1819. He was educated in Greenfield Academy, conducted by Dr. Williams, previous to which he attended the home academy at Lancaster. He turned his attention to farming and teaching. He engaged also with his brother in buying and shipping stock to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Trimble was married in 1852, to Maria D. Armstrong, of Franklin county. After marriage he purchased a place in Greenfield township, remaining there until 1862, when he removed to Franklin county, where he owned a farm. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Truro township in 1863, filling that position nine years. In 1873 he removed to Columbus, where he has since resided. They are the parents of three

children, one surviving—Oliver T., a resident of Emporia, Kansas, a druggist by profession.

TSCHOPP, HENRY, millwright and farmer, Pleasant township. He is the eldest son of Daniel and Annie (Hersel) Tschopp. He was born in Pleasant township, October 11, 1828. He received his education in the common schools, in Pleasant township; at the age of seventeen, he decided to learn his father's trade, that of millwright, and worked with his father until his twenty-fourth year, when he began business for himself. Mr. Tschopp has been very successful in his undertakings, and is well known in various parts of the State as an extensive contractor and builder of mills. He is also engaged in farming, owning a fine place of two hundred and twenty-five acres. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for a term of three years. Mr. Tschopp was united in marriage, in December, 1850, to Miss Sophia Lamb. They are the parents of three sons and three daughters. Mr. T. has never indentified himself with any church. She is a member of the Baptist church. Daniel Tschop, the father of Henry, was one of the pioneers of Fairfield county. He was a native of Switzerland, born in 1796. He emigrated to America in 1815, coming direct to Fairfield county, where he settled and raised a family of six children, to maturity, five of whom are residents of Fairfield county. Mr. T. died in 1861.

TUTHILL & Co., booksellers and stationers, Lancaster. This is one of the principal business firms of the city. They keep constantly on hand a full supply of school books, stationery, etc., such as is necessary to supply all demands and suit the tastes of the most fastidious. They have been in business sufficiently long to become established and well known throughout the county, and will take pleasure in accommodating any one desiring to make purchases in their line.

VALENTINE, S. K., grain and flour merchant, Stoutsville; born August 27, 1822. Married, September 8, 1846, to Rosanna Myers. There were born of this union seven children, five of whom are living: Clarissa, born March 24, 1848; Diana, born September 19, 1852; Louisa Jane, born January 2, 1854; Harriet Ann, born September 15, 1861; Samuel, born April 28, 1862. The subject of this sketch resides two miles south of Stoutsville. Mr. Valentine is one of the most prominent men of the township in which he resides.

VALENTINE, ELI, farmer; post office, Tarlton; born March 25, 1847. Married October 13, 1868, to Lucinda Thomas. Is the father of seven children, six of whom are living: Clarence E, born August 19, 1870; Harley O., born March 13, 1872; Carrie May, born January 4, 1874; Sumner Clay, born April 3, 1875; Ettie, born August 18, 1878; died December 8, 1878; Minnie Lee, born January 28, 1879; Mertie, born December 14, 1880. The subject of this sketch resides one-half mile south of Oakland, and is one of the energetic farmers of Clear Creek township.

WAGENHALS, CHARLES F., merchant, Lancaster, Ohio. Was born January 15, 1851, in Lancaster, Ohio; son of Charles G. and Caroline (Kull) Wagenhals. Mr. Wagenhals was raised in the place of his nativity, and attended the public schools of this place until he was about fourteen years old, when he went to the baker's trade, at which he worked as an apprentice three years; after learning his trade, he went

into the grocery and baking business, and continued about three months, when he abandoned the baking part of his business, and continued the grocery business, to which, in May of 1882, he added dry goods, and still continues on Columbus street, with good success, and has been in business about twelve years. Mr. Wagenhals was married August 19, 1869, to Miss Mary Margaret, daughter of John George and Mary Catharine (Hartman) Eise. They are the parents of six children, viz.: William G., Katie Clara, Charles Martin, deceased at four months and fifteen days old; Maggie S., Eddie Theodore, and Freddie Samuel. Mr. Wagenhals' father was born October 23, 1801, in Wittenberg, Germany, and emigrated to America while he was yet a young man, and settled in Lancaster, Ohio, where he has since lived, and was married in September of 1834, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Bacher, of this county. He was married the second time, about 1847, to Caroline Kull. They are the parents of six children, of whom Charles F., the subject of this sketch, was the second. The children are now all deceased but two, viz.: Charles F. and Emanuel. Mrs. Wagenhals' parents lived in Germany, where she was born February 23, 1850, at Darmstadt. Her father died in his forty-fifth year, in Germany; and about two years after his death, in 1854, her mother with two children emigrated to America, at first settling in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where, in 1855, her mother was married the second time, to Adam Wetzel, and they moved to Logan, Ohio, where he died in 1858. In 1861, she was married the third time, to George Hanstine, who lived only about three months after his marriage, and left her the third time a widow. She still lives in Logan, Ohio.

Wagner, Jacob, farmer, Liberty township, post office, Baltimore; was born December 4, 1806; son of Andrew and Mary (Soliday) Wagner; was married to Susan Macklen, March 27, 1834; had one child—Catherine, born March 27, 1835. His wife died January 20, 1836; was married to Mary O'Hensel, by whom he had six children: Mary, born, April 30, 1838; Frederick, born August 21, 1840, Elizabeth, born March 4, 1845, died February 14, 1869; Jacob, born March 15, 1837, died March 15, 1864; Adam, born December 15, 1849; Joseph, born December 28, 1851, died December 10, 1873.

Wagner, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth, Walnut township; was born in Licking county December 13, 1823, the oldest daughter of Joseph and Ann M. Alt. Her parents removed to Liberty township in 1824. She was educated in the common schools, and was married in 1844, to Daniel Wagner, who was born in Walnut township, March 11, 1825, and who was a son of Andrew Wagner. He inherited the home place, which is still owned by his son Daniel M. He was a successful farmer; was a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were the parents of five living children: Anna Maria, wife of Jacob Schreyer, a resident of Liberty township; Sarah E., at home; Susan C., wife of Frank P. Miller, in Indiana; Daniel M., born August 10, 1857, now residing on and conducting the home place, and Rebecca, the wife of Albert F. Turner, residing in Walnut township. Daniel Wagner was the owner, at death, September 23, 1875, of three hundred and ninety-seven acres. Mrs. Wagner conducted the home farm a few years, but now Daniel M. Wagner owns and manages it.

WAGNER, JOHN J., teacher, Liberty township; was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, October 23, 1840, eldest son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Alt) Wagner, a native of Fairfield county, born about 1814, a son of Andrew, Sr., who was a pioneer in Walnut township, and an early settler. He died about 1837. Andrew, Jr., raised a family of ten children, all living but one: Andrew Judson, who died in 1879. J. J. Wagner was educated in the common schools in Liberty township, until eighteen years of age. In 1865 he was appointed principal of the Baltimore grammar school. He has been a teacher twenty-six years; ten years a member of the board of examiners. Mr. Wagner married in 1868 Miss E. H. Smith, of Delaware, Ohio. They are the parents of one daughter, Lillie M., born February 8, 1869. They are members of the United Brethren Church.

WALKER, CAPTAIN WILLIAM H., assistant foreman in the car shops, Lancaster; was born in Wayne county, New York, February 22, 1837. His parents, George and Charlotte (Lossing) Walker, came to Pike county, Ohio, in 1844, removing to Fairfield county in 1848. William H. received a common school education in Berne township. He acquired from his father a knowledge of the carpenter and joiner trade, and worked at the same until April 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth O. V. I., for three months, under the first call for volunteers. During his first term of service, he took part in the battle of Laurel Hill. At the expiration of three months, he recuited twenty men for Company I, Seventeenth O. V. I., enlisted in that regiment, and was appointed a non-commissioned officer, and took an active part in the numerous battles, skirmishes and raids participated in by the regiment, including Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Pittsburg Landing, Chickamauga, and Resacca, Ga.; in the latter he commanded the company. He was also engaged at Atlanta, Georgia, filling the position of Second Lieutenant. Here he was seriously wounded. Soon after he received a commission as Captain and was detailed to the staff of General A. Beck, as Acting Commissary, making the march to the sea, thus serving from the commencement until the close of the war. Captain Walker was married September 25, 1861, to Miss Caroline Mock. To them were born two sons and three daughters, two now survive—Hurbin W., now engaged with his father learning the trade of car builder; Miss Leah, residing with her parents. Mrs. Walker died October 5, 1876, and the Captain was again united in marriage, Nov. 22, 1877, to Miss Jane Hamilton. To them have been born one son and one daughter—William F. and Marie Elizabeth. Captain Walker entered the employ of the C. & M. V. Railroad in 1865, as assistant foreman of the car shops, a position which he now occupies. In 1871 he was a member of the city council, and continued to represent the fifth ward in that body nine years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor and G. A. R. Himself and family are members of the German Reform Church.

WATSON, WILLIAM J., farmer, Walnut township; was born in Frederick county, Virginia, July 4, 1827, eldest child of Thomas B. and Susannah (Thomas) Watson. Thomas B. Watson was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1794. He first visited Ohio in 1818, remaining one year with an older brother, Abraham Watson, who was an

early settler in Walnut township. He remained in Virginia until 1836, when he settled in Richland township, on the place now owned by Noah McNaughten. He afterward removed to Walnut township, where he remained until removing to Illinois in 1854. He raised a family of eleven children, of whom nine are living. He died about 1870. William J. was educated in the common schools. When fifteen he was left to take care of himself. He worked at farming and taught school for several winters. He married in September, 1854, Martha C., daughter of Jacob G. Wineman, one of the pioneers of Thorn township, Perry county. Mrs. Watson was born in Thorn township, Perry county, December 2, 1837. In 1854 he located on the place where he still resides—the former Jacob Ortman place. In 1861 he built his present residence. They are the parents of three sons and two daughters: Charles M., a resident of Pleasant township; Olive Jane, wife of A. M. McNaghten, a resident of Walnut township; Willie G., Martha A. and Benson G. Mr. Watson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, and engages in stock raising and farming.

Watson, William H., Walnut township. He was born in this township December 2, 1838; son of J. C. and Rebecca (Cunningham) Watson. J. C. was a native of Ireland; came to America in 1781 with his father, Thomas Watson. They remained in Maryland a number of years, coming to Ohio in early years; they settled in the vicinity of Salem. Thomas Watson died in 1822. His son James settled on the place now owned by W. H. Watson, in 1813. At that time it was a dense woods. The log house he built at an early day was the family residence until building the present brick mansion in 1873. He raised a family of thirteen children, of whom but four sons and two daughters survive. He never aspired to public office. He was a life long member of the M. E. Church, a successful farmer and stock raiser. At his death he owned two hundred and forty-five acres. In politics he was a Whig. His death took place March 2, 1856. His widow died in 1877, in her eighty-first year. She, during life, conducted the home place, with the assistance of her sons. J. C. Watson was the father of the following children: Thomas S., who died in Delaware, Ohio, in 1876; James G., a prominent farmer near Lancaster, died April 29, 1871; Jonathan C., retired, lives in Delaware, Ohio; Joseph C., residing in Columbus, Ohio; and William H. The last named was educated in the common schools, and by profession a farmer. He resided with his mother until his marriage, October 29, 1863, to Miss Almeda F., daughter of John and Mary Brandon. Mrs. Watson was born in Walnut township, October 29, 1845. They are the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters—Mertie C., James B., Etta B., Uphema V., John F., Georgie Dell, Gracie and Harry G. Mr. Watson, after marriage, took charge of the home place, his mother residing with him until her death. He owns two hundred acres. They are members of the M. E. Church. The youngest son of the family of James C. Watson is engaged in tile manufacturing; the daughter married and moved West; Emma Eliza, wife of G. W. Frieud, is residing in Lancaster, Ohio. J. C. Watson was in the War of 1812.

WATSON, GEORGE W., grain dealer, Liberty township. He was born in Walnut township, and is the youngest son of William and Susan (McNamee) Watson. He was educated in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he was thrown on his own resources, and left home for California, where he engaged in the business of stock raising with success, for fifteen years. He then sold out his ranche and returned to Fairfield county in 1868. He purchased a farm in Walnut township, where he resided some five years. In 1874, he returned to Baltimore, and became the owner of a drug store. He was also largely engaged in buying and shipping grain. He disposed of his drug store, and now devotes all his time to the buying and shipping of grain, in which he is doing a large business. Mr. Watson is a member of the M. E. Church, and also of the Masonic order. In 1869 he was married to Miss Kate K. King, daughter of Peter King, a resident of Perry county. Their marriage has been blessed with five children, four of whom—two sons and two daughters—are living.

WARNER, BENJAMIN F., farmer, Walnut township. He was born in this township November 12, 1821, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bibler) Warner. Thomas Warner was born in Maryland in 1775; was raised in Berks county, Virginia, and came to Ohio early in the present century. He remained in the vicinity of Lancaster a few years, and came to Walnut township in 1803, to the place now known as the John Lamb farm. It was partially cleared. He entered the land now owned by F. B. and R. F. Warner. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, after which he removed to Richland township, where he also entered land. He remained there till the spring of 1821, when he settled on the farm now occupied by T. B. Warner, where he spent the remainder of his days. He lived in a hewed log house that stood in the front of the present residence. He raised to maturity a family of seven sons and two daughters, of whom six sons and one daughter are living. Thomas Warner was a hospitable, kind man, and one whose life was very useful to all who came in search of a home. He was an active member of the Baptist Church many years. His death occurred in 1847, his widow living till 1871, in her eighty-ninth year. She had been a member of the Baptist Church seventy-six years. Benjamin F. Warner was born in Richland township, February 24, 1812. He received the common school education of his day; learned the trade of a farmer, and when a boy he often went to Zanesville to mill. After attaining his majority, he superintended clearing the land for the reservoir, and was also prominently connected with the construction of the National Road. Was also connected with the construction of the Maysville and Zanesville turnpike road, of which he built several miles. He was a contractor on canals near Portsmouth. He went to Natchez with horses, when he met with reverses, losing nearly all his money. In 1842 he returned and conducted the home place two or three years. He was married in 1844 to Susan Kramer, of Richland township. They became the parents of one son and one daughter—David E., a resident of Adams county, Indiana, and Catharine, wife of Nicholas Ketner, a resident of Liberty township. Mrs. Wagner died in 1847. Mr. Wagner came to Walnut township, where he bought a farm, and conducted the farm owned by his brother Samuel. October 13, 1853,

he was marrried to Mary M., daughter of John W. Miller, a former well-known resident of Walnut township. She was born November 2, 1832. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are living. Mr. Wagner has been a citizen of Walnut township since 1855; has always taken an active interest in all matters of importance; has been a prominent member of the New School Baptist Church, and has been a School Director twenty-four years.

WEAKLEY, PERRY V., farmer, Liberty township. He was born in Maryland, March 4, 1817; son of James S. and Mary H. Weakley. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1832, locating first in Greenfield township. The family afterward removed to Pleasant township, where they lived for a number of years. Perry received a good education, and remained at home until his father's death. In 1845 he was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Leitnaker, daughter of Henry Leitnaker, of Liberty township. In the fall of 1850 he settled upon the farm where they still live. They are the parents of one son—S. Douglas, born March 30, 1847, in Greenfield township. He resides on a portion of the home place. The family are members of the U. B. Church, Mr. Weakley uniting with that church about forty-five years ago.

WEAVER, JOHN, farmer, Liberty township. He was born September 1, 1830; the son of Jacob and Mary E.(Walters)Weaver. Jacob came from Virginia to Ohio in 1816, settling in Pleasant township, where his father cleared a farm and resided until his death in 1853. John was educated in the common schools and assisted his father until his marriage, in 1857, to Annie C. Hirstenter. Mrs. Weaver was born in Liberty township, August 18, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are the parents of three children—A. J., residing on the home farm; Amanda, the wife of Jacob Hane (also on the home place); Theopolis S. Mr. Weaver has lived on his present farm since 1859. It consists of two hundred and twenty acres. He is a member of the United Brethren Church and a teacher in the Sabbath school.

WEIST, S. S., Liberty township; post office, Baltimore; carriage maker; born September 1, 1834; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bowser) Weist; married to Rebecca A. Brandt, December 15, 1859; has two children—Eldon O., born April 10, 1862; Ara B., born January 3, 1869. He was in the Seventeenth Ohio Regiment, under Captain W. H. Walker; was in several battles under Sherman, and was never wounded or taken prisoner. Mr. Weist has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., and in 1879 was elected Mayor, in which office he served three years.

WEBSTER, THOMAS D., manufacturer, Lancaster. He was born in New Jersey, March 8, 1829; son of Joshua and Phœbe (Neff) Webster. The family removed to Ohio in 1835, settling first in Zanesville, where they resided about two years, coming to Lancaster in 1837. Joshua Webster began the practice of a veterinary surgeon. He also bought and kept for sale a large number of horses. He continued in business in Lancaster until his death in 1846. Thomas D. was educated in the public schools of Lancaster until his twentieth year. He then learned the trade of iron moulder, and worked as journeyman in Lancaster and other places until 1855. In 1852 he was united in mar-

riage to Miss Eliza J. Griffin. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are the parents of six children, three of whom are living—Clara S., the wife of F. L. Knight, of Rushville township; Katie D. and Cora L. are still at home. In 1855 Mr. Webster began the manufacture of agricultural implements, several of his own invention; later he has added the sale of wagons, carriages and buggies, in which he does a large and extensive trade, selling of the celebrated Brown wagon as many as one hundred during the year. Mr. Webster is a very successful bnsiness man, and by energy and industry he has been able to extend his business, and add to it every year. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Church.

Wetzel, George H., druggist, Lancaster. He was born in this place October 12, 1849; eldest son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Walker) Wetzel. Jacob Wetzel was a native of Baden, Germany. He came to Lancaster in 1840, and engaged in the hotel business. He raised a family of seven children; three sons and three daughters are living, and residents of Lancaster. Jacob Wetzel died May 4, 1877. George H. was a pupil in the public schools in Lancaster until fifteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Slocum & White, then a leading drug house in Lancaster. He remained with them some three years, following whic he has an experience as dispensing chemist in an extensive establishment in Cincinnati, also in Omaha, Nebraska. He returned to his former position with Slocum & White, with whom he remained until commencing business for himself in 1874. He removed to his present location on Main street in the spring of 1882, where he is doing an extensive business in drugs, medicines, oils, paints, etc. He is a member of the Masonic order, also the I. O. O. F. and the German Lutheran Church. He was married June 1, 1876, to Miss N. Bope. They are the parents of one son and one daughter, Charles E. and Lena Leota.

White, Dr. James, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1799. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of the class of 1821. Coming to Ohio the same year, he settled at Lancaster, and at once commenced the practice of his profession, which soon became both extensive and lucrative. He was married November 22, 1825, to Miss Maria Elizabeth Beecher, a union that was blessed with six children, of whom four are living, viz.: Julia, now the wife of E. L. Slocum, a resident of Lancaster; Stanley Benton, a druggist of Licking county, Ohio; E. Beecher, a well-known druggist of Lancaster; James W., a practicing physician of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Dr. White was an ardent student and a skillful physician, and an active member of the Baptist Church for many years. He died September 26, 1868. Mrs. White is still living, vigorous in mind and body, and is an intellectual and genial lady. Dr. White was devoted to his profession, both as a science and in its practice, and kept himself informed of the advancement made therein through its literature. He also gave careful study to all the cases that came under his care, and was thoroughly conscientious, giving to all the best of his ability and watchful care, without thought of his own personal comfort or convenience. His tender sympathy and delicacy in the sick room endeared him to all the families in his large

practice. His courteous consideration of others was a marked characteristic, which was shown in a special manner to the members of his own profession, and in the helpfulness given to young physicians—always ready to give them the benefit of his long years of patient labor and study. His family have received touching and grateful acknowledgments of his kindness in this respect. Through all his attainments as a physician, and his character as a man of pure life and integrity, there shone his faith as a Christian, which was the growing principle of his life.

WHITE, THOMAS H., Justice, Lancaster. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 20, 1820. He came to Fairfield county in 1831, and was afterwards married to Rebecca P. Koontz, a native of Lancaster. For some time Mr. White was engaged in the dry goods trade. In 1874 Mr. White was elected Justice of the Peace, an office he yet most efficiently fills. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of four children—Alice, Thomas C., Mary and Otis K. At this date (spring of 1881) Alice is the wife of St. Clair Pearce, and resides in Columbus; Thomas C. is married and lives in Cincinnati; Otis K. is an engineer on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway; Mary is yet at home.

WHITECAMP, WILLIAM L., Liberty township; was born in Westphalia, Germany, December 12, 1844; son of Frank and Elizabeth (Stein) Whitecamp, the former of whom still resides in Germany, enjoying vigorous health, in the eighty-third year of his age. William L., after acquiring a liberal education at the schools in the vicinity of his father's home, and at an agricultural college, remained with his parents until reaching the age of eighteen, when he entered the employ of Baron Von Oheim, as overseer, in which capacity he remained until coming to America in 1867, reaching Baltimore, Fairfield county, the fall of the same year. He at once entered into active business as manager for his brother-in-law, Henry Gehring, a position which he filled for some two years. Subsequently he was an employe of Kauffman, in the Mithoff House, in Lancaster, for some time, following which for one year he was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, where he was engaged as foreman in the shipping department of a sugar refinery. Returning to Baltimore, Ohio, he was married in 1871 to Miss Bettie Harris, who, after a married life of eighteen months, died in 1873. For two years following the death of his wife Mr. Whitecamp occupied a position as clerk in a hotel at Columbus. The greater portion of the year 1876 he devoted to traveling through the Western States and Territories, until the fall of the same year, when he became the proprietor of the hotel at Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio, which he has still continued to conduct in the most successful manner, purchasing the property in January, 1881, remodeling and building additions to the same. Mr. Whitecamp was again united in matrimony in January, 1879, to Miss Mary, daughter of Enos Miller, of Walnut township. To this union were born two children, one of whom is living—Mabel E., born June 21, 1880. Mr. Whitecamp is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, also of the Masonic order. He is a prosperous and an esteemed citizen.

WHITZEL, J. A., of Greencastle, was born in Seneca county, Ohio,

August 3, 1850; received a liberal education, completing a course in part at the Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio; was afterward associated with Colonel Frees several years in the dry goods business in New Lexington, Ohio, but for the past ten years has carried on farming in Bloom township. In 1871 he was married to Miss Mary Courtright, daughter of Jacob Courtright, a well-known citizen of this township, and is the father of three children living. He has been an official member of the Presbyterian Church for many years past, and superintendent of its flourishing Sabbath school.

WIDENER, JOHN, grocer, Lancaster. He was born in Washington county, Maryland; son of Jacob and Mary Widener. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1834, his father settling in Pleasant township, where he engaged in farming and the manufacture of brick. He resided here during his lifetime, and reared a family of ten children. He died in 1855. John received a fair education, attending the common schools until sixteen years of age, when he learned the shoemaking trade. After completing his trade he worked as journeyman until 1854, when he commeneed business for himself in Rushcreek township. He conducted it successfully, but finally disposed of it and took charge of the home farm, at the death of his father. He remained there until his mother's death in 1868. He then settled his business relating to the estate, and removed to Lancaster, where he engaged extensively in manufacturing brick, employing from eight to ten men in the work. Mr. Widener has recently purchased the well-known grocery house conducted by C. F. Wagenhals, located on the corner of Columbus and German streets. In 1865 he was married to Miss Mary Sullivan, daughter of Philip Sullivan, a well-known resident of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Widener are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

WILHELM, SAMUEL, farmer and stock raiser, post office Lancaster; born in Berkley county, West Virginia, in 1811, came to this county in 1834; son of John and Margaret (Thomas) Wilhelm. Married June 20, 1834, to Miss Rachel Arnold, daughter of Frederick and Barbara (Petrey) Arnold. They have six children, Mary, deceased; Dianna, James, Martin L. T. M., Margaret; all are married but one. Mrs. Wilhelm's grandfather was sold when a boy and put to making powder for the Revolutionary War.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES H., postmaster, Lancaster; was born in Perry county, in 1848. He came to this city in 1865, and engaged as assistant postmaster, which position he filled till June 21, 1882. He was married to Miss Ida Stewart. They are the parents of two ehildren—Jennie and Fannie M. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are consistent members of the Methodist church, and active in the discharge of their duties therein. Mr. Williams is an active member of the Republican party and was, for some time, treasurer of the County Central Committee, and is now its chairman. He is a member of the K. T., the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H. He was appointed postmaster by the present administration, June 27, 1882, and assumed his duties July 10.

WILLIAMSON, GEORGE, post office, Lancaster, Hocking township; farmer; born March 16, 1809, in this township; son of Peter and Kesiah (Low) Williamson. Peter was a native of Virginia, emigrated to

this township in 1806, and settled on the same section his son, George, lives on now. In 1824 George went on the Ohio Canal, in the engineer department, and remained there until 1832, and then settled on the farm where he now resides. In 1834 he married Louisa Morris. Her parents, James and Albena (Rees) Morris, were both natives of Virginia and emigrated to this county in 1804, and settled in Amanda township. They became the parents of the following named children: Oliver, William, who married Miss D. Schleich in 1854, and died in 1877; James, Kezia, David, George and Rebecca.

Wise, W. M., teacher, Stoutsville; born in Cincinnatl August 4, 1855; came to Pickaway county in 1858, removed to this county in 1874. Married October 1, 1875, to Miss Mary Neff; is the father of two children—Jennie, born December 20, 1876; Maggie, born August 7, 1878. The subject of this sketch is at present living in the village of Stoutsville. He is one of the leading teachers of Fairfield county.

Wolf, Isaac V., of Madison township; is a grandson of Valentine Wolf, one of the early settlers of this part of the county and who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 27, 1774. His brother, William Wolf, was in the Shay Rebellion, and was also an early settler here. Mr. Valentine Wolf married Miss Mary Dern, of Maryland, also, and became the father of three sons—Ezra, Isaac and Salem, all of whom were well-known in the county. Mr. Valentine Wolf and family came in wagons and settled on the farm now, in part, owned by Jacob Miller. In this log house was held the first election in the township, in 1812. Ezra Wolf afterwards lived here and weatherboarded the hewed logs in 1844. Valentine Wolf was among the first blacksmiths in the township. He died October 14, 1846. Ezra Wolf, the oldest son, took charge of the farm, erected a saw mill about the year 1830, and carried it on until 1844. He lived on the homestead place sixty-five years. Salem lived in the township until 1847, and then moved to Lancaster, where he died in 1875. Ezra, also, died in 1875, August 31, nearly seventy-two years old. Ezra was born in Frederick county, Maryland, January 1, 1804; was seven years old when his parents came to this State. Was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church forty years, and did, as the last act of his life, build Bethany Church, Perry county. Was Justice of the Peace six years, first elected in 1840. Was married to Barbara Spangler, daughter of Samuel Spangler. Colonel Spangler was born March 3, 1783, in Pennsylvania, was an early settler of this county, and a cabinet maker. In 1804 he settled in Fairfield county Perry township. S. V. Wolf, a son of Ezra, was born September 28, 1833; married a Miss Julia Shaeffer, October 21, 1856, granddaughter of Isaac Shaeffer, who built a saw mill, as early as 1815, and the grist mill in 1830, and the house in 1832. Samuel is one of eight sons and has eight sisters; is a large landholder, and a successful farmer. His mill is in fine condition and has an immense patronage. M. Wolf is a man of no political ambition but is well-known everywhere in the county, having been more or less publically identified with its interests for many years. Was clerk of the township five years, and trustee several years.

Wolfe, William H., Clerk of Court, Lancaster. He was born in

Pickaway county, March 6, 1841; the son of Samnel and Eliza (Kraft) Wolf. He received a limited education in his youth, and until his twentieth year, engaged in farming. He then commenced teaching in the common schools; in which he continued eight years, during which time he filled the position of Principal of the north grammar school, also south grammar school, in Lancaster. He also occupied similar positions in the schools of Bucyrus, Bowling Green and Delphos. He was elected clerk of the court of this county in 1881. He has been twice married, first in 1852, to Miss Anna Morgan. They were the parents of one daughter, Mabel E. Mrs. Wolf died in 1873. He was again united in marriage in 1876, to Miss Clara A., daughter of Colonel Phillipa Bope, of Lancaster. To this union one son and two daughters were born—Ralph H., Grace F. and Clara B. Mr. Wolf and family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. and Royal Arcanum.

Wolf, George, farmer; post office, Stoutsville; born March 8, 1823; married September 27, 1846. He is the father of seven children, five of whom are now living, Jacob, George, John, Daniel and William Henry. William Henry is, at present, living on the farm occupied by his father. He was born August 14, 1857. Married to Maria Leist, December 20, 1881. There was born of this marriage one child, now dead. The subject of this sketch, George Wolf, is one of the oldest settlers and leading men of Clearcreek township.

Wolf, Jacob B., farmer, post office, Clear Creek; was born March 21, 1848; married February 11, 1869 to Elizabeth Shupe. He is the father of two children—Lydia, born August 27, 1870; George Franklin, born December 24, 1873. The subject of this sketch, at present, resides two and one-half miles east of Stoutsville. He is one of the enterprising young farmers of Clear Creek township.

Wolf, George W., farmer; post office, Stoutsville; was born August 29, 1849; married October 10, 1872, to Miss Hannah Shupe. He is the father of six children: Cora I., born November 3, 1873; Elmer E., born September 17, 1879; Kirby A., born September 5, 1877; Clinton, born April 1, 1875; Edward, born January 23, 1881, died February 23, 1881; Carrie F., born February 23, 1882. The subject of this sketch is at present living three-fourths of a mile east of Stoutsville, where he has just erected a fine, large brick house. He is one of the prominent young farmers of this township.

Wolf, Daniel, farmer, post office, Stoutsville; was born January 31, 1855; married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Dumm. There were born of this marriage four children: Joseph, born August 24, 1876; Amos F., born October 14, 1877; Ida E., born December 2, 1878; Etta R., born March 14, 1881. Mr. Wolf is one of the leading young farmers of this township.

Wolfinger, George, son of Fredrick and Margaret W.; was born in September, 1848. His parents are of German descent; was married in 1876 to Miss Ellen, daughter of Benjamin and Lyda (Stemen) Friesner. Mrs. W. was born in 1847. They are the parents of two children, Henry B. and George O.

Work, Mrs. Mary M., Lancaster; was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 8, 1820, the only child of Isaac L. and Sarah (Grun-

der) Davis. I. L. Davis was a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He came with his father, N. M. Davis, to Ohio in 1804, settling on the place where Mrs. Work was born, and where her grandfather and father spent their days. Isaac L. Davis learned the trade of paper making, and conducted his business on the Hocking river for many years. Mr. Davis married, in 1819, Sarah, daughter of Peter Grunder, a pioneer of Fairfield county. Mrs. Davis has been twice married, and is still living, having reached her eighty-first year. She is now a resident of Logan county. Mrs. Work received a good education, and in 1840 she was united in marriage to John Work, who was born October 11, 1814, in Fairfield county. He was of Irish descent and a tinner by trade. He established the firm of Work & Cornell, dealers in tin, copper and sheet iron. Mr. Work succeeded to the business, which he continued for many years. He died April 4, 1878. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty-three years; an esteemed citizen and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife is a member of the same church. They were the parents of four children, of whom are living Sarah, wife of Dr. J. S. Beck, of Dayton; Mary M., wife of George O. Warrington, of Dayton; Charles and Maggie, still residing at home.

Wright, L. H., Judge of Common Pleas Court. Judge Wright resides in Lancaster, where he is prominently identified with all public questions, and is one of the leading citizens of the county.

Yontz, Dr. Joseph, physician, Walnut township; was born in Washington county, Maryland, March 1, 1819; son of Benjamin Yontz. He was born in Maryland. He came to Ohio in 1831, settling in Walnut township, on the place owned by Isaac Wiseman. He lived there some three or four years. He then moved to Thorn township, Perry county, returning to Walnut township about 1855. He died here about 1860. He raised a family of three sons and one daughter, all living. Benjamin Yontz filled the position of Justice of the Peace in Thorn township during his residence there. Dr. Yontz was educated in the common schools. In 1836 he studied medicine with Dr. M. D. Brock, then a practicing physician in New Salem. He was then in the office of Dr. F. L. Flowers, in Brownsville, one year; then in Jefferson county, in the office of Dr. Richard Parson until 1840. He then returned to Salem and commenced the practice of his profession in 1840, for six months. He then removed to Pleasantville, where he practiced until 1850, when he returned to New Salem, where he has since continued to practice. In 1843 he married Miss Eleanor, daughter of John Shaw. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter—Clara, wife of D. H. C. Baker, of New Salem; L. Grand B., a resident of Ottawa, Putnam county, Ohio; E. A. and Glen, at home. They are members of the Methodist Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Good Templars.

Zeigler, William F., Violet township; post office, Pickerington, born April 10, 1847; son of Henry and Judea Zeigler; Justice of the Peace, Mayor and Township Treasurer. Married to Lanie Burmen August 26, 1866. He has a family of six children, viz.: Charles H., born April 29, 1867; Florence, born September 28, 1868, (Florence

died); Albert, born June 11, 1871; Ida M., born September 20, 1873; Cora, born January 26, 1877, and William W., born September 25, 1880. Mr. Zeigler belongs to the I. O. O. F. and owns a half interest in a threshing machine, saw mill and a brick making establishment.

ZOLLINGER, JACOB, farmer, Walnut township. He was born in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio, June 11, 1818; the youngest son of Lewis and Catharine (Houtz) Zollinger. Lewis Zollinger was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio in 1808, settling in Richland township, on a place now owned by William Johnson, where he remained until 1823 or 1824, when he purchased the Jacob Houtz place, in the same township. There he resided until coming to this township in 1848. He raised a family of one daughter and two sons. Jacob is the sole survivor. He was an esteemed citizen for many years. He is a member of the United Brethren church. He died in 1849; his widow in August, 1869. Jacob Zollinger, after completing his education, engaged in farming, coming to this county in 1849. He married, in 1841, Miss Margaret, daughter of William Linnville, an early settler in Richland township. Mrs. Zollinger was born in Richland township, September 18, 1821. He purchased two hundred and fifty acres, the original Peter H. Howser farm, a partly improved place. He built his present residence in 1858. The home place consisted of four hundred and fifteen acres, also three hundred and fifty acres in Perry and Licking counties. They are the parents of eight children. His eldest son, J. L., is a well known resident of Walnut township. He owns over four hundred acres. He is a prominent farmer and stock raiser. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ZOLLINGER, JOHN L., farmer, Walnut township.

## ERRATA.

The following biography was received too late for insertion in its proper place:

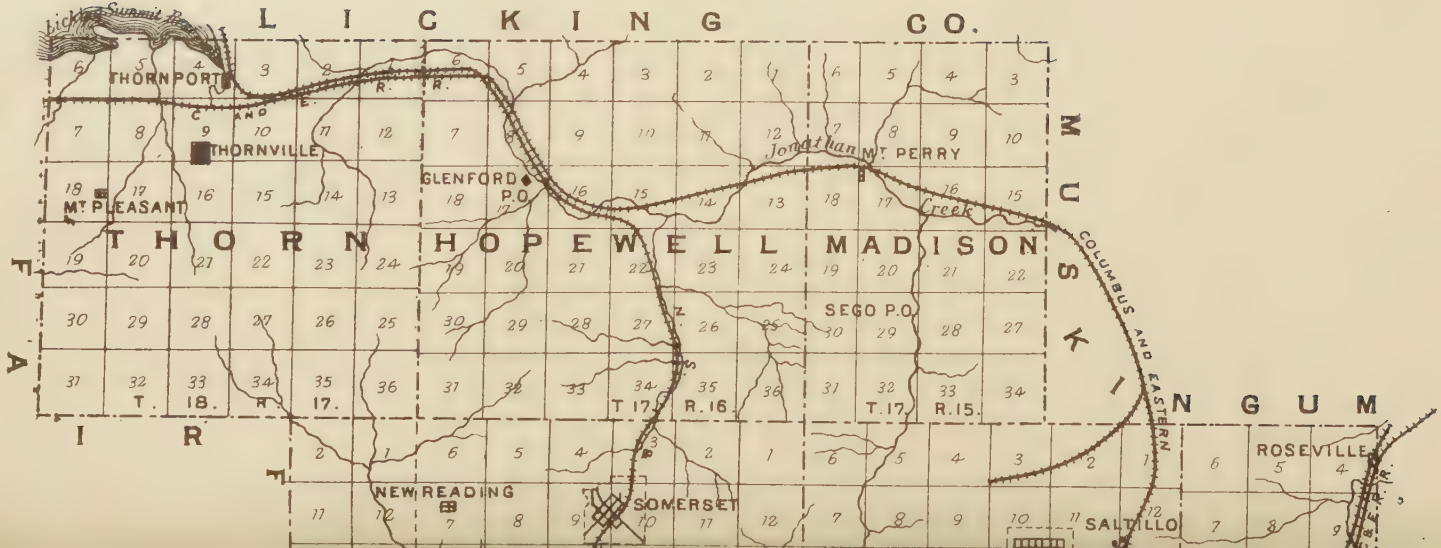
BRIGHT, ENOCH, farmer and stock raiser, Liberty township; is the oldest son of John and Elizabeth (Myers) Bright. John Bright, Sr., were born in Berke county, Pennsylvania, about 1787. He first visited Ohio in 1808, where, with his father he made extensive purchases of land in Liberty township, becoming a permanent settler on the same sometime between 1808 and 1812. During the war of 1812 he sent a substitute to represent him in the field. In 1832 he built what is known as Bright's mills, which were at that time considered among the first flouring mills in Central Ohio. It contained three run of burrs and was conducted by Mr. Bright and his sons during his life time, and is still in active operation. Mr. Bright, Sr., was a liberal supporter of all Christian and benevolent enterprises, an active and exemplary member of the Evangelical Association, a denomination whose camp meetings were held on his premises for many years, and those who attended those annual gatherings always found his house and grounds ready to receive them "without money and without price." A brick church was erected on a lot of land donated by him to the Evangelical Association in 1842. In 1870 this was replaced by a handsome, modern structure. Mr. Bright was a pioneer and a prominent man in his day, owning at one time seventeen hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity of his home. He was three times married, and raised a family of seven children, five of whom are now living, all prominent residents of Liberty township. His death took place September 12, 1853; his widow still survives him. Enoch Bright, his oldest son, was born in Liberty township, Fairfield county, January 3, 1830, where, after acquiring a fair education, engaged in milling and farming until he was married, July 25, 1852, to Miss Louisa Yager, and immediately settled upon the farm, where he still resides, having, during these years, changed it from a comparatively unimproved place to one of the best improved and most productive farms in the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Bright were born eleven children, of whom eight are living. Their eldest daughter Mahala, is the wife of David Alt, of Baltimore, Ohio. Their eldest son, T. G. Bright, is also married and resides on a portion of the home place. Three daughters and three sons are still at home. Mr. Bright and his family are members of the Evangelical Association. He is a genial and hospital gentleman, a substantial and esteemed citizen.

# PART V.

# HISTORY OF PERRY COUNTY.

BY E. S. COLBORN.

# MAP OF
# PERRY Co
## OHIO.



JUNCTION CITY
NEW LEXINGTON
East Branch of Rush Cr.
CLARKSVILLE
PIKE
BEARFIELD
JACKSON
NORTH FERRARA
PORTERSVILLE
CROSSRVILLE
BRISTOL
MAXAHALA
OAKFIELD
MIDDLETOWN
PLEASANT
T. 15. R. 16.
Monday Creek
T. 15. R. 15.
T. 13. R. 14.
THOMPSONVILLE
McCUNEVILLE
RENDVILLE
MONDAY CREEK
MAXVILLE
SALT LICK
MONROE
FERRARA
SHAWNEE
CORNING
Little
STRAITSVILLE
MILLERTOWN
BUCKINGHAM
T. 14. R. 16.
NEW TROYE
NEW STRAITS
COAL
T. 14. R. 15.
T. 12. R. 14.
CO.
ATHENS CO.

# HISTORY OF PERRY COUNTY.

## CHAPTER I.

### GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

PERRY COUNTY is situated in the southeastern part of the State of Ohio, is bounded on the north by Licking and Muskingum, on the east by Muskingum and Morgan, on the south by Athens and Hocking, and on the west by Hocking and Fairfield. Its area is four hundred square miles. It is of irregular shape, and is longest from north-west to south-east.

The divide, separating the waters which flow into the Hocking, from those that flow into the Muskingum, reaches the long way through the county, coming in at the north, in Thorn township, west of Thornville, and going out at the south, in Bearfield township, near Porterville. The highest parts of this divide, are about 500 feet above the level of Lake Erie; and about 1000 higher than the Atlantic ocean.

About one-third of the county is drained into the Muskingum, and the remaining two-thirds into the Hocking. The Moxahala, (more commonly called Jonathan's Creek,) and its tributaries drain that portion of the county whose waters flow into the Muskingum; and Rush Creek, Monday Creek, Sunday Creek and their tributaries, that portion, of the waters which flows into the Hocking. The Moxahala, or Jonathans' Creek, has a principal north and south branch, the sources of which are comparatively far apart. The head-waters of the north branch are in the neighborhood of Thornville; those of the south branch are several miles southeast of New Lexington. The north and south branches of the Moxahala do not, in fact, unite within the limits of the county, but several miles over the line in Muskingum. Rush Creek also has two main branches, (known as north and south,) which, like those of the Moxahala, have their source in different parts of the county. The head waters of the the north branch are in the western part of Thorn township; those of the south branch are near Rehoboth, nearly twenty miles distant. The north and south branches of Rush Creek do not come together in the limits of Perry, but near Bremen, in Fairfield county. Monday Creek has its chief sources in the neighborhood of Bristol, Maxville and Middletown, and Sunday creek consisting of three principal branches, in the vicinity of Whipstown, Oakfield and Thompsonville. All these creeks have numerous tributaries, and the natural drainage system of the county is one of the best in the State.

The description of the divide, and what has been said about the water courses and drainage, has already indicated, in a great measure,

the general topography of the county. The divide, as has been stated, extends through the county from northwest to southeast, its line being crooked and irregular. Between the streams that flow from this backbone ridge, and its numerous spurs, are other ridges, many of them nearly as high as the great divide itself. In other places, the elevations between the streams are only small plateaus, sufficiently elevated to be picturesque and healthy. But Perry has, in fact, all kinds of land, from narrow valleys, gentle slopes, and moderately rolling country, to winding and tortuous ridges, and steep and almost inaccessible hills.

As to soil, that of Perry County is neither the best nor the worst. A considerable portion of it has ever been, and is now, quite productive. Nearly all of it would originally produce very good crops. Much of it, in course of years, became worn-out and would yield no more, but is fast being reclaimed, and bids fair to produce more than ever, under a good system of farming. The virgin soil was thin, and would not hold out a great while, without a care and attention that was seldom given. But a new day is dawning on the farming community.

When the first white settlers arrived, the country in general was well timbered. The timber consisted of oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, ash, elm, sugar, maple, beech, gum, chestnut, sycamore, wild cherry, dogwood and some other varieties. Many of the oaks were very large and of a fine quality.

Wild beasts were not scarce when the early settlers came. Bears, deer, panthers, wild-cats, wolves and catamounts roamed at will through the dense forests with none to molest them or make them afraid. Bears, indeed, lingered around long enough to capture fattening hogs from pens and to eat peaches under trees planted by the pioneers. Foxes, coons, opossums, ground-hogs, rabbits, squirrels and other small animals abounded. Wild turkeys were plentiful, and the hoot of the owl, the cry of the whippoorwill and the call of the pheasant, were familiar sounds in the ears of the men and women who left civilization behind and went forth to battle for existence and homes in the wild forest.

Nearly all of Perry county lies within the coal measures, the only exception being about six-sevenths of Thorn township and about one-fifth each of Reading and Jackson. It is not to be inferred that all the remaining portion of the county lies in the workable coal area, for such is not the fact. But the surface and all projecting rocks are such as belong to the geological structure known as the coal measures, though the coal seams in some parts of it may be found wanting. The coal measures, so-called, consists of seams of coal with interstratified deposits of limestone shale, sandstone, iron ore and fire-clay. The coal seams are not scattered haphazard through the series, but have their proper places in the formation. Though this is true generally, it sometimes happens that a coal seam becomes thin and worthless, and in some places fails altogether; but each seam has its own place in the series, and hence the classification as given by the professional geologists. The series of deposits known as the Coal Measures, is said to rest on the Maxville limestone, and when that is lacking, upon the Logan sandstone or upper Waverly stone.

The principal coal seam of the series is known as number six, or the

Nelsonville seam, the Straitsville seam, the "great vein," the great seam, and perhaps by other names. It was first mined at Nelsonville, but is the same seam as the Shawnee, Straitsville, Corning, Rendville and Buckingham seam. This seam is six feet thick at Nelsonville, from ten to eleven at Straitsville and Shawnee, and from ten to thirteen at Buckingham, Corning, Rendville and other points on Sunday Creek. A seam from three to four feet in thickness, generally believed by geologists to be the same as the "great seam" further south, extends over nearly all of Pike, Clayton, Harrison and much of Reading, Bearfield and Madison townships. This is the seam generally mined. Another coal seam from four to five feet thick, about sixteen feet lower in the coal measure formation, is found in the neighborhood of New Lexington, and it is thought will be found generally wherever the other seam exists. Some geologists express the opinion that those two seams taken together, are the equivalent of the great seam of Straitsville and Sunday Creek, as there they appear to be two distinct seams, though found close together.

From forty to fifty feet above the "great vein," where the hills are high enough, is what is to be found the Norris coal, the seam from five to six feet in thickness. This seam, however, is not persistent, and sometimes is wanting altogether. But it is a good coal and is found in several places. Another seam of coal known as the Stallsmith, from eighty to ninety feet above the great seam, and from four to five feet thick, is tolerably persistent, though it sometimes is not found when due. This coal has been mined, is pronounced a good coal, and is said to be highly valuable for some purposes. What is called the lower New Lexington seam, because it has been mined at this place, if it be persistent, as it probably is, may prove to be a very valuable coal of commerce. It is from five to six feet thick in places, and is a dry-burning coal, and valuable for many purposes. If this seam extends over a wide area to the north and east, it will in the aggregate be of very great value. There are some other veins of coal that are soft, in the geological structure of the Coal Measures, but they are unimportant, and may be omitted specific mention.

The iron ores may be grouped into two divisions—those situated below the great coal seam No. 6, and those found above it. A seam of ore is often found resting on the Maxville and Newtonville limestone. Prof. Andrews states that he has found a good ore above the horizon near Maxville, and also in Reading and Madison townships. He has found other ores near Crossenville, entirely belonging to the lower coal measures, but he could not ascertain their places definitely. The Baird ore, so called because it is the one chiefly used at Baird's iron works in Monday Creek township, is a well defined and valuable seam, and is situated about thirty-five feet below the great seam, No. 6, of coal. This places it below the lower New Lexington coal. This has proved to be a very valuable ore, but as it dips to the east, and is too thin to admit of drifting, it is only available near the western margin of the coal measures. The "sour apple" ore, situated above the Norris coal, has been discovered in many places, and traced all the way from Sunday Creek to New Lexington. It has not been much used yet, but it is believed to be a good ore. The "Iron Point" ore is an important

deposit and is situated about one hundred feet above the great coal seam, No. 6. The equivalent of the Iron Point ore has been discovered at several places, varying in thickness from one to thirteen feet. The "Hone ore," two miles east of New Lexington, discovered by the Moxahala Furnace Company, was, on a purchased area of something over an acre, from seven to eight feet thick, and of good quality. Another deposit of ore, believed to be on the horizon of the Iron Point ore, was found on the Whitlock farm, in Pleasant township. In the neighborhood of Bristol in Pike township, a large area of the Iron Point ore has been found, ranging from two to thirteen feet in thickness. There are other outcrops and deposits of ore in various places and at different horizons, but geologists have not fully studied or classified them, and a sufficient number of borings has not been made to fairly test their extent or value. Experience, the best of all teachers, has proven that good and valuable ores exist in Reading, Jackson, Pike, Pleasant, Monroe, Saltlick, Coal and Monday Creek townships, and there is little doubt that Harrison, Bearfield, Clayton, Hopewell and Madison townships will ultimately be found rich in the same commodity. General theories and opinions go for something, particularly those of learned and trained geologists; but there are so many variations and limitations to the general recognized structure of the Coal Measures with their limestone, ore, coal, sandstone, shale, etc., that only actual and minute inspection and investigation can fully disclose the wonders that directly underlie the surface of the Coal Measures of Perry county. Even the great coal seam is sometimes wholly or partially missiug where geologically due; the iron ores often lie in pockets, and are sometimes discovered where no geologist with all the information available would expect to find them. Hence, it will take time, more or less, and certainly it will require some expenditure of money and not a little labor, and careful, untiring investigation, to fully determine the area, extent and value of iron ore deposits in Perry county.

As has been stated, the coal measures rest upon the Maxville limestone, and that rests upon the Logan sandstone, or Upper Waverly. The Maxville limestone, or its equivalent, is sometimes missing, and in that case the coal measures rest directly upon the sandstone of the Upper Waverly. Geologists state that the Maxville and Newtonville limestones are one, and that their equivalent is found along the lowest valleys in both the eastern and western parts of Perry county. The northern branches of Rush Creek and Jonathan's Creek, both, in places, uncover the limestone and expose it to full view. In many other places it is believed that it might be easily uncovered and found. What is asserted to be an equivalent of the Maxville and Newtonville limestone was largely quarried in Reading, Clayton, and Madison townships, for use in constructing the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike. There are several limestone quarries in Perry county, developed since the erection of blast furnaces, of a higher horizon than the Maxville limestone, but geologists do not appear to have traced them carefully, and whether they belong to the Putnam Hill, Zoar, or Cambridge series, or to independent and unclassified formation, is a subject of conjecture, and to be decided by future investigations. Many of them are known to be of good quality, whatever may be their relation to the

general geological structure of the coal measure system. In the recognized limestone horizons, there is sometimes found bastard limestone deposits, which are of little or no value. In other localities flint or chert appears to take the place of limestone. The chert is used for pikeing roads or streets, and is very useful and durable for that purpose.

Fire clays are often found interstratified among the coal measure rocks, though there has been, as yet, no special investigation of this subject, or considerable test of the qualities of the clay. There is little room to doubt, however, that a very considerable portion of Perry county will prove to be rich in this important material. Potter's clay is found to exist, in a greater or less degree, in all parts of the county, though the best and richest beds appear to be in the eastern part, in which section many potteries are in operation and large quantities of ware manufactured.

When the white settlers came there was a salt spring, or "deer lick," on the present site of McCuneville, hence the name of Saltlick township. There is a sulphur spring on a branch of Sunday Creek, and there is also a similar spring of medical virtue in the south-western part of Reading township. There are a few alum springs, and a number of alum wells of no special value or economic importance, and only interesting as indicating the various composition of the coal measure system.

The county is extremely well watered, considered in the aggregate. In addition to the creeks and smaller streams, that are hereinbefore outlined, the surface of the county is dotted with numerous springs, affording a bountiful supply of pure water the year round. Digging wells was one hardship that few of the pioneers were called upon to undergo. Wells are even yet infrequent, except in towns and villages, and good, pure water is almost everywhere secured at no very great depth and at no inordinate expense. The spring water is usually "soft" and the well water "hard," though both have exceptions.

Sandstone of a durable nature, suitable for building purposes, is found in almost all parts of the county. The most of this stone quarries easily and works well. Though the county abounds in stone quarries and outcrops of stone, very little of it, comparatively, lies so near the surface as to disturb the plowman, or in any way to interfere with the proper cultivation of the soil. If the Maxville or Newtonville limestone is good for building purposes—and it is now almost universally so considered—the county surely has an abundant supply of different kinds of stone for building, both for home and foreign consumption. A few stone houses were built, quite early in the history of the county, which have withstood the storms, freezes, and thaws of many a year, and are yet but little the worse for the wear. If these may be taken as testimony, the stone may be considered as of a fairly durable character.

It is not within the scope or general purpose of this work to enter into a discussion of speculative or minutely descriptive geology. Nearly all of Perry county is included within the coal measures, and the soil is all, or nearly all, supposed to be native, and composed from the decaying and pulverization of the underlying rocks. Nearly all of Thorn township, and small portions of Reading and Jackson townships, are in the "Drift" section, which comprises about two-thirds of the State,

and all the north-western part. The soil and directly underlying deposits of the Drift are of foreign origin, and came, at some unknown and remote period, probably from the far north, the round gravel-stones found in it, rounded and rolled, probably, by the strong glacial currents that bore down from the north. The little smooth, roundish stones, of various colors, that are seen along the railroads in most of Perry county, are not native inhabitants, but have been brought in from the Drift region west and north, where they have been long enough to gain a residence: and yet, in the long ago, they were unconscious immigrants from a far-off country. The stones and pebbles of the coal measures are of quite a different character. Whoever reads what is herein written concerning geology, will obtain a hint of the uncertainty and incompleteness of the science; whoever studies carefully the various printed works upon the subject, will be yet more deeply impressed with the same fact. Yet it is undeniable that much valuable and economic knowledge has been gathered and assorted by learned and patient geologis s and investigators; and further information that will bear good fruit to commere and mankind, is sure to be secured by their study and industry; yet it is but simple candor to admit that there is much about the changes and making of the earth which they cannot fathom or disclose, and that, in view of the many useful pursuits which may occupy every energy of the mind and body, it seems something like folly to waste time upon mere speculation or guesses as to the inert, unconscious, unknown and unknowable.

## CHAPTER II.

### COAL, IRON ORE, SALT, AND OTHER MINERALS.

Many of the early settlers of Reading, Clayton, Pike, and Harrison townships, who came from coal counties in Pennsylvania, knew the article when they saw it, and it was not long before their eyes detected the outcrops on the hill-sides, or the uncovered seams in the beds of small streams, where the action of the water had washed away the covering of earth. Yet such discoveries were of no present significance or value. There was no demand for coal; no grates or stoves, even, in which to use it for home consumption. Besides, the settler's cabin consisted, in most cases, of but one room, and good wood of all kinds was plentiful everywhere.

The first demand was for blacksmith coal, and for many years it was thought a good article for this purpose could be obtained in only a few favored places. Coal for this purpose, was at first stripped where the covering of earth over it was not very deep, or taken from the beds of streams where the surface had been entirely washed away. About 1816, or soon thereafter, the blacksmiths began to use coal at Somerset, Rehoboth, New Lexington, and a few other places. Also, about this time grates and coal were introduced into Somerset, and a little later, as the villages grew, into Rehoboth and New Lexington. Coal first found its way into taverns, public offices, stores and shops, and gradually into the sitting rooms of well-to-do persons in town and country, in the coal region and near its neighborhood. It is impossible to tell at this time, who mined the first coal, in this or that neighborhood, or in the county at large. Tradition tells that a colored man named Shedron, was the pioneer miner in the St. Joseph region. It is said that he carried the coal from the bottom of his shaft or pit, up a ladder on his back, where he dumped it in reach of his customers. Of course the enterprising colored man did not then know of any place where the coal could be drifted from the hillside, or he would have dispensed with his sack and ladder. What is now known as the Isaac Denny bank, one mile north of New Lexington, was opened on the undermining plan, about 1830, and operated somewhat extensively, by Dr. Poujade, a Frenchman. He imported a Frenchman from somewhere, the old country, probably, and he was the first professional miner that the old citizens remember to have seen in the neighborhood of Rehoboth or New Lexington.

He was a polite, polished fellow, and it was rarely that the American girls got a glimpse of him until he had seen his bath tub and made his toilet. Poujade sold coal to the people of New Lexington, and Rehoboth, and to the farmers for miles around. Soon after 1830, the great vein was discovered and opened at different places on Sunday and Monday Creeks. In some instances the coal-house was the coal

bank, situated only a rod or two from the cabin door. New mines gradually began to be opened all over the coal region, and many land-owners commenced mining coal for their own use, and perhaps, to accommodate a few neighbors; and so, in general terms, coal came into common use in Perry county.

Coal was not much used for cooking purposes, prior to 1860; and nine-tenths of the good house-wives of Perry vowed, honestly enough, no doubt, that they would never, never, have a coal cooking stove. But, for all that, now, in most parts of the county, a load of wood is a curiosity, and the race of women who always intended to have a wood cook stove is well nigh extinct.

The coal question did not become much of a factor in public affairs, until the first railroad—the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville—came to be located. As stated elsewhere, there were three rival routes, claiming the location of the road. These were commonly known as the Somerset, the St. Joseph, and the New Lexington or Rush Creek Valley route. The valley of Rush Creek formed a natural route, a goodly portion of the way through the county, and this had its influence in determining the course of the road, though it brought it miles away from a direct line. The New Lexington route tapped a coal section, and ran twelve or fifteen miles through it, and this fact was pleaded early and late, in season and out of season, and the most possible made of the situation. It is highly probable, if not an undisputed fact, that the advantages offered by the proximity of coal along the New Lexington line, determined the result and secured the location of the road.

Soon after the completion of the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, some eight or ten mines were opened along the line, between New Lexington and Roseville, the most westerly mine being situated only one mile east of the former place. The demand for coal was good from the start, but cars were not in sufficient supply, and the business, for a time, was very much hindered on that account. A few years later, all the principal mines consolidated, under the name of the Perry County Coal Company, employed an agent to travel and look after the selling of coal, and had regular officers and managers, for the management and government of the mines. This company prospered, for a number of years, and built up a good trade for their coal at Circleville, Washington, C. H., Wilmington, Dayton, Xenia, Troy, Springfield, Urbana, Piqua, Hamilton and other towns in Ohio and Indiana, and occasionally, during a low stage of water, had a good demand, at high prices, from the city of Cincinnati.

Soon after the close of the Civil War, however, about 1865–6 the Coal Company became so embarrassed by the rates and rules of transportation, adopted by the railroad management, that their trade was hindered, crippled, and eventually destroyed. The Perry County Coal Company disbanded, the miners were discharged, and all the coal works along the line, for the time being, went to ruin. But, after a few years, when the railroad came under the management of the Panhandle system, and several of the coal mines had passed into new hands, the works were repaired, new mines opened, new houses built, miners again set to work, the coal trade along the line revived, and the business has been in successful operation down to the present time.

The next road which the coal region of Perry influenced in locating, was the Old Scioto and Hocking Valley, with terminal points at Newark and Portsmouth. It was at first confidently expected that this road would be located by the way of Lancaster, and down the valley to Logan; but, in the meanwhile, certain of the public spirited citizens of Somerset, who had failed to secure the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville road, concluded to make an effort to have the Scioto and Hocking Valley located by Somerset instead of Lancaster. Years before this, the great vein had been opened near Straitsville, (Old) and instead of a thickness of twelve or thirteen feet, which the seam actually has, by some sort of slide, or covering of slate, the coal seemed to show a frontage of, and thickness of over one hundred feet. The men who were engineering the Somerset interest made the most of this wonderful phenomenon, and had it thoroughly written up, and advertised it both in this country and Europe. It is sufficient that the great Straitsville coal bank turned the scale in favor of the Somerset and Perry county route. The main line was to go only within four miles of Straitsville, and the great coal vein was to be reached by a four mile switch from Maxville.

Though the old Scioto and Hocking Valley road failed in the panic of 1854, and the road-bed, and all the franchises passed by judicial sale into other hands in 1864; still it had its influences, remote and direct, in developing the Perry county coal fields. The old road bed was used by the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, to the neighborhood of Junction City; and north of Logan the old road-bed of the Scioto and Hocking Valley, was used a goodly portion of the way to Straitsville, (New) by the Hocking Valley branch. There was this important change: The N. S. and S., was diverted far enough from the old line to reach the great vein directly at Shawnee; and the Hocking Valley branch diverted far enough from the old line to reach the great vein at New Straitsville. Thus the great coal seam originally deflected the location of the old Scioto and Hocking Valley, from Fairfield eastward into Perry; and again, when the N. S. and S., and the Hocking Valley roads were constructed upon the ruins of the former road, they were both deflected so as to reach the "great vein" direct, instead of by a four mile switch, as the old Scioto and Hocking Valley proposed.

In 1871–2, Shawnee and New Straitsville, both being laid out and reached by rail, coal mines began to be opened, and suitable coal works erected. New Straitsville had a little the start, but in all material aspects the growth of the coal trade in one town, has been that of the other, with the exception that New Straitsville shipped its coal by way of the Hocking Valley, and Shawnee by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The trade has grown until some eight or ten companies in each town, with large capital and vast resources, are pushing the work with great energy and success, with a large number of skillful and experienced miners employed, and paying out, in the aggregate, sums of money that seem almost fabulous. Strikes and other drawbacks have occasionally occurred, but as a general thing, the business has steadily progressed, satisfactorily and profitably to all parties concerned. Coal is also extensively mined at Bristol, Dicksonton, and other places north

of Shawnee, on the same railroad. The coal at Bristol is only a three foot seam, but it is in large demand for some purposes, and is said to be a superior engine coal. Mining began at Bristol before Shawnee was reached, and has never ceased. The Shawnee and New Straitsville coal is shipped to various points, mostly long distances, and the demand is all the while increasing. About the time it was sought to reach the great vein, at the neighborhood of Straitsville, (Old) an enterprise was set on foot at New Lexington, the design of which was to reach the same great seam in the Sunday Creek Valley. This movement eventuated in the organization of the old Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad Company, with proposed terminal points at Toledo and Pomeroy. The mineral deposits of the Sunday Creek Valley, were the basis and impetus of this railroad movement, and all its successors. The Great Vein Mining Company; The Sunday Creek Valley Company; The Hurd Company; The Brier Ridge Company, and several other companies, corporate and private, were in connection with, or supplementary to this railroad movement. Work was commenced on the road in 1870, and it was completed from New Lexington to Moxahala in 1874. Soon after, there was some mining done at various points between New Lexington and Moxahala, but transportation was inadequate, the outlet unsatisfactory, and the mines were subsequently abandoned.

It was not until the fall of 1879, and after the road, under new owners and new management, had been driven through the tunnel at Oakfield, and down into the valley of Sunday Creek, that the mining of coal was commenced in a large way. Soon after this date, however, various companies, and notably the Ohio Central Coal Company, sunk their shafts in the valley, and erected coal works preparatory to a large business. With the completion of the railroad to Columbus, and also to Toledo, and the accumulation of cars and other equipments pertaining to railroads, new mines were opened, the number of miners largely increased at Rendville and Corning, and the out-put proportionately augmented. In the latter part of 1880, and the early part of 1881, a branch road was constructed from the main line below Corning, up the west branch of Sunday Creek, to Buckingham and Hemlock, where new mines have been opened, and nearly eight hundred skilled miners imported from Germany to work in them, and these new men are daily putting out coal in enormous quantities. It is estimated that from five to six hundred cars per day, will soon be shipped from the Sunday Creek Valley, on the Ohio Central Railroad. There is a steady demand for the coal, and it is shipped to numerous points north and west. The great vein in the Sunday Creek Valley is reached by means of shafts, and lies from twenty-five to eighty feet beneath the surface. Coal was mined in the Sunday Creek Valley and hauled in wagons to various parts of Morgan county, a long time before there was any railroad in the valley; but this was taken from a seam higher in the hills than the great vein, and was reached by drifting.

Bairds' was the pioneer furnace in Perry County. Mr. Baird who had been connected with the Logan Furnace, which used a very considerable portion of ore from the neighborhood of Maxville, knew all about its qualities, and consequently, it was not an uncertain enterprise,

when he concluded to establish a furnace in the hills, where the ore, coal and limestone were all ready at hand. It has been stated on the best of authority, that iron has been made at Bairds' Furnace, cheaper than anywhere else on the face of the globe.

The Fannie, XX., and New York Furnace at Shawnee, the Bessie, at New Straitsville, and the Moxahala Furnace, followed the original one in quick succession. Also Winona and Gore Furnace. They are situated a little over the line in Hocking county, but they draw a large part of their ores and limestones from Perry county. The manufacture of iron in the county is believed to be yet in its infancy.

The old Salt Works, at the present site of McCuneville, were erected about 1826, and for a few years, were run with success and profit; but the decline in the price of salt, the erection of large works in other parts of the country, combined with other causes, broke up the proprietors, and the works were abandoned. All was razed or burned, except the large stone chimney, which stood firm, tall and erect, forty-five years, a faithful sentinel, ever on duty, pointing to the dead past, silent and mute, and prophesying of the future. When the N. S. and S. R. R. had been determined upon, John McCune, of Newark, Licking county, who now owned the premises, decided to erect new works, on the site of the old, which he proceeded to do, with persistent energy and perseverance, spending more than forty thousand dollars before he realized a dollar. He sunk the old well deeper, bored new ones, and put up modern and expensive machinery, of all kinds. Mr. McCune made salt for several years, apparently with profit. The establishment was finally sold to the Consolidated Salt Company, that owns nearly all the works in the country. This company run the McCuneville works for a while, but finally stopped them, and they now remains as silent as when the old stone chimney stood a lone sentinel of the narrow valley.

However, it is within the range of probability, that the works will again be put in operation, and that similar ones will be erected in other parts of the county. There is little doubt that salt can be obtained in many places, in profitable paying quantities, but borings have never been made.

The manufacture of Potter's ware was, on a small scale, a very early industry in Perry county. Ware has been made at Somerset, Rehoboth, McLuney, New Lexington, Crooksville, Roseville, Saltillo, and at a number of other places in the county. The manufacture of Potters ware is now mostly confined to the eastern portion of the county, where it has grown to be a large and profitable industry, so much so that the ware has reached a high state of perfection, and large quantities are exported to distant Western and Southern States. There are indications that the industry will, in the near future, be introduced into parts of the south end of the county, where it has not hitherto obtained a foothold. The clay is practicably inexhaustible, and only awaits the exterprising, plastic hand of the potter, to shape it into vessels of use and beauty.

Limestone, abundant, in more than three fourths of the county, has never been much used or developed. A considerable quantity was used in the construction of the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike, and

the Maxville limestone is well known far and near, at which place a superior article of lime has been manufactured, and in large quantities, for a great number of years. It has also been much used in the furnaces of that neighborhood. Lime from the vicinity of Shawnee, New Straitsville and Moxahala, has been used in furnaces, and is known to be good. There are several limestone stratas in the county, and there is no doubt that they are in the aggregate of immense value; but their development and use have only begun. Building stone, of various kinds and grades, including limestone, is so inexhaustible and widely diffused, that no aggregate conception can be had of its extent or value, until further developed, and brought into more extensive use, at home and abroad. A commencement has scarcely been made.

## CHAPTER III.

### INDIANS AND FIRST WHITES.

INDIANS.—There is no history or tradition of any permanent Indian town in what is now Perry county, though Indians often encamped temporarily, especially on Sunday and Monday creek, and near the "Great Swamp," as named by the explorer, Christopher Gist, or Big and Little Lake, now the old part of the Licking Summit Reservoir. The Indians came to these lakes to fish, and to hunt bears, which were quite numerous in that vicinity. There was an Indian trail which crossed the Muskingum near where Zanesville now is, and crossed what is now Perry and Fairfield counties, to "Standing Rock," (Mount Pleasant) which was followed the most of the way by "Zanes Trace" and is not far from the line of the present Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike. There was another Indian trail from near where Dresden now is passing through Muskingum, Licking and Perry to the Great Swamp, (Reservoir.) For fifty years or more previous to the time Perry county was settled, the Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandots, were the principal occupants of the country, along the Muskingum and Scioto rivers, and they all roamed over the great stretch of country that lay between them. It is probable that these tribes tacitly agreed to occupy the intermediate ground between the Muskingum and the Scioto as a common hunting ground. The Shawnees originally came from Florida. The Wyandots came from the north, and, at one time inhabited the Peninsula of Michigan, at another time the north side of the St. Lawrence river. The Indians, chiefly the Wyandots, it is to be presumed, came into what is now Perry county, after its first settlement by the early pioneers; but they were peaceable, though some of them were unprincipled, and would steal horses, and children, too, if they had an opportunity. But there is no account of any successful attempt at child stealing by them, in this part of the country, though the mother, brothers and sisters of a child stolen by the Indians, lived a long time, three or four miles east of Somerset. About 1790, a boy child of the name of Armstrong was stolen by the Indians east of the Ohio, and carried him from home and friends into captivity. The child grew to manhood among the Indians, in the Maumee country, became an Indian in appearance and habits, married an Indian girl, and went to battle with the Indian braves. After Wayne's victory and the treaty of Greenville, and after the war of 1812, and the arts and ways of peace were once more cultivated, young Armstrong longed to know something of his parents, brothers and sisters, of whom he had some recollection, and for whom he cherished an affection, after all the years of his savage life. His father was dead, but the rest of the family had removed to the neighborhood of Somerset, Ohio. From Missionaries

in the Maumee country, or some other source, Armstrong learned where his relatives lived, and resolved to pay them a visit, and accordingly did so. He was now married, had an Indian wife and children, but the meeting was affectionate and touching. Armstrong lingered among his kin-folks as if loth to leave, and was at length prostrated with fever of a dangerous character. Armstrong in his weakness and sometimes delirium, longed for his Indian wife, who was a sort of a Medicine woman, and pleaded that she be sent for. Robert Colborn, an old friend of the family, who lived one mile east of Somerset, hearing those appeals, resolved to go for the Indian woman, the sick man's wife. He had a wearisome ride of over one hundred miles; he safely reached his destination, rode into the Indian village, sought out the sick man's wife. She immediately mounted a pony and accompanied the messenger on his return trip. They did not let the grass grow under their horses feet, and in an incredible short time they arrived at the house where the sick man lay.

The squaw wife "powwowed" over her husband awhile, then went a short distance from the house, up and down a ravine, gathering roots and herbs. She returned to the house, went into the kitchen, and prepared a decoction of some nature, and administered it occasionally to her sick companion. In a few days he was better, and in a short time became so much improved that he returned with his wife to their Indian home, and never again visited the homes of his pale faced kinsmen.

The First Whites.—It is not in the power of historian's pen to tell who was the first civilized or white person, to set foot upon, or traverse the soil of what is now Perry county; but as the great Indian trails from the East to the West, passed directly through the territory of which it is now composed, it is in the highest degree probable that scores if not hundreds of captives, young and old, from Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, passed through here the latter part of the last century. It is also known that Christopher Gist, an acquaintance and companion of Washington, who was one of the members of the land company represented by him, passed by and camped all night near the Big Lake, (Reservoir,) in 1751. This company had heard wonderful stories of the richness of the country west of the Ohio, but it was then as little known to civilization as the heart of Africa is to-day. Capt. Gist was a surveyor, as well as explorer. A man of considerable note and great daring. In the service of the land company, before mentioned, and accompanied by a few attendants, he set out from the forks of the Ohio, (Pittsburgh) and followed an Indian trail to the forks of the Muskingum, (Coshocton) and thence by way of Wakatomika (Dresden) to the old Indian town on the Scioto and Miami. This trail led through Muskingum and Licking, to the "Great Swamp," (Reservoir). The original lake was in Perry county, near where Thornport now is. Captain Gist's Journal, which was subsequently published, shows that his party encamped upon its shore, and "the next day" he continues, "we set out from the Great Swamp." Gist was joined at the Muskingum, by a white man and a half breed, who accompanied him through the remainder of his journey.

There is also authority for the statement that chaplain Jones and an

Indian trader by the name of David Duncan, passed along this same trail by way of the Big Lake in 1773, on a journey from the Indian towns on the Scioto to the Indian towns on the Muskingum. Rev. David Jones had been a missionary among the Indians on the Scioto, sent out there by the Philadelphia Baptist Association. His diary shows that he followed a trail from the Indian towns on the Scioto to Standing Stone, Lancaster, "where was an Indian town consisting chiefly of Delawares, and which was situated on a creek called Hock Hockin. It appears muddy, is not wide, but soon admits of large canoes." This Rev. Jones was chaplain in Wayne's army of 1795, and preached the first sermon January 13th, 1790, ever preached in the neighborhood of Cincinnati.

The surveyors came along in the closing decade of the last century. They simply run the section lines, but their camp fires blazed in many places. They run the lines and sunk the corner stones ; the marks on some of the witness trees blazed by their axes could be seen not very long ago.

Soon after the surveyors, and in some cases cotemporaneous with them, came the explorers and also the first hunters. Many of them built their camp fires and erected temporary places of abode. Several of these men subsequently became permanent settlers. This part of the country received quite a number of emigrants who had first settled in the level country, a short distance farther west. Two cases of these are well known. Robert Colborn, who had emigrated from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to the neighborhood of Lancaster in 1800, became dissatisfied, loaded a few effects on horseback, and started east along Zane's Trace. One mile east of where Somerset now is, he came upon a good spring, liked the appearance of the country, unloaded his goods and resolved to stay. He subsequently entered a half section and lived there about twenty years, when he removed to Indiana. One of his daughters, Mrs. Mary Cole, born near Somerset in 1803, now lives at Noblesville, Hamilton county, Indiana, and is in the eightieth year of her age. A brother, Jonathan Colborn, but born in Pennsylvania in 1799, lives in the same place. Robert McClellan, who also lived near Lancaster, started out with a companion or two to hunt and spy out the land. They came over by where Rushville now is and down where Bremen is, then up Rush Creek to where New Lexington now is. At this place they left Rush Creek and started up the Oxawoosie. About a mile south of the present site of New Lexington, they diverged from the stream and soon came upon a big spring. Robert McClellan sat his gun against a tree, stooped and took a drink of water, then rose and said: "Here will I live and here will I die." He did subsequently enter the land, became the second settler of Pike township, lived and died there, and one of his descendeuts resides up on the land until this day. James Comly also fled from the malaria of the Pickaway plains, and became the original proprietor of New Lexington. In ways similar to these the county received many of its earliest pioneers.

The Primitive Wilderness.—For the benefit of those who would like a glimpse of the country as it appeared to the Indians and first whites, the following description is reproduced from the Centennial Ad-

dress of James Taylor at New Lexington, Ohio, July 4th, 1876. The pen picture may be a trifle fanciful and colored, but it is near enough reality to be read and studied with interest:

"One hundred years ago to-day, the sun in his course looked down upon no spot of earth more picturesque and lovely than the territory now known as Perry county. The entire area from east to west, and from north to south, was covered with the primeval forest, "planted by the Lord at creation's dawn;"—a wild paradise, an untrained and unpruned Eden, to which our first parents, condemned in just retribution for their disobedience, to spend their day and centuries of life amid the arid deserts and on the barren hills of Asia, would have been glad to have gained an entrance. Here the Arcadians could have tended their flocks on greener pastures, in a happier climate, and in more impenetrable shades than in their native land; here could have been found the realization of the poet's conception of a "boundless contiguity of shade;" and here, if man had remained in his fabled simplicity and purity, Utopia might have found "a local habitation and a name."

The valleys, slopes and hilltops bore unmistakable evidence that the tenth, and perhaps the fortieth, generation of trees was then standing, each of which had withstood the lightnings and storms of a thousand years. Upon the summit of the water-shed between the Muskingum and the Hocking, where now stand Somerset, Bristol, Oakfield and Porterville, there then stood white oaks, and perhaps other trees, which may have been in the green before the enunciation of the Sermon on the Mount, and before Paul preached on Mars Hill: which were goodly trees prior to the battle of Hastings; and which were giants among their fellows before Columbus dreamed of or discovered the western world, and before John Cabot set foot on the shores of North America.

From April till November the ground was covered with wild pea vines, which afforded pastures as green, as luxuriant and as nutritious as our best fields of clover. At the approach of winter it dried up, retaining its foliage and nutritious properties, so that in summer it afforded pasture, and in winter hay and grain for the herds of buffalo, elk and deer, as well as food for swarms of wild turkeys, pheasants, quails and pigeons, which fed and fattened on the wild pea, and the fruit of the juneberry tree, the black and the red haw, the wild cherry, the dogberry and the gum, the beechnut, the chestnut and the acorn; the birds sharing their fruit with the bear and the beaver, the raccoon, the opossum, the hedgehog and the woodchuck, and gray squirrels, equal in number to the promise of the seed of Abraham. Nature prepared the food, and the herbeating and graniverous beasts and birds fattened themselves to fatten the panther, the catamount, the fox and the wolf, the eagle, the hawk and the owl; while the feathers and skins of the latter were made to do service in adding to the comfort and adorment of the cabins and persons of the wild men of the woods.

In summer and winter, at morning, noon and night, the forest was vocal with the chirpings, twitterings, calls, cries and songs of birds, of which there was almost an infinite variety, and in numbers beyond calculation or estimate—eagles, hawks, owls, ravens, crows, robins, bluejays, anteaters, tomtits, woodpeckers, thrushes, sparrows, snipes and swallows. From May to August the night air seemed to vibrate with

the plaintive cry of the whippoorwill; throughout the year, and all the night long, the laughing and talking owls (species now extinct in this region) met in companies to chatter, laugh and scream, imitating the human voice in conversation, in laughter and the Indian war-whoop; orioles of many varieties, with plumage of orange, blue and gold, abounded everywhere; and myriads of flying squirrels, inhabiting the cavities of trees, excited the wonder and admiration of Europeans and inhabitants of the trans-Alleghany States.

In spring the blossoms of the wild plum, the crabapple and the grape, perfumed the air, and in autumn brought forth their green, golden and amber fruit for the use of the red man and for beasts and fowls."

## CHAPTER IV.

### PIONEER HABITS AND CUSTOMS—"THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

The pioneers of Perry county were mostly young married men and women; the former from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age, and the latter from twenty to thirty. They usually had a number of little children, the oldest not often over ten years. The intention to emigrate was generally formed soon after marriage—sometimes before that important event. Economy and frugality, of course, were practiced in order that a little property might be acquired and a little money laid up. Sometimes the head of the family came out alone and entered the land, and returning removed the family and effects afterward.

When the surplus household goods and other property were disposed of, away back in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New York or New Jersey—for the early settlers of this county were principally from those States—preparations were soon completed for the move to Ohio. The pioneers came in all sorts of ways; governed more or less by their pecuniary circumstances and general surroundings at the old home. The majority moved in covered wagons, drawn by two, three or four horses. Oxen were sometimes used in place of horses. Others brought all they possessed on horseback, not being well enough off to own or hire a wagon. Yet others moved with one horse and cart. Emigrants were usually from three to six weeks on the way. The western Pennsylvanians made the journey in about three weeks. A cow or two was driven along. A trusty rifle was always a part of the movables, and a faithful dog was chained or tied to the hind part of the wagon. The women and children slept in the wagon, and the family meals were cooked and prepared at the roadside. In some cases where the wagon or wagons were very full of goods, the family pitched a tent and camped upon the ground. The journey was a long, tedious one; but it was generally looked back to and remembered with pleasure. The crossing of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers frightened many of the women and children, and was in fact attended with difficulties and even perils.

The breaking up of old homes, and the sundering of the ties of kindred and friendship, was a thing of sadness and a great trial to many; to those who laughed, as well as to those who cried. For the merriest heart was only the mask of sadness. Ohio seemed a long way off, and the distance appeared much greater than now. Yet all hoped, after a few years, to be able to visit the old home and friends left behind. Most of the men who lived long, did get to return; some of them several times. And a few of the women—a very few, however, after passing middle life, rode back in carriages or stage coaches, and revisited the scenes of their girlhood. But the great majority of the young pioneer women, when the emigrant wagon started out, looked back with tearful eyes, for the last time, upon the old familiar scenes, and were, in fact, bidding them good-bye forever.

When the emigrant wagon reached its destination, sometimes, though not often, a cabin had been made ready for occupancy, and a few acres cleared; the head of the family having come out previously and done the work or employed some one to do it. In most cases, however, the pioneers went into this unbroken forest, and the family lived in the wagon, or camped upon the ground, while a small cabin was prepared. If neighbors were handy, or within five or six miles, it did not take very long to accomplish this; for timber was plentiful and convenient, axes were heavy and sharp, and the men knew how and were willing to wield them. In some cases, indeed, when hands were plenty, a cabin was built from the stump in one day, and a family living in it next day. But it ordinarily took a longer time than this. The first cabins were small—fourteen to sixteen, or sixteen to eighteen feet, and built out of round poles or logs. The floor was made of puncheons, split out of larger logs, and one side hewed tolerably smooth with a broad-ax. The roof was made of clapboards rived out with a mallet and frow and held to their places on the roof with weight poles, straightened on one side to closely fit the roof, and separated the proper distance by heavy short sticks, of the required length. A door was also made out of smooth, light puncheon boards, hewed on both sides, fastened by cross-pieces and nailed or pegged on. A piece of a log or two was cut out for a window, and greased white paper was pasted on to admit the light. It was sometimes a difficult thing to get flour to make the paste, and corn-meal or hominy would not answer. A large hole was left or cut in the lower part of the center of one end of the cabin for the fire-place.

The chimney was built of sticks and mud on the outside, and carried to the highest part of the roof. The hearth, usually a very large one, was laid with large flat stones, when such could be had. In their absence, the best available stone was used. The upper floor was also laid with puncheon, and the room above was called a loft or garret. This was reached by a ladder, sometimes from within, and sometimes from the outside of the house. In other cases, where the ground at one end of the cabin was a little high, the loft was reached from the outside by a long puncheon, one end of which was laid upon the ground, and the other against the bottom of the door or opening of the loft. Again, the ladder on the inside was sometimes dispensed with, and in lieu thereof, there was a row of long stout pegs driven into holes bored in the wall, reaching from the ground-floor to the ceiling. It is astonishing how quickly and gracefully the girl of the period—the pioneer period, of course—would glide or fly up this row of pins to her sleeping chamber. The nimblest girl of to-day, might be equal to the performance, but she would be likely to hesitate before undertaking it. The furniture of the pioneer cabin was of the scantiest and rudest kind. Bedsteads were sometimes made out of rough dog-wood poles, and bottomed with strips of stout elm bark for cords.

Benches and three-legged stools took the place of chairs. A cupboard, usually called a "dresser," was constructed by boring holes in the logs, driving strong wooden pins into them and placing boards on the pins. A row of wide shelves was made in much the same way; furnishing a place to store bed-clothes. Other families had a chest or

box for this purpose. Large round boxes, made from the bark of a smooth elm tree, were often made and used for the clean and safe keeping of clothing and other cherished articles. Trammels and hooks soon came into use, but the "lug pole" reaching across the chimney, at about the height of the chamber floor and the wooden hook attached to it, often served to suspend the pots over the fire. Iron was not plentiful, or easily obtained, in those days, and pots were scarce enough. With all the iron underlying the hills, many a pioneer woman has cooked a meal for company in one pot,—boiling water for home-made coffee or tea, baking bread, boiling potatoes and frying meat all in the same vessel. This required skill and fine management; but the feat was frequently accomplished. A family who owned an iron pot, a skillet and a dutch oven, were considered very fortunate, and well off for cooking utensils. One pot and one skillet was the more common outfit.

There was, of necessity, not much in the way of adornment in the homes of the pioneers. The battle for bread and life was too sharp and earnest for this. Yet, in many houses, small and inexpensive articles of mingled use and adornment were not uncommon. Pewter was the composition of the plates, and most of the other dishes in use of which there were not many. The drinking cups were mostly made of gourds. Splitwood brooms were the instruments with which the pioneer mothers swept, scrubbed and scoured the rough puncheon floors. The cradle, an indispensable article in almost every household, was rough and homely enough, but in it has been rocked some of the proudest, brightest and most honored men and women of the land.

Distance, or lapse of time, lends much enchantment to the view, no doubt; for the lot of the pioneers was a hard one, and it is much to their credit, that they encountered and overcame hardships and privations that were enough to appall the strongest arm and the bravest heart. Before a crop could be raised, a heavy growth of timber had to be cut off, logs and brush burned, rails split and fences made. In addition to this a luxuriant growth of underbrush and saplings, rendered it necessary to grub and literally dig up almost every rod of ground. Barns, stables, cribs and other out-buildings, were to build, and wood chopped to keep the cabins warm and comfortable for more than half the year. Buildings could not all be erected, and the land all cleared, at once. But little by little, day after day, year after year, the forest went down, buildings went up, fields were cleared and cultivated, orchards were planted, gardens laid out, and thus was the solitary wilderness changed from its primitive condition into a suitable abode for civilized man. There were hardships enough at best; but the pioneers were neighborly and ever ready to assist each other, when necessary. If a house, barn or stable was to be raised, neighbors would gladly turn out and help, even from a long distance, and the hard work was often enlivened by jokes, stories, and songs. Neighbor women would also turn out and help with the baking and cooking, and the choppers, house-raisers and log-rollers were treated to the best that could be procured.

The pioneer women have seldom received the credit and praise that is justly due them. Many of them came from comparatively luxurious

homes in the farther east, and without a murmur took up their abode in a small, rough, cabin in the woods, upon the outskirts of civilization, and patiently endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. In addition to the cares of the children and household, many of them occasionally assisted their husbands in the fields. And, where they did not do this, with taking care of the children, cooking, washing, knitting, weaving, spinning and sewing, they had enough to do. The women of to-day cannot comprehend how the nursing pioneer mothers, could do all this for a large family. They could only do it by hard and constant work. They visited, to be sure, but when they went visiting, they took solid, substantial work along, and always accomplished their self-appointed task. Flax and wool were to be spun and woven, and the goods to be cut into garments and made up, and that without any sewing machine, except the deft fingers of the natural hands. Linen for Sunday and spare clothes was made of copperas and white, and checked or striped for pretty. When nicely handled it was soft and comfortable. Linsey-woolsey, or Linsey, was made of wool and cotton, and was a very durable goods, though not very handsome. Plain white linen on home-fulled cloth or jeans, comprised the clothing for the males; and copperas-checked linen, linsey-woolsey and flannel, that of the females. The flannel goods for dresses was often colored and striped quite handsomely, and a suit made of it looked comfortable and becoming. The hunting shirt and wamus were the most common garbs of the pioneer. The hunting shirts were often neatly cut and ornamented with fringe, and were picturesque and pretty. Father Dominic Young, spoken of in another chapter, who rode over a wide stretch of country here at an early day, once said to the writer that "almost every man he met carried a rifle and wore a hunting shirt."

Johnny-cake, hog and hominy, were necessarily the principal diet of the pioneers. Without corn and hogs the western country must have settled up very slowly. Mills were few and far away and early settlers had to go a good long distance, often on horseback. But there were mills at both Zanesville and Lancaster, and the pioneers of Perry were not so bad off for grinding facilities as those of many other counties in the State. A number of "corn-crackers" were early set up in the county, but they did not amount to much, and could not always be depended upon. Corn could be produced but sparingly, at first, and as a natural result, pork was for a time a scarce article with many. In its absence the pioneer's trusty rifle had to be depended upon for meat, and it seldom failed to bring in a supply of some sort. Bears were not uncommon, while deer and wild turkeys were plentiful. There were many squirrels, and fish could be caught in the creeks. Nearly every family had cows, and there was milk to drink, and some butter made. After the first few years, the pioneers in general had full and plenty, so far as substantial eatables were concerned. To be sure, tea, coffee, and other luxuries came in slowly.

Many of the pioneers were members of religious denominations. They were principally, Lutherans, Baptists, Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, German Reformed and United Brethren. They had not been here long until there was public religious worship and regular, sta-

ted service. The first public worship and preaching were at private houses, before the erection of buildings dedicated to the service of the sanctuary. Settlements were sparsely populated, and persons were accustomed to go a long distance to attend divine service, sometimes a-foot, but generally on horseback. The pioneer women found time to attend these ministrations, in the midst of all their other pressing duties. These occasions were often very happy ones to the neighbors and friends assembled, and the best of feeling appeared to prevail among those who were present.

The school buildings of the early days were not what they have been since, and are now. School houses were few, and school books were scarce, and good, competent teachers very rare, if not almost unknown. There were no regular text books. Every book was a school book. The "Master" boarded around among the parents of the pupils, but usually contrived to stay most at the places where there appeared to be the best living, and other accommodations. Reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, were taught, after a fashion. The girls studied spelling, reading, writing and geography. It was considered unladylike for a girl to handle a slate and pencil and to study arithmetic. It was barely tolerated in girls who aspired to be teachers: but in no others. The greater part of these schools were curiosities, in their way; but it must be admitted that many persons managed to make them the foundation for a good and useful education, and for a worthy and successful career in life. It was customary to "bar out" the Master for a "treat" at Christmas: and it was not an uncommon thing for him to throw off the weight-poles, come down through the roof and call "books." In some cases where the roof was nailed on, he would lay a board over the top of the chimney, and smoke out his tormentors. At other times he would goodnaturedly treat to the apples and gingercakes, and then he would be considered "the best fellow in the world." Spelling-matches were quite frequent, and there were many good spellers among the early pupils. The pioneer men could nearly all read and write, and knew a little of arithmetic and geography. The women could mostly read write, and, also knew something of geography. They were all anxious that their children should receive a better education than their parents possessed, and the great majority of them did become better educated than their parents, though the early schools were crude and unsatisfactory enough. The school houses were very similar to the dwellings of the early settlers, except that in nearly all, one end was devoted to a fireplace, and a long, narrow window was made on three sides, with the invariable white paper pasted over to admit the light.

Before the time that the sons and daughters of the pioneers began to marry, the parents had mostly become well-to-do and in good circumstances. The farms were tolerably well cleared out, orchards were grown, and most of the settlers had moved out of the first cabins into better houses. An old-time wedding was a festive and joyous occasion; though there was seldom anything like indecorum or undue hilarity. A wedding, in those days, rarely occurred without a large assemblage of invited guests. Sometime previous to the day fixed for the nuptials, a suitable and authorized person would ride around the neighborhood,

often for miles, giving the invitations to the desired guests, on behalf of the bride or the bride's parents. The groom also had the privilege of inviting all his friends. It was commonly understood between the prospective bride and groom whom each was to invite, so that invitations might not be duplicated. But this precaution was not always taken. If the prospective bride and groom lived any considerable distance apart, which was usually the case, the invited friends of the groom came to his residence on horseback, at an appointed hour, and at another hour agreed upon, would proceed in procession to the house of the bride, where soon after the arrival of the groom, the marriage ceremony would take place. The wedding dinner would be in waiting, and soon after congratulations, the dining table would be filled, the bride and groom, and attendants, if any, having the place of honor at the table. The spread was always bountiful, and everything neat, clean and inviting, if not altogether stylish. Roast turkies, chickens, pies, cakes and custards were conspicuous at these great wedding dinners. Nice, solid, yellow butter, rolled and worked by the plastic hands of some one skilled in that art, were often fashioned and moulded in the form of chickens, ducks, or other fowls, and sometimes lambs, deer, rabbits or other animals, and placed at some little elevation on the table. Of course these were intended to be looked at and not chopped into or eaten. But now and then some bold and daring innovator, near the close of the wedding feast, would cut out a good-sized slice and try its virtue as a lubricator on bread or potatoes; always, no doubt, to his entire satisfatction. The wedding over, there was an informal, "go as you please" sort of enjoyment for the remainder of the day. Toward evening, most of the married guests would return to their homes, but the young people were enlisted during the campaign, and remained over night at the home of the bride's parents, or wherever the wedding took place. At night, often, there would be dancing, playing, singing or social converse, attended with mirth and jollity.

The infair, which took place on the day after the wedding, was celebrated at the home of the groom, and differed from the wedding day only by the absence of the marriage ceremony. About nine or ten o'clock, of the day succeeding the wedding, the bride and groom, attendants, and all the guests at the house, and probably a few others who had gone to their homes to remain over night, would prepare for a horseback ride to the residence of the groom, often miles away. Horses would be bridled and saddled and temporarily hitched to fences or trees about the yard, until the ladies had donned their riding suits, and gracefully made, one by one, the last important pose before the looking-glass. The horseblock, at this juncture, plays an important part in the programme. It is simply a short "cut," about three feet in length, from an oak log three or four feet in diameter, sawed off square at both ends, and set up on one end in the yard near the house. The horses of the bride and her "attendance" are brought up, then ladies step from a chair or stool on to the block, and in a twinkling are firmly seated in their saddles, and their horses probably prancing, for horses appear to have a sort of instinct for red letter days. Other horses are in turn brought up, and soon the ladies are all in their saddles. Very few of the young fellows bring their steeds to the block, but, putting the left

foot in the stirrup, bound into the saddle. Just before starting, except the spangled uniforms, the scene is not unlike a grand entree at a circus. The horses are mostly excited, and prance, and jump, and wheel or turn around in the yard. There are usually a few old stagers that stand quietly enough, and seem to wonder at the unnecessary excitement of their fellows. At last all is ready, the couples fall in, and the showy cavalcade moves off at a brisk pace. Grass does not grow much under the feet of the horses as the gay procession speeds on, over hill and dale, now through the woods and now through the open country, until it reaches its destination. As has been stated, the infair was simply a repetition of the wedding festivities, with the exception of the marriage ceremony. There was no wedding tour in the old-time days. Soon after marriage, the newly wedded couple set up housekeeping on their own account.

It must not be inferred that weddings and infairs were the only social occasions of the early times. The country was not settled long until singings and singing schools became a very prominent feature. The old style "buckwheat notes" were used, but in the opinion of the old-musicians and singers, at least, the music was generally better and more desirable than most of the music of to-day. The early sons and daughters mostly had good lungs and strong voices, and there was, no doubt, force and volume in their singing.

On the night of the Fourteenth day of February, there were singings in almost every neighborhood; and, after singing, there would be a "Valentine drawing." The names of the girls would be written on slips of paper and placed in a hat, from which the boys would draw. Then the young men's names would be likewise placed, and the girls would have their turn at drawing. These drawings were frequently the source of amusement. There were necessarily raisings and log-rollings in the first years of settlement, but there was, ordinarily, more prose than poetry about them. But later came the choppings, quiltings, wool-pickings, sewings, knittings, spinnings, and other industrial frolics, all of which helped to lighten and variegate the too monotonous days of the toiling, patient men and women, who opened the wilderness to civilization, and made it what it ought to be, a garden and paradise for the generations to follow. If the country is not the paradise anticipated, it surely is not the fault of the pioneer men and women, who emigrated far into the wild woods, encountered Indians, fought with wild beasts, lived in cabins on hard fare, felled the heavy trees, grubbed out the undergrowth, burned the debris, planted orchards and laid out gardens, and truly caused the wilderness to "bud and blossom as the rose." But they are nearly all gone. There are those yet living, who were children and came out with pioneer fathers and mothers. But the men and women themselves—persons who were grown when they came here—have all passed to their final rest and eternal reward.

Whatever is to be the future history of this county, and however interesting it may be, the time will never come again—certainly not for long ages—when men and women will leave old settled communities, and come here into a virgin wilderness to found new homes. This interesting period of history has closed. Tradition will soon begin to grow dim, and, without the aid of printing, the names, deeds, and

heroism of the pioneers would gradually fade from human view. But wherever this chapter of "The Good Old Days" is preserved and read by the fireside, and in the homes of present and coming generations, the dauntless, toiling pioneer men and women will be cherished and remembered, and the example of their noble deeds and precious sacrifices will not be lost upon the earth.

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## CHAPTER V.

### NATIONALITY AND RACES.

The first settlers of Perry county, as a class, were Pennsylvania Germans. They located chiefly in Thorn, Reading, and Hopewell townships. Notwithstanding subsequent modifications, from various causes, the impress of the original type is very perceivable in Thorn, and much of Hopewell and Reading, at the present day. Industry, frugality, and thrift characterize these people and their descendants in an eminent degree. Along with the Pennsylvania Germans, or very soon after them, came other Pennsylvanians, of English descent; also Virginians and Marylanders, who were not German, who settled principally in Reading, Madison, Harrison, Clayton, Pike, Jackson, Saltlick, Monday-creek, and Bearfield. There were many exceptions, of course; but, as a class, these emigrants were light haired, with fair complexions and blue eyes. Some of them also settled in Thorn and Hopewell townships, in near proximity to their good neighbors, the Pennsylvania Germans. A little later, and not long after 1820, came a very considerable influx of people of Irish birth or parentage, who settled in something like colonies or groups, mostly in Jackson, Reading, Pike, Clayton, Harrison, Monroe, and Monday-creek townships. Previous to this time a considerable number of Scotch Irish, or their descendants, had sought and obtained homes in various parts of the county. There was also, about this time, and before and after, a considerable sprinkling of English, Scotch, German, and French, direct from the old country. The county also received some population from the New England States, and from New York, Kentucky, and North Carolina. Canada and Nova Scotia also added to its numbers. As a matter of course, many persons came in from adjoining, neighboring, or even distant counties of Ohio, and these and other causes have contributed still further to making the present population of Perry one of mixed nationality and race.

From 1840 to 1869 there was no sudden or marked change in the elements of population; but, soon after the latter date, the coal and iron development began, the mining towns grew with astonishing rapidity, and their inhabitants almost all came from outside the county. The Welsh, a race who had before made no foothold, now came in large numbers, erected churches, bought houses, and became, in every way, a factor in the permanent population. There was also an influx af English, Norwegian, and men of other nationalities of the Caucasian race. There has also come in a colored population, at Rendville and Corning, of nearly one thousand, and probably a majority of them from Meigs county, Ohio, and West Virginia, while others are from widely separated places, and some from distant southern States. The opening of mines at Buckingham and Hemlock, on the west branch of Sunday creek, was signalized by the introduction of a colony direct from Ger-

many, consisting of about one thousand persons, and embracing about seven hundred active German miners. This large concentrated German element, if it meets with no bad luck, will make its impress on the population of the region, which will be easily perceptible half a centnry from now. Of course, the building up of the mining towns has brought in many tradesmen, shopkeepers, and merchants, from various cities, towns, and villages, in different States; and this adds yet further to the mixed and varied character of the people; and this state of affairs is likely to be increased, rather than diminished, by events that are now clearly foreshadowed.

Intermarriages between the different classes of people referred to, except the colored race, have, in some respects, been the rule, rather than the exception; while, in other cases, the rule has been the other way, though the exceptions have been numerous. The marriages of persons of Irish descent with other races has probably been less frequent than any other mixed marriages, in proportion to numbers; but the exceptions are very numerous, where persons of this race have married with Germans or English, or their descendants, and sometimes with other races.

There is no other county in Ohio, outside of the large cities, that contains such a diversified population as Perry, as regards race, descent, or intermarriage. It is also worthy of note that, in most cases, it is next to impossible in the second or third generation, even of unmixed blood, to distinguish the race to which the youth belong. All races and people assimilate, and, in a little while, instead of speaking the mother tongue or dialect, and having the distinctive habits and customs of clans or factions of Old World origin, they become identified as an integral part of the great Anglo-Saxon race, which has, apparently, just commenced its influence and work upon the earth. While losing none of the intellect or virtues of the Old World ancestors, their descendants are quick to take in all the benefits and acquirements of better opportunities for self improvement in the American Republic of the New World. This assimilation of diverse nationalities is carried on faster in a rural and town population, like that of Perry county, than it is in large cities, where there is more disposition and better facilities for maintaining class societies and keeping up Old World habits and customs.

## CHAPTER VI.

### TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

THE MURDER OF DEARMAND.—The first noted tragedy that occurred in the county, after its organization, was the murder of a Frenchman, by the name of DeArmand, which occurred about one mile northeast of New Lexington, near the Rehoboth road, in 1822. DeArmand was a blacksmith by trade, had a shop in Somerset, and, had also worked in Rehoboth and New Lexington, and was well known to the citizens of those villages. He was a good mechanic, intelligent and of good manners, and was esteemed wherever known. On a Sunday afternoon of the year named, he was in Rehoboth, called at the Post Office, and received a letter. He at once opened the letter in the presence of several parties, took from it a ten dollar bill which the letter contained, and soon after started on foot for New Lexington. After proceeding some distance walking leisurely, he observed two men coming along the road behind him. They came up with DeArmand a little south of the township line, on the farm of John Colborn. The three men walked along conversing in a friendly manner, when one of the strangers proposed to go a short distance from the road into the woods and enjoy a game of cards, to which proposition DeArmand consented. The public road at that time was some rods further east than at present, and the place where the men stopped to play is within three or four rods of the present line of the road, near the head of a ravine, and about twenty or thirty rods from the present residence of Joseph Hammond. After playing a short time the men demanded the money, which they said they had seen DeArmand take from the letter at the Post Office. DeArmand, quick as thought determined to defend himself and money. He struck one of the men a heavy blow with his cane, which felled him to the ground. The other assailant closed with DeArmand, but he could probably have managed him also, when the one that DeArmand had knocked down with his cane, recovered and came to the assistance of his comrade. Both the strangers had been roughly handled by the plucky, mercurial Frenchman, but they now attacked him furiously with knives, he still fighting and struggling for his life. They stabbed and lacerated him in various places, in a most brutal manner. He became unconscious and his assailants left him for dead. He did not know how long he remained insensible, but when he regained consciousness, he could not walk, stand, or halloo loud enough to attract attention, and secure succor; but during the night he managed to crawl down the ravine one fourth of a mile to where it intersects the road. Here the next morning he was discovered by Napoleon B. Colborn, a smalll boy, who was attracted to the spot by the strange waving of the tall grass. DeArmand was weltering in

his own blood, and nearly dead. He was conveyed as soon as possible to the residence of John Colborn, the nearest house, and medical aid procured. DeArmand rallied to some extent, and his mind was clear enough to tell all about the great misfortune that had befallen him. It was clear that his assailants intended robbery, at least, but the general opinion was that he was in possession of some information, which if disclosed in court would bear hard against parties who had been accused or suspected of certain crimes or misdemeanors. DeArmand lingered for six weeks, but after all that medical skill could do, he passed away, dying as a result of the many fearful wounds he received in that unequal, bloody encounter, in the lonely, silent woods. He was a Catholic, in religion, and Father Dominic Young, then a young Priest, came and ministered the spiritual consolations of the Church, in his dying hours. Jacob Costigan, now an old citizen of Somerset, then a boy in his teens, was present with Father Young on this occasion. It is not known that DeArmand had any relatives in this country. Far from his native and beloved France, yet in the country of his choice. with only strange hands to smooth his pillow, and receive his dying grasp, he passed into the realms of the unseen and eternal. His mortal remains were interred at St. Joseph's cemetery, sixty years ago.

No arrests were made at the time, and the slayers of DeArmand were never apprehended. The two men were seen Sunday afternoon crossing the forebay of Comlys milldam, at New Lexington. One of the men had his head tied up. They did not go through the town, but passed around it near where the Ohio Central road now runs. They were seen by several persons crossing Rush Creek at the mill, but nothing was then known of the murder. It seems strange now that clews were not followed up, but the country was new, and at that time sparsely populated, and there were no professional detectives. Whoever the murderers were, they are doubtless dead, and slayers and slain have alike gone to their final account.

The Execution of David Work.— An account of the trial of David Work for the murder of Christopher Hocker, is given in the chapter upon Courts. David Work was a citizen of Fairfield county and a man of property, residing about two miles west of Lancaster. He was about thirty-six years of age. He had living with him, a boy, Christopher Hocker, aged about fifteen or sixteen years. Work and some of his neighbors did not get along very amicably. Sometime in the spring of 1836, one of his neighbors got out a search warrant for missing property, consisting of a number of small articles, and they were found upon the premises of Work, who was subsequently arrested for the larceny, and at a preliminary hearing before a magistrate Christopher Hocker was a witness, and his evidence tended to criminate Work. Sometime after this preliminary trial, the boy, Hocker, was missing. Suspicion was aroused, a search was made, and his dead body was at last found buried in Work's cornfield. Work was charged with the murder, and by reason of change of venue, was tried, convicted and hung at Somerset, in Perry county.

Work was incarcerated in the old jail, on South Columbus St., and there he awaited his trial and afterward the day of execution. Daniel

Kishler was Sheriff and had the prisoner in charge about thirty-five days. When the fatal day came, there was an immense assembly of people congregated either to witness the execution or attracted by the military and civic display that was anticipated. Perry county at that time contained several military companies, known as the Somerset Guards, National Guards, New Lexington Guards, Rehoboth Guards, Perry Guards and two companies of calvary. They were all, or nearly all, present, and acted in support of the civil authorities in the execution of the law. Executions were then public, and multitudes were sure to be present on all such occasions. The clashing of sabers, the waving of plumes, the sound of martial music, the various companies all differently uniformed, and the thousands of people, all contributed to a spectacle the equal of which was never seen in the county either before or since.

When the fatal hour came Work was prompt and ready, and he, attended by the civil officers, filed out of the old jail, his last dreary abode, into a hollow square of military escort. The martial music struck up, and the word "forward march" was given. The gallows had been erected about one-fourth of a mile west of town, on a little knoll situated in a narrow valley, with surroundings very much in the nature of an amphitheater. The distance from the jail to the place of execution was about half a mile. The civic and military escort marched up Columbus street to the eastern Public Square, then down Main to the western Public Square, and on through the western end of town to the appointed place. Work walked all the way, and with military step, kep time to the sound of martial music, in unison with his military escort. Upon reaching the place of execution, the populace was kept back and the gallows surrounded by the military. Work was nerve to the last; he ascended the gallows stairs with steady step and took his place on the platform. There was little delay, and the trap was soon sprung and the soul of David Work launched into eternity. Many of the vast crowd had turned away before the final scene, and a deep feeling of awe rested upon all who were present.

Work had been convicted upon circumstantial evidence alone, though the proofs appeared to be very convincing; and everybody familiar with the case and the evidence brought forth at the final trial, both in Fairfield and Perry, came to the conclusion that the accused was guilty, as charged. Nevertheless, it is not too much to say—after a lapse of nearly fifty years, and the additional light thrown upon the inconclusiveness of circumstantial evidence, on both sides of the Atlantic—that David Work may possibly have been innocent of the murder of Christopher Hocker. In the light of a possible doubt that might exist in the case, there were persons who expected to the last that a reprieve might come, and Work be sent to the penitentiary. It is asserted by old citizens that a brother of the murdered boy—who was unknown to all but a very few, anticipating that a reprieve might come even after the prisoner had left the jail—rode along near the military escort, from the prison to the scaffold, armed and resolved to take summary revenge upon Work, if his execution should be, from any cause, postponed. It does not appear that Work hoped for any reprieve, and, during his last days, it is tolerably certain that he did not. All his

words and actions tended to show that he expected to meet death at the time and manner appointed. Forty-eight hours before the execution, Work, with the hand-cuffs upon his wrists, deliberately wrote a short sketch of his life, and gave his version of the circumstances which led to his arrest, trial and conviction. Without saying so directly, he intimates clearly that there were other persons who, for some cause, might have motives for putting Hocker out of the way, and that, at any rate he (Work) was innocent of the murder, and altogether ignorant of the manner in which the unfortunate boy came to his untimely and violent death.

It is but fair to all, living and dead, to conclude this sketch of the execution of David Work, with his own words, as written down forty-eight hours before his death. Accordingly, the closing paragraph of his address or proclamation to the public is here subjoined:

"I now wish to inform the public that I have been falsely accused and that I am as innocent of the murder of Christopher Hocker as the child that is unborn. I would not say so if it was not the truth; so you see the effect of exaggerated minds on an individual that suspicion may be fixed upon; the imagination is evil, and all his doings are evil; he will not be allowed credit for anything that ever was done in his life, even though he had never lifted his hand against his fellow in violence, he can, by a cold unfeeling world, and through the power of false evidence be sentenced to death. I myself, expect to be put to death in less than forty-eight hours. My death warrant was read to me on last Saturday week, by the Sheriff, my coffin is made, my shroud is made, the rope is made, the gallows is made that I am to be executed upon; and I now declare to the public that I am not guilty of the crime of murder. I defy the world to produce a man that can say in truth, that I ever lifted my hand against any individual in violence, and, in particular, I challenge the living friends of all that are dead to produce a single truth, as evidence taxing me with violence on the person or persons of any that are dead. Reports have come to my knowledge that I had murdered my wives, and that I had murdered a peddler, and that I was guilty of misdemeanors almost without number. I will here state that I never saw but one peddler in my house, and his name was Murray; and that I saw him in the month of May last in Greencastle, ten miles northwest of Lancaster, Ohio. It will be one hundred and forty-five days on the day of execution that I have lain inside of the walls of a prison, bound hand and foot. I write all that I have wrote, with my hand-cuffs riveted on, nor can I have them taken off until the day of execution, when I am to dress myself in my shroud, and be taken from the jail to the gallows. I am, myself, the first man I ever saw in irons; my trial was the first I ever had before a jury; I never have been before this, my trial, brought into a court house, not even as a witness in any case. I here state that a report has come to my knowledge, that some of my relations have been partners with me in misdemeanors that have been imagined against me. I say the world is cold and uncharitable. I will state here that I have enjoyed the best of health through all my imprisonment; my mind has been perfectly calm and collected; I have not had a single dream; my sleep is sound and sweet, and refreshing to the body. If I thought I

had time I could state something more; but the hour of my death is just before me, and I must drop the pen. I forgive all those who have injured me, and I thank those who have waited upon me through this my imprisonment. I wish Zebulon Kennard to have twenty dollars for his kindness to me while guarding the jail, when collected. I subscribe myself the unfortunate D. WORK."

THE HIPPODROME WAR.—The Hippodrome War, as the disturbance is usually termed, which occurred in Somerset, in September, 1853, was a very serious affair, and for a time threatened far greater dangers.

Welch's Hippodrome, a large traveling show, was announced to exhibit in Somerset, Wednesday, September 7th, of the year before mentioned, and came on according to announcement.

At this date, and for months previous, work was in progress on the old Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. There were at least two hundred laborers engaged upon the "deep cut" at Somerset, and there were many other hands employed upon another section, not far away. Nearly all of these railroad hands were of Irish nationality and quite a number of them had been discharged from other places, and were generally looked upon as dangerous men. The great majority, however, were peaceable and industrious.

The Hippodrome had been extensively advertised and puffed, and brought out large crowds of people, day and evening, the weather being very fine. It had been arranged by Fink and Dittoe, the contractors on the cut, that the wives and children of the laborers should attend the show in the daytime, and the men at night. The showmen knew of this state of things, and had their fears for the night entertainment, especially as they had been informed at Thornville, or some other place, that the railroad laborers had planned and determined to take possession of the show at night. The strong probability is, that there was no ground for such a report, and it is not believed that the workmen had any such intention, though they were in and about the show in great force at night. This was only natural, under the circumstances. The report, however, made the showmen very suspicious and excited them very much.

The direct cause of the affray occurred inside the canvas, not far from the entrance, soon after the commencement of the Hippodrome performance. A railroad laborer took out his pipe and began to smoke, which was of course against the rules. Just here there is a discrepancy of statements. It is claimed on one hand, that the pipe was rudely knocked out of the smoker's mouth, who resented, and a fight commenced. It is alleged on the other side that the laborer who was smoking was requested to go out with his pipe, which he declined doing, and then force was used to eject him, which brought on the fight. It is certain that the fight began fifteen or twenty feet inside of the entrance, and that very soon a dozen or more engaged in it. The showmen at first appeared to be getting the worst of the battle; then the performance stopped, when a number of men ran swiftly from the neighborhood of the dressing room and took part in the combat. The men on both sides all appeared to have clubs or other weapons, and the sound of the knocks

resounded thick and fast, as clubs struck other clubs or descended upon human heads. There was something of a panic among the throng of people inside the canvass; women screamed, children cried, and a number crawled out or were dragged out under the canvass, at points remote from the place where the fight was going on. Happily, however, the great majority of persons remained quietly in their seats, otherwise a disaster of great magnitude might have ensued. The showmen soon drove their antagonists outside of the tent, but there the contest continued with increased fury and additional numbers. Iron pins, clubs, stones and beer bottles were the principal weapons used. Near the entrance to the tent stood a wagon loaded with cronk-beer, in stone bottles, which were unceremoniously captured by the showmen and effectively used during the remainder of the fight, and it is not improbable that the beer vender's ammunition, pressed into the service, decided the result. It was a fearful scene, and attended by a hideous noise of growling, swearing, infuriated men. The melee did not last fifteen minutes, but seemed an hour. The showmen were victorious and soon their opponents withdrew from the grounds, taking their wounded with them. When quiet once more reigned the performance was renewed and the programme fully presented to an audience still large, though very considerably lessened.

A great many persons were bruised, cut and otherwise injured in the fight, but only one fatally. A peaceable laborer by the name of Sullivan, who was in no wise responsible for the melee that resulted in his death, was struck with a beer bottle on the head, which proved to be a mortal wound. Sullivan was a peaceable citizen, respected by his fellow workmen and resident citizens, and his friends state that he was not even at the show grounds, but hurried there as soon as he heard of the trouble, to induce a son to go home, and persuade other friends to do the same. He unfortunately reached the ground in time to be struck by a deadly missile, receiving a mortal hurt. Sullivan was a man of family, and lived in the "Old Exchange," on Main street. He was carried home and died a little after midnight. His death was a terrible blow to his immediate family, who could not be comforted, and many of the dead man's companions and fellow laborers threatened dire vengeance, and no doubt resolved upon swift retribution. They accomplished nothing that night, however, for the showmen had undisputed possession of the streets. If a stray Irishman was found, he was set upon and beaten fearfully. One poor fellow ran down Main street, pursued by five or six showmen, and at almost every step would cry out, "Let me die aisy; let me die aisy." He was overtaken on South Columbus street, and dreadfully beaten, though not killed. As a party of showmen were passing the house of the wounded Sullivan, not long before his death, they were fired upon from the second story windows of the building, at close range. The showmen thereupon attacked the house, but failed to gain an entrance and soon retired.

This was a memorable and fearful night in the history of Somerset. There was no military, the peace officers were powerless, and the possession of the town was vascillating between two infuriated mobs. The night was very dark, and citizens remained quietly at home and within doors. There was not much sleeping done, and many persons stayed up all night, patiently waiting for whatever might come.

Day at length dawned, and all felt relieved, but the end of the war was not yet. At a very early hour warrants had been issued by a Justice of the Peace for the arrest of Welch and his company, but they refused to go with the constables to the court house, while a band of Irish railroaders, now armed with guns, had possession of the streets. These armed men had previously attacked and smashed the hippodrome band wagon, which stood in front of the American House, kept by Samuel Gordon, at which house most of the showmen were stopping. "Disarm those rioters," said Welch, "or remove them to a distance, and we will go alone before the magistrate." There were about fifty State rifles in the place, which had been used by a military company then disbanded, and these, by some unknown authority, had been issued to excited railroad laborers, who were to act as special constables or police in assisting to arrest the showmen and taking them before a magistrate. The issuing of the arms to these men, by whatever authority, was very unwise action. Welch and his men would have gone before the magistrate without any force, and that is the way they did go, so many of them as were required. Quite a number of men connected with the hippodrome were permitted to remain, for the time being, in the second story of the hotel. While the preliminaries for the hearing were in progress before the magistrate at the court house, the armed Irishmen had returned to the neighborhood of the hotel. A musician connected with the show stepped out upon the pavement, was fired upon and shot down. Two or three men followed up and beat him with their guns, leaving him for dead. Simultaneously with this proceeding a general attack was made upon the hotel, and hundreds of shot were fired into the hall between the office and parlor. The side lights on either side of the hall door, and the doors, stairs and banisters were riddled with shot. The showmen who were on the second floor, armed themselves with bricks torn from the hearth and chimney, and also broke up bedsteads for the purpose of supplying themselves with weapons, in what they feared would be an unequal and terrible encounter. Two or three of the most turbulent spirits outside broke into the hall door, and a hand to hand fight ensued; but the Irishmen were expelled, and one of them very severely punished. In this engagement the showmen captured one gun. The doors were now closed and barricaded. There was a temporary lull, and then another and more furious attempt was made to storm the hotel, and by larger numbers. This was the most fearful moment of the battle. The shooting was incessant, the noise deafening, and it looked as though the rioters would "storm the fort." The treasurer of the hippodrome, who appeared at the head of the stairway, was struck in the side by a bullet and severely wounded. Several citizens, among them Mayor Morris and Gen. Lidey, at this time made strenuous efforts to quell the riot and restore order. Lidey commanded the peace in the name of the State of Ohio, and forcibly disarmed one rioter who was about to shoot into the building. Morris, who was expostulating with the men who were trying to batter down the door, was struck with a stray shot on the nose, which drew the blood freely. Enraged at the conduct of the rioters, and smarting with his wound, churchman and Methodist as he was, he roared out to the madmen, that if they did not desist, "He would bring out the cannon and blow

them all to hell." The rioters were finally induced to cease their bombardment of the hotel, but they occupied the streets during the remainder of the day, and refused to disband or give up the guns with which they had been armed.

It was thought at the time that the musician was mortally wounded, but after lying several weeks at the hotel, in front of which he was shot and beaten, he was sent to his home in Pennsylvania, and eventually recovered.

As a consequence of the preliminary hearing at the court house, nine of the showmen were committed to jail to await a further trial. They were finally released in some way, and they never had a trial in the Court of Common Pleas.

On Thursday morning, J. J. Johnson, Esq., who was then sheriff of the county, after trying in vain to restore order, communicated with the rightful authorities for military aid to quell the riot, whereupon the Zanesville City Guards, under command of Captain Graham and Lieut. Hazlett, by order of the Governor of the State, responded to the call, and arrived at Somerset, seventy-five or eighty in number, at six P. M. of the same day. When the strains of martial music were heard ascending the hill at the east end of town, the rioters quickly disappeared, and in five minutes the town was as quiet and orderly as on Sunday. The showmen soon after quietly and peaceably left the place.

The civil authorities decided to disarm the men who had been engaged in the riotous proceedings of the day, and the military was made use of for this purpose. The fire-arms were nearly all found, not in the hands of those who had used them, but secreted in beds, garrets, cellars and all kinds of out of the way places. There was not the slightest attempt at resistance to the military, but there was a general denial of arms being about premises, and apparently no knowledge of any riot. But they were well known and could not escape in this manner. In the course of a few hours over one hundred men were arrested, taken to the Court House and placed under a guard to await a hearing. The investigation finally came off in the Court House before George Morris, Justice of the Peace. T. J. Gallagher, who was then Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by James Sheward, appeared for the State, and Hon. Wm. E. Fink and T. J. Maginnis for the defendants. All were acquitted except two, and they were recognized to the Court of Common Pleas. None of the cases connected with the "Hippodrome War" ever came to a final trial.

The Zanesville Guards remained in town until Saturday morning, when peace having been fully restored, they returned home. They were very welcome and highly honored guests during their stay and received an ovation at the Court House just before they departed.

Many occurrences of a most ludicrous character took place during the Hippodrome War. Straggling showmen who ventured on the streets Thursday morning, were quickly and mercilessly pursued, and sought refuge in all kinds of hiding places. Five or six showmen retreated to the garret of the Carroll House, where they remained nearly twenty-four hours, their food in the meantime being passed up to them through a trap door, in a clandestine manner. The driver of the Hippodrome band wagon, sought refuge in the house of a citizen on

Columbus street, and after remaining several hours, borrowed a suit of female apparel, and left as a "forlorn female" on foot. This gentleman who was then quite young, afterward became a show proprietor of considerable prominence, and years afterwards, visited Somerset with his show. His fair benefactress was gone, but he visited the spot and enjoyed a hearty laugh over the manner of his escape from the seat of war. Another showman concealed himself in a cellar, where he remained three or four days until hunger drove him out, when he was both surprised and gratified to find that peace and order reigned supreme. A well known citizen was wending his way home on the first night when he was mistaken by the showmen for an Irishman and only saved himself by taking refuge in a neighbor's house, where he lay concealed until the next day. The transient guests of the difierent hotels became panic stricken and departed the town in haste. One man is said to have walked twenty miles before he considered it safe to stop for something to eat. The regular boarders, mostly young men, stood their ground pretty well until sent for to go to various parts of the town to remain over night in households where there were no adult male persons. How much valor, or the contrary, these young men would have shown in case of emergency, the world will never know.

It is possible that some of these ludicrous stories may be slightly exaggerated, but it would be a difficult matter to overdraw the actual facts.

The foregoing is intended to be a fair and impartial statement of all the principal difficulties and occurrences connected with the so called "Hippodrome War." The account is collected from various published resources, made at the time and since, and by personal interviews with eye witnesses of the proceedings of that eventful time.

THE TUNNEL HILL WAR.—This so-called "War," which looked serious enough at the onset, terminated in comedy and farce. In the summer of 1854, the old Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company broke up. At the time of the failure of the company, a Mr. Taylor, who had the contract at Middletown Tunnel, was working two or three hundred men. When work was suspended all along the line, the laborers at the tunnel were discharged. The contractor, unable to get his pay from the company, could not pay his men, and he was considerably in arrears with them at the time of the discharge. The men became greatly incensed, refused to leave, clamored for their pay and threatend serious violence against Taylor and his bosses. Some of them would fire off guns, threaten to kill, burn buildings and do sundry other deviltry if not paid what was due them. The contractor and bosses became alarmed, and a formal requisition was made upon Sheriff Johnson to come with a sufficient posse to quell the disturbance and prevent the threatened riot. Sheriff Johnson conscripted about fifty men into the service. The "boys" did not fancy the expedition, for they had seen something of the temper of the "wild Irish railroaders," as they called them, during the "Hippodrome War" of the previous year, and did not care to encounter them. The posse was not a very formidable looking body, for the men comprising it were variously, and the most of them indifferently, armed. They were hastily loaded in wagons,

expresses, etc., and started for "the seat of war." Upon the arrival of the Sheriff and posse at the tunnel, they were surrounded by quite a large number of excited and exasperated men, but some of the laborers, despairing of getting their pay, and wishing no trouble, had already left. Those who remained hooted, howled, fired off guns, and acted as though they might eat the entire posse who had come to subdue and disperse them. They would have their money, or revenge. The Somerset boys were not scared, but some of them said they were a little nervous in consequence of a light breakfast and a long ride over the rough, stony hills. They remained over night, and a strong guard was placed around the house in which the Sheriff and his chief counsellors made their headquarters.

A reporter at the time, himself one of the posse, relates some of the adventures of the night, and tells how the war came to a peaceful termination. Some pickets had been sent out on the Crossenville road, as it was apprehended an attacking party might come from that direction. The night was dark and it was thought the enemy was heard in fence corners. Some of the pickets went forward to make a reconnoisance, when one of them, who was armed with an old musket and bayonet attached, in feeling and punching around, stuck the bayonet into the hind-quarters of an innocent calf, when such loud and plaintive bawls broke out upon the stillness of the night as frightened the army of Middletown out of their wits for the time being, and effectually subdued the warlike spirit of all, so that when morning came both parties were prepared for a truce. The Sheriff's posse wanted to leave as soon as possible, as they believed the war was over. The desperately excited mob of only the day before came in, one by one, and said if the contractor would buy their pigs and chickens they would make no further demand, but go away peaceably, and seek work and wages in some other part of the country. This was the Appomattox, and the details of the capitulation were formally agreed upon satisfactorily to all parties. The Sheriff and posse, all safe and sound, left for Somerset, and the poor Irish laborers, true to their promise, with their women and children, gathered up their scanty effects and quietly left the scene of their misfortunes. Thus ended the famous "Tunnel Hill War." Only the blood of an inoffensive calf was shed, and that proved to be as oil poured on the troubled waters.

The Killing of James Fagan.—A most unfortunate difficulty occurred in 1856, in Monroe township, between the families of O'Neill and Fagan. The dispute arose as to who had the right to the possession of a certain field or tract of land. Both parties claimed the right of possession, and both sides were no doubt honest in their belief as to such right. The Fagans, however, took possession, and James Fagan was plowing or about to plow the land in dispute. The O'Neills ordered him and the rest of the family from the premises, but they refused to go. The O'Neill's, then attempted to eject the Fagans by physical force. Both parties became very determined, and eventually guns were used. A shot, fired by one of the O'Neills, struck James Fagan in the region of the heart, and he expired almost instantly. This ended the affray. One of the O'Neills, who it was supposed fired the fatal shot,

fled. Patrick O'Neill, the father, was arrested and indicted for the offense, tried in the Court of Common Pleas, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. He died there before his time expired.

It is a remarkable fact that two fatal accidents also happened near the spot where James Fagan was killed. A fatality appeared to be connected with the place.

THE KILLING OF GEORGE DODDS.—George Dodds was an Englishman by birth, a coal miner by occupation, had been in this country ten years, and for a few years previous to his death, lived in New Straitsville, and boarded for some time with Mr. Raybold, who kept the saloon where he was killed. Sometimes, in the absence of Mr. Raybold, he tended bar, but drank but little himself. September 2nd, 1876, Dodds, Phillips and several other persons were in the saloon. Dodds was not tending bar that day. Phillips and Dodds appeared sociable and friendly. They drank together, though Dodds had to be strongly urged. After awhile Phillips went into a back room or cellar connected with the saloon. Raybold made an excuse to go in and see what he was doing there. He was sitting on the steps, and told Raybold to "Tell George (meaning Dodds) to come in." Dodds started in, but before he was scarcely inside the door, there was a repot of a pistol, and Dodds fell, mortally wounded. Phillips declared the shooting was an accident, and hurried out of a side door, but was arrested and lodged in the calaboose. Dodds was shot in the abdomen on the left side, the ball penetrating the liver. He died the next morning.

Phillips was a Welshman by birth, and a blacksmith by trade. He had married an American wife, after coming to this country. He was a man of genteel appearance, and good address, and had a good reputation, except that he was inclined to be a little quarrelsome when drinking. Dodds was an unmarried man, about thirty-eight years of age; sober, industrious and highly respected by those who knew him. The homicide created a great commotion at New Straitsville, and excited interest everywhere in the county. Phillips acted strangely, in some respects, both before and after the shooting of Dodds. He had been drinking. He was at once arrested, and had a preliminary trial before the Mayor of New Straitsville, and was soon sent, under guard, to the county jail, at New Lexington. The trial, which came on at the January term, 1877, occupied more time, perhaps, than any other case ever heard in the county. The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The witnesses were numerous, and examined at great length. There was much diversity of opinion as to what would be the result of the trial; some were of the opinion that the defendant would be acquitted, others that the verdict would be for manslaughter, and still others thought they could see the dark shadow of the gallows as the result. But the verdict was murder in the second degree, and finally, to avoid another trial, the sentence was five years for manslaughter, as stated in the chapter on Courts. The Judge would have granted the prisoner a new trial, and the Prosecuting Attorney and counsel for defense both agreed that a plea of guilty to manslaughter might be entered, thus saving costs and doing what was believed to be substantial justice.

THE KILLING OF JACK DAVIS.—The killing of Jack Davis, at Shawnee, occurred January 1st, 1879, under the following circumstances, as disclosed at the trial: It appeared that David A. Davis, a Welshman by birth, and coal miner by occupation, kept a disreputable house. He was a married man, but his wife had, for some cause, gone off and left him. All parties connected with the tragedy had been drinking freely, as it was New Year's Day and nobody at work. After dark, probably about nine o'clock, Jack Davis and other persons visited the house of David A. Davis, and asked to be admitted. They were informed by the inmates that their company was not wanted and told to go away. After some parleying they tried to force the doors of the house, or hammered loudly against them, when David A. Davis snatched up a gun, fired through the window, shooting Jack Davis in the head and killing him instantly. He was also a Welshman, having a wife and one child, and stood comparatively well in the community among those who knew him. His sudden death, under the circumstances, caused intense excitement, and there was, at first, strong talk of lynching David A. Davis, if he could be found; but he had made his escape. He, however, subsequently came back and gave himself up. He had a preliminary examination and was committed to jail. He was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree. The trial was a long and tedious one, and of much interest. The Jury rendered a verdict of Manslaughter, and Judge Wright sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for a term of four years.

THE STREET BATTLE IN CHAPEL HILL.—There was on a Sunday, in the year 1879, a sanguinary street fight in Chapel Hill, resulting in the death of Frank Weiner, a young man about twenty years of age, the wounding of John Weiner, his father, and also of several others. Timothy Shaw was apprehended and tried for wounding John Weiner, the jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for one year. It was generally admitted, also, that Shaw gave young Weiner the fatal stab, but there was never any arrest or trial for this offense, and the word was given out, that young Weiner said, after he knew that he was mortally hurt, that he was himself to blame, and did not want Shaw prosecuted for stabbing him. At any rate he was never brought to trial on the more serious charge.

This fight caused considerable sensation at the time, and was, indeed, an unexpected and most extraordinary occurrence. That the quiet of the Sabbath day, and what, to all outward appearance, was at first a friendly mingling of neighbors and acquaintances, could so suddenly be turned into a scene of strife and blood, was a matter of astonishment to all, and well calculated to produce reflections of the most serious character.

THE CORNING WAR.—This is the name by which the mining troubles at Corning and Rendville, in September 1880, are generally known throughout the county and State. Their origin is briefly this: at the time of the outbreak, and for sometime previous, the Ohio Central and other Coal Companies in the Sunday Creek Valley, had adopted and put into operation what was known as the "sliding scale" system of

paying for mining coal. The price for mining, according to this system, was represented to be based on the selling price of coal, instead of at a fixed rate per ton. This system of payment was, from the first, looked upon with suspicion by the miners at Shawnee, New Straitsville and Nelsonville, and also by the principal portion of the white miners in the Sunday Creek Valley, though some of them continued working after the system was adopted. Finally they were induced to quit, one by one, until very few, except colored men, were at work. A large number of colored miners had been gathered up, and set to work, and their numbers were constantly increasing. The colored men were employed chiefly at shaft No. 3, situated near the head of the ravine, at the upper end of Rendville. The white miners of the valley, and also those at Shawnee, Straitsville and Nelsonville, were dissatisfied with the course of affairs, and soon rumors came that the colored men were to be taken out of the shaft by force, and sent out of the valley. The Coal Companies employed armed guards to protect their property, and those who were in their employ. The negroes were armed. Now word came that large numbers of Shawnee, Straitsville and Nelsonville miners were coming over, determined to destroy works and drive the negroes out of the Sunday Creek Valley. The managers of the coal companies were in constant telegraphic communication with the State authorities and alarming reports of the situation were received by the Governor and Adjutant General. The principal Military Officers remained up and watchful all one night, and highly exaggerated reports of the condition of things in the Sunday Creek Valley, were given to newspapers and circulated throughout the State and country. Then all was quiet for a few days, both at Columbus and Corning. However, on Saturday about six P. M., T. J. Smith, Captain of Ewing Guards, at New Lexington, received an order from Governor Foster, to assemble his company at once, properly armed and equipped, prepared to go at a moment's warning, to the seat of war at Corning. The long roll was beaten at Armory Hall, and the Orderly Sergeant, hurried here and there, notifying all the members of the Guards to report at Armory Hall forthwith. They were not long in donning the army blue and reporting. About 10 P. M, an order came to move, and the company was marched down to the Ohio Central Depot. By the time they arrived there, however, the order was countermanded, and the guards marched back to the Hall. They were not to disperse, but hold themselves in readiness to move at any time. They bunked all night on the floor at Armory Hall. About ten o'clock the next day, a special train came quietly into town and stopped at Water street crossing, instead of moving on to the depot. It was soon known that the train had come for the Guards, for there was hurrying to and fro, and soon the company, fifty in number, to the sound of martial music, was marching down Water street. There was not much jollity, for all knew that there might be serious work before them.

When Captain Smith and his company arrived at Rendville, the streets of this place and Corning were filled with ten or twelve hundred excited men. The Ewing Guards were placed on duty at Shaft No. 3, where the negroes were quartered. The company was divided into three detachments. About twenty were stationed, under command of

Capt. Smith, at the mouth of the ravine, and about fifteen men under command of Lieutenant Holmes were placed up in the woods, nearly a fourth of a mile to the south. The remainder of the company were on duty about the shaft, or in the woods north of the ravine, to support a number of armed employes of the Coal Company. Many dissatisfied miners came steadily up the valley road, and pressed around the works, claiming that they came on a peaceful errand, and were there for the purpose of adjusting the price of mining. A line was marked at a certain distance in front of the barricade and Captain Smith told the advancing crowd not to cross it, or he would order his men to fire upon them. They came up to the line, several hundred strong, with a flag in the hands of a leader. Just at this time, which was between sunset and dark, three or four hundred of the dissatisfied miners were observed to move from the direction of Corning, through a field into the woods which was held by the detachment under Lieut. Holmes. They hurried swiftly across the field, and were soon lost to sight in the woods. A brief parley was held between Lieutenant Holmes and the man who appeared to be leader of the advancing column, which now opened fire and continued to come on. Lieut. Holmes now ordered his men to fire, which they at once obeyed. His men were well armed, and continued to fire in quick succession. The attacking column now turned and fled precipitately. At the sound of the firing up in the woods, those who were pressing in front of the barricade, at the mouth of the ravine, also fled in great haste, the leader even dropping the flag which he was carrying. The contest was over. Two or three of the men in front of Lieut. Holmes' detachment were wounded rather seriously, and probably fifteen or twenty others slightly. It is understood that the leader who headed the advancing column in the woods, asserts that the first stray shots to which Holmes' command responded, weren ot only without, but against, orders. There was a rumor for many days, that one man was killed outright, and his body taken away, secreted and buried. This is not probable, however, for there seems to be no adequate reason for such a course of action.

The brief skirmish herein recited, practically closed the "Corning War," though the Military were retained two or three weeks. Three companies of the Fourteenth Ohio National Guards, from Columbus, under command of Col. Freeman, had been ordered down and were on the way to Corning, when the Ewing Guards had the skirmish, which has been described. Col. Freeman's command was hurried on with extra speed, but the battle was over when they reached their destination.

The Ewing Guards remained in camp one week, and were then relieved, the Columbus troops remaining. These were finally relieved by troops from other places, and then the military were altogether withdrawn.

The military encampment, as seen at night, in the narrow valley, with sentinels pacing to and fro, and the bayonets gleaming in the moonlight, was a striking miniature representation of a nation at war, and one that is not desirable to see.

The Ewing Guards were reluctant to be called into such service, so near home, against neighbors and friends, and many of them, in some

degree, at least, sympathized with the course of the dissatisfied miners; but they readily comprehended the fact that they were part of the State and county police, and under obligation to obey orders, at whatever hazard.

The result was that the Military and Civil authorities were sustained, and the colored miners and their employes remained unmolested. It is worthy of note, however, that the "Sliding Scale" system of prices, which was the apparent cause of all the trouble, was not long after abandoned.

## CHAPTER VII.

### COURTS, COUNTY OFFICERS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

COURTS.—The act creating the county of Perry became a law in December, 1817, and the first Court of Common Pleas for the county convened at the house of John Fink in Somerset, April 26, 1818. This court consisted of Hon. Wm. Wilson, President, and C. C. Hood, David Beckwith and John McMullen, Associate Judges. The Judges, Chief and Associate, were elected by the legislature until the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, and of course this bench had been chosen in this manner. Judge Wilson resided at Newark, Licking county. History and tradition represent him as no great lawyer, but a man loving justice and dispensing it to the best of his ability. Hood, Beckwith and McMullen were well known citizens of the county at that time, but not members of the legal profession. The judges organized by appointing John Beckwith Clerk. Thomas Slaughter of Lancaster, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney. There was probably no resident lawyer in the county at that time. On the first Monday of April, 1818, an election for a number of county officers had been held, and Leonard Ream was elected Sheriff. He appeared and opened court with the "Hear ye! Hear ye!" that has been handed down for many generations. This term of the court appears to have been held for the purpose of hearing the report of the commissioners who had been appointed to fix the place for the seat of justice for the new county of Perry. Said commissioners made their report as follows: "We, the commissioners appointed, etc., having been duly sworn, and having satisfactorily explored and examined said county, have selected the eastern public square in the town of Somerset, as the most eligible place for the permanent seat of justice, and we do accordingly report that the seat of justice shall be fixed at that place."

The Court of Common Pleas convened again in July, 1818, the bench the same as before, excepting that George Trout appears in the place of David Beckwith as one of the associate judges. Beckwith had died, and the County Commissioners had probably filled the vacancy by the appointment of Trout. The first business at this term, with the exception of receiving the report of the locating commissioners, was an application by Jacob Dittoe for an order vacating the town of Hanover, the first platted town within what is now the county limits. Hanover was laid out in 1804, fourteen years before the creation of Perry county. It was in Fairfield county and situated about four miles west of where Somerset was afterward located. The petition of Mr. Dittoe was granted, and an order made, vacating and making null and void the plat of the town of Hanover. The second trial was for fighting. James Bullion was indicted and tried for assaulting Samuel Swinehart. The indictment among other allegations solemnly avers that at the time of said assault, "The body of Samuel Swinehart was in the peace of God

and the State of Ohio." Bullion was fined one dollar and costs, amounting to ten dollars and ninety-nine cents. The following is the grand jury that indicted Bullion, and the first grand jury of the county: Joseph Beard, Joseph Shaffer, Jacob Beard, William Fate, Jacob Jackson, Robert Colborn, William Keith, Thomas Carroll, Samuel Ream, Jacob Mechling, Caleb North, Owen Elder, Philip Crist, James Collins, Smith Goodwin, James Ritchey. The following is the first petit jury of the county, and the one which tried Bullion, the first prisoner at the bar before a Perry county court: Peter Cool, Amos Roberts, Jacob Long, Wm. Dusenbury, Evan Kelsey, John Wilson, James Henthorn, John Murray, John Lidey, Tuba Taylor, Joseph Ferguson, George Richards. At this term of court it also appears that at the instance of David J. Walters, Henry Warner and Wm. P. Darst had been arrested by the Sheriff and held for a debt claimed by Walters to the amount of $200. It does not appear that the defendants had been imprisoned, but they were doubtless in the custody of the sheriff. The case was tried, and Walters obtained a judgment of $80 on debt, $3.34 damages, and $3.33 costs of suit. The court records indicate that this trial was the source of future trouble between the parties, and other litigation. The first session closed with a slander suit. It appears that two women had a quarrel, and as a consequence had related some disgraceful things concerning each other, and one of the husbands brings suit for character. The judgment in this case is, that the "Defendant receive of the plaintiff the sum of $21.81, costs of suit, and that the plaintiff in mercy, etc." This is a curious verdict, and scarcely intelligible at the present day. The wickedness charged was alleged to have occurred in one of the ancient towns of the county, which afterward assumed a different name. It is in the hearing of this slander case that attorneys first appear on the record. Beecher and Ewing for the plaintiff, and Sherman and Orton for the defendant. The early times seem to have been tolerably rough, for much of the court proceedings are concerning fights and matters of a kindred character.

William Wilson served as President Judge from 1818 until 1820; and was succeeded by John A. McDonald. Little is now known of him, though he held court in Perry for about three years. Alexander Harper, of Muskingum county, succeeded him in 1823. Judge Harper resided in Zanesville, and was a well known, upright man and lawyer. He served two or three terms in Congress. He presided in the courts of Perry county about ten years. Judge Grimke succeeded him in 1834. Grimke resided in Chillicothe, but not much else appears to be known of him. It has been stated, however, that he was one of the most learned of all the judges. He was succeeded in 1836 by John H. Keith, who served until 1840 or 1841. He was an able and popular judge. After leaving the bench, he practiced law successfully at Chillicothe, more than twenty years. He died only a few years since. Keith was succeeded by C. W. Searle of Zanesville, who served until 1847. Searle is highly spoken of as a judge and as a man. He died several years ago. Judge Stillwell, also of Zanesville, succeeded Searle, and served until 1851. Stillwell had his peculiarities, but he was an able, conscientious and upright judge. He was succeeded by Henry C. Whitman of Lancaster. Whitman was first elected by the legislature,

as all former judges had been; but upon the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, providing for the election of the judges by the people, he became a candidate, and was elected in October of that year, for a term of five years. He was re-elected in 1856, and again in 1861; the last time without opposition. He resigned shortly after his last election, and went to Cincinnati to practice law, where he still lives. Whitman was remarkably quick in the dispatch of all public business, and was popular with the people. He served ten years and was succeeded by Philemon B. Ewing, also of Lancaster, who was appointed by Gov. Tod to fill the vacancy. Ewing served until the next general election, when he was succeeded by Philadelph Van Trump, who had been elected in October, 1862. Ewing gave very general satisfaction as a judge. Van Trump served for four years, and then resigned to run for Congress, to which body he was elected in 1866, 1868 and 1870. Van Trump was an able and painstaking lawyer and judge, and had the confidence of the people and of the bar. He died a few years since. Van Trump was succeeded by James R. Groghan of Logan, who was appointed by Gov. Cox to fill the vacancy. He held only one term of court in Perry county. Groghan had abilities of a high order, both general and legal, but his term of judge was too brief to fairly test or develop his capacity on the bench. Groghan was succeeded by Silas H. Wright of Logan, who had been duly elected in October, 1866. Judge Wright was re-elected in 1871, 1876 and 1881, and is still upon the bench, with nearly five years yet to serve. His long service and repeated indorsements by the people, are the testimonials to his uprightness as a Judge, and his worth as a man. At the session of the legislature for 1878-79, a law was passed creating an additional judge for this judicial district, whereupon at the October election in 1879, J. S. Freisner of Logan, was duly elected to said office for the constitutional term of five years. Judge Freisner is a young man (one of the youngest judges in the State), but he appears to have the requisite qualifications, and up to the present time is fully meeting the expectations of the people and the bar. The judicial work of the district is now divided, and sometimes Wright, and at other times Freisner, holds the Common Pleas Courts of Perry county.

The most important trial ever held in the county, was that of the State of Ohio vs. David Work, indicted for the murder of Christopher Hocker. The alleged crime was committed in Fairfield county, of which Work was a citizen, and he was indicted by a Grand Jury, in the Fairfield Court of Common Pleas. On motion of the defendant's counsel, Stanbery, Reber and Orton, the court ordered a change of venue to Perry county, for the alleged reason that the prisoner, under the condition of public excitement, could not receive an impartial trial in Fairfield. So the trial came on in Perry county, Judge Keith on the bench. The crime alleged was committed in April 1836, and the trial came on at the September term following. The jury impanelled to try the case consisted of the following named persons: Michael Dittoe, Peter Bugh, James Gorden, Samuel Parkinson, John Reed, Andrew Walker, David Cap, Thomas Wright, James A. Clark, Joseph Good, Moses Goodin, Peter Bowman. The trial occupied about two days, and the jury, after deliberation, brought in a verdict of Murder in the First Degree. On the 16th of September, Judge Keith sentenced him

to be hanged on the 14th of October following, which sentence was duly carried into execution by Daniel Kishler, who was then Sheriff of the county. The evidence against Work was wholly circumstantial, but no one appeared to doubt his guilt, though he asserted his innocence to the last, and carefully wrote a manifesto to that effect, only forty-eight hours previous to his execution.

Another murder trial was that of the State of Ohio, vs. John Phillips, charged with killing John Dodds, at New Straitsville. This trial was heard at the January term, 1877, and occupied about one week. Dodds was killed in the back room of a saloon, with none but the two present. Phillips admitted the killing, but claimed that it was accidental. Many witnesses were examined, and long arguments were made by counsel. The jury, after considerable deliberation, brought in a verdict of Murder in the Second Degree. A new trial was about to be granted, when it was agreed that the defendant should plead guilty to Manslaughter, which he accordingly did, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

Yet another murder trial, was that of the State of Ohio, vs. David Davis, indicted for the murder of John A. Davis, at Shawnee, Jan. 1st, 1879. The trial was heard at the May term of the same year, and occupied several days. The defendant admitted the killing, but claimed justification on the ground that John A. Davis was, at the time of the fatal shot, forcibly attempting to enter the house of the Defendant. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to the state prison for four years.

The execution of David Work was the only one that ever took place in the county, and he and his victim were both residents of Fairfield county, and the crime was also committed there.

The litigation in Perry was very much the same from 1830 to 1870, but soon after the latter date, the civil and criminal business both began to increase to such a degree that an additional judge was soon thought of, and eventually secured, as before stated.

The Associate Judges were elected by the Legislature, and the first three—C. C. Hood, David Beckwith, and John McMullen—have been named; also, George Trout, successor of David Beckwith, deceased. Their successors were in the order named: Ernest Richman, Thomas Davis, Thomas King, Wm. McClure, James Wilson, John Lidey, Charles Campbell, John McGinley, N. H. Taylor, John Heck, Patrick McDonald, Joseph G. Wiseman and George Kishler. The three last named sat at the June term in 1851, which was the last appearance of the Associate Judges. Those Judges usually held what was called Orphan Court, in the absence of the President Judge. The new Constitution turned over all this business to the Probate Court.

The Probate Court was organized as soon as practicable after the election in October, 1851. Wm. M. Brown was, at said election, duly elected Probate Judge for Perry county, when he became qualified, and the papers and records pertaining to the administration of his office were turned over to him by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Brown was Probate Judge three years, and was then succeeded by Robert F. Hickman, who was elected in October, 1854. In 1857, Robert F. Hickman and Wm. M. Brown were candidates and their vote

was a tie. They cast lots, as the law directed, Hickman won and was sworn in for the second term. Brown contested on the ground of illegal votes, and the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Whitman presiding, declared Brown the legally elected Probate Judge, and he accordingly took possession of the office. There were a number of votes, on both sides, which the Court of Common Pleas pronounced illegal, but a majority of them were for Hickman, which, of course, under the circumstances, elected Brown. In 1860, Robert F. Hickman was again elected, and also in 1863. Hickman was succeeded by Robert E. Huston, who was elected in 1866, and re-elected in 1869. Huston was succeeded by James E. Finck, who was elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1875. Finck was succeeded by John H. Kelley, who was elected in 1878. Judge Kelley died in the last year of his term, and his son, Frank A. Kelley, was appointed by Governor Foster to fill the vacancy. In October, 1881, Frank A. Kelley was elected for a full term, and also to fill the unexpired portion of the vacancy.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Leonard Ream was the first Sheriff of the county. He was elected in April, 1818, and re-elected again in the fall for the next two succeeding years. In 1820, Jonathan Babb was elected on a popular vote over twenty other candidates. Babb's entire vote was 251. In 1822, Babb was re-elected. In 1824 and 1826, Henry Filler; in 1828 and 1830, Benjamin Ream; in 1832 and 1834, Daniel Kishler; in 1836 and 1838, James Culbertson; in 1840 and 1842, David Foy; in 1844 and 1846, Jesse Worley; in 1848, James Hewitt; in 1850 and 1852, Jacob J. Johnson; in 1854 and 1856, Nathaniel Skinner; in 1858 and 1860, Jacob J. Johnson; in 1862 and 1864, Henry B. McLaughlin; in 1866 and 1868, Thomas Breen: in 1870 and 1872, Noah Karr; in 1874 and 1876, James Porter; in 1878, Henry Martin; in 1880, Michael A. Crosbie.

John Beckwith was the first Clerk of the Court, appointed by the Bench; his appointment dates July, 1818. He served until 1828, when W. P. Darst was appointed. He served until 1832, when John Beckwith was again appointed. John W. Davis was appointed in 1839, serving until 1845, when he was succeeded by James Culbertson. In May, 1848, Judge Stillwell found the records behind, discontinued Culbertson, and appointed Wm. E. Finck. Finck served but a short time and was succeeded by John Beckwith. Beckwith was subsequently elected in October, 1851, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, which made the office of Clerk elective, and re-elected in 1854. Ovid Spencer was elected in 1857, and re-elected in 1860 and 1863. Spencer died a few months before his term expired, and Wesley C. Hickman was appointed to fill the vacancy. Peter Duffy was elected in 1866, and re-elected in 1869 and 1872. John H. Marlow was elected in 1875, and was re-elected in 1878. John A. McGonagle was elected in 1881.

For the first few years the Clerk of the Commissioners was County Auditor, and was appointed by the Commissioners. Roswell Mills was appointed as such Clerk at the first meeting of the Commissioners in May, 1818, and served in that position until January, 1821. From this time until March 4th, 1822, the record of the Commissioners is not

signed or attested by any Clerk, and appears to be in the hand writing of various persons, one of whom was John Murray. Edward Adams was elected Auditor in October, 1821, and presented his bond and was qualified at the March term of 1822. Adams died after a few months, and in November, 1822, the Commissioners appointed John Lidey to fill the vacancy. John Lidey was elected Auditor in 1823, and also in 1824. Lidey resigned in October, 1826, and Jonathan Babb was appointed to fill the vacancy. Babb appears to have served by appointment and election until January, 1829, when John Lidey presented his certificate of election and was again qualified as Auditor. Jonathan Babb was again elected in 1830 and re-elected in 1832. Stephen Barnes was elected in 1834, and re-elected in 1836 and 1838. William Ross was elected in 1840 and re-elected in 1842, 1844 and 1846. Robert M. Brown was elected in 1848 and re-elected in 1850. William Meloy was elected in 1852 and re-elected in 1854. John Weimer was elected in 1856 and re-elected in 1858. Archibald M. Huston was elected in 1860. Theodore Ogle was elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1864. George W. Binkley was elected in 1866 and re-elected in 1868, and the term was extended by legislative enactment until 1871. Edward T. Rissler was elected in 1871 and re-elected in 1873. A. F. Stinchcomb was elected in 1875 and died in August 1878. E. T. Rissler was appointed to fill the vacancy. Orrin Thacker was elected in 1878 and re-elected in 1881 and is the present incumbent.

The early Treasurers are difficult to trace, complete records not being available. James Patterson a merchant, was appointed Treasurer soon after the county was organized, and was re-appointed every year until June, 1827, when he was succeeded by Jacob Catterlin, also by appointment. Henry Filler was elected to the office in 1829, 1831 and 1833, and was succeeded by Thomas Ritchey in 1835, who was also re-elected in 1837 and 1839. Joseph Ramsey was elected in 1841 but died in office, and Thomas Ritchey was appointed to fill the unexpired term. In 1843, Wm. M. Brown was elected and served three terms. James Culbertson was elected in 1849 and served one term. George Redmond was elected in 1851, but resigned before the expiration of his term, and Michael D. Forquer was appointed to fill the vacancy. George Williams was elected in 1853 and re-elected in 1855. M. D. Forquer was elected in 1857 and re-elected in 1859. Forquer resigned before the close of this term, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Wm. Meloy. C. T. Brush was elected in 1861. George Pherson was elected in 1863. C. T. Brush was again elected in 1865 and re-elected in 1867. Jacob J. Johnson was elected in 1869 and re-elected in 1871. John B. Overmyer was elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1875. Noah Karr was elected in 1877. Wm. I. Shriver was elected in 1879, and re-elected in 1881, and is the present occupant of the office.

The Prosecuting Attorneys were at first appointed by the Court. An attorney by the name of Slaughter, residing at Lancaster, was appointed Prosecutor at the June session, 1818. Various attorneys were appointed from time to time to conduct the criminal prosecutions, until the office was made elective by legislative enactment. Jeremiah Lovell was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1833, and re-elected in 1835, 1837,

and 1839. Thomas J. Maginnis was elected in 1841 and re-elected in 1843; L. M. Closs, in 1845; William Spencer, in 1847; John H. O'Neill, 1849; Thomas J. Gallagher, 1851; Jacob Costigan, 1853; L. F. Muzzy, 1855; Reuben Butler, 1857; L. J. Jackson, 1859; Jacob Costigan, in 1861 and 1863; Reuben Butler, 1865; Henry Sheeran, in 1867, 1869, and 1871; Joseph G. Huffman, in 1873, 1875, and 1877; James F. Conly, in 1879 and 1881, and he is the present incumbent.

From 1818 until 1827 there was a Lister appointed or elected for each township, and these officers were the forerunners of the present Township Assessors. The Legislature of 1826–27 provided for the election of County Assessors, and in the fall of 1827 George Kishler was elected Assessor for Perry, and re-elected in 1829; William Dempsey was elected in 1831; Jacob Petty, in 1833; Moses Riley, in 1835; Henry Sherlock, in 1837; Robert Green, in 1839; Henry Sherlock, in 1842, who continued to hold the office until it was abolished by legislative enactment in 1845.

The first Surveyors were by appointment of the County Commissioners, and for temporary purposes. Roswell Mills appears to have been the principal Surveyor of the early days. James Brown was elected County Surveyor in 1832 and re-elected in 1835; H. M. Davis was elected in 1838; Miles Green was elected in 1841 and re-elected in 1844; James Brown was elected in 1847 and re-elected in 1850; Peter McMullen was elected in 1853; Samuel Curran, in 1855; Thomas D. Spare, in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1867, and 1870; P. H. Binckley, in 1871; and Samuel McCourtney, in 1874 and 1877; Frank J. Aid, in 1880, and he is the present incumbent.

The County Coroners are as follows: 1819–20, John Trout; 1821, Henry Darst; 1822, Nicholas Dennis; 1823, Felix Cull; 1825, Samuel Swinehart; 1826, John Goodin; 1828, Andy Arndt; 1830–32–34, John Heck; 1836–38, Eli Montgomery; 1842, Jacob Thomas; 1844, J. R. Vanhorn; 1846–48–50, Jacob Thomas; 1852, Thomas Breen; 1854–56, Henry Zartman; 1858, Henry Wilson; 1860, Colwell Rinehart; 1862, Henry Wilson; 1864, Colwell Rinehart; 1866–68, Daniel Emerick; 1870–72, George Kockensparger; 1874–76–78, James Price; 1880, John Sullivan.

The County Commissioners, the most important body in the organization of the county, date back, of course, to the very beginning. The first election was held for Commissioners in April, 1818, and Joel Strawn, Peter Bugh, and Thomas Wilson, were chosen. The board met on the second day of May following and held one session at the house of John Wilson. They met again, June 1st, at the house of John Finck, which continued to be their place of meeting until the erection of a public building. In October of the same year (1818) another election for Commissioners was held, resulting in the election of Thomas Wilson, Peter Bugh, and Joel Strawn. In 1819 Adam Binkley and Thomas Nesbit were elected. Adam Binkley was elected in 1820. There appears to have been no election in 1821. Subsequent elections were as follows:

1822, George Brunner; 1823, Smith Goodin; 1824, Thomas Wilson; 1825, John Hammond and George Bowman; 1826, Thomas Nesbit; 1827, Thomas Nesbit, three years; Robert McClung, two years; John

Vanatta, one year; 1828, John Vanatta; 1829, Robert McClung; 1830, Thomas Wilson; 1831, James Ritchey; 1832, John Neal; 1833, John Middagh; 1834, William H. Herron; 1835, John Neal; 1836, Thomas Wright; 1837, William H. Herron; 1838, John Neal; 1839, Thomas Wright; 1840, Henry Hazelton; 1841, Lewis Batson; 1842, Lawson Teal; 1843, Henry Hazleton; 1844, Peter Bowman; 1845, Lawson Teal; 1846, William Davis; 1847, Peter Bowman; 1848, Isaac Yost; 1849, Robert Regester; 1850, James Moore; 1851, Isaac Yost; 1852, Robert Regester; 1853, Henson Marlow; 1854, Isaac Yost; 1855, Thomas Iliff; 1856, Henry Greer; 1857, Henson Marlow; 1858, J. B. Delong; 1859, James P. Black; 1860, David Ream; 1861, J. B. Delong; 1862, J. P. Black; 1863, Martin Berkey; 1864, Benjamin Carroll; 1865, Peter Swinehart; 1866, Benjamin Bope; 1867, R. P. Nuzum; 1868, Peter Swinehart; 1869, Benjamin Bope; 1870, J. B. Delong; 1871, Daniel Baker; 1872, Benjamin Bope; 1873, J. B. Delong; 1874, Daniel Baker; 1875, John Dillon; 1876, James Coyle; 1877, Nathan Plank; 1878, John Dillon; 1879, James Coyle, 1880, Nathan Plank; 1881, Samuel Snider.

Directors of the Poor, appointed by the County Commissioners, preceded the Infirmary Directors. The first election for Infirmary Directors was in 1842, when James J. Wilson, John Colborn and John Wright were elected; In 1843, Bernard Grimes; in 1844, John Colborn; 1845, John Wright; 1846, Patrick McCristal; 1847, John Grimes; 1848, John Wright; 1849, Patrick McCristal; 1850, John Grimes; 1851, John Wright; 1852, Moses Riley; 1853, Patrick McCristal; 1854, Samual Forsythe; 1855, Joseph D. James; 1856, Jonah Skinner: 1857, J. D. James; 1858, John Barker; 1859, George Kishler and Philip Wolf; 1860, John Garey; 1861, John Barker; 1862, P. J. Kelley; 1863, John Garey; 1864, John Randolph; 1865, Philip Wolf; 1866, John Flannagan; 1867, John Dillon; 1868, Philip Wolf; 1869, John Flannagan; 1870, John Dillon; 1871, Samuel Brown; 1872, William Adams; 1873, Robert Bennett; 1874, Samuel Brown; 1875, William Adams; 1876, Robert Bennett; 1877, Samuel Brown; 1878, L. A. Dean; 1879, Joseph Frymute; 1880, John Amrine; 1881, Kelita Rodgers.

Poter Dittoe was the first County Recorder, serving by appointment from 1818 to 1832; John Lidey served a few months in 1832. William F. Moeller was elected in 1832, and re-elected in 1835; Daniel Kelley was elected in 1838; Jacob Costigan was elected in 1841, and re-elected in 1844 and 1847; Henry Sherlock was elected in 1850; Joseph Bowman was elected in 1853; P. J. Ankney was elected in 1856; George Henricks was elected in 1859; William G. Bucknor was elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1865-68-71; George W. Moore was elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1877; Charles H. Tinker was elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Legislative.—Jacob Catterlin of Perry, was elected to the Senate in 1822, for the Senatorial district composed of Muskingum and Perry counties, and was re-elected in 1823. Jacob Catterlin was also re-elected in 1824, for the district composed of Morgan and Perry. Roswell Mills was elected for the same district in 1825, and re-elected in 1826, but dying soon after, John Beckwith was elected to fill the vacancy.

John Beckwith was re-elected for the same district in 1827, and also in 1828; John B. Orton was elected for the same district in 1831 and 1832; John Lidey was elected for the same district in 1835, and re-elected for the district of Morgan, Perry and Washington in 1836. John Ritchey was elected for the same district in 1841, and re-elected in 1842. Aaron Johnson was elected for the same district in 1843, and re-elected in 1844. William E. Finck was elected for the district composed of Muskingum and Perry in 1851. Eli A. Spencer was elected for the same district in 1855, and Ezekiel Vannatta in 1857. William E. Finck was elected for the same district in 1861. Thomas J. Maginnis was elected for the same district in 1863, but had removed from Perry to Muskingum a few months before his election. William H. Holden was elected in 1869, and re-elected in 1871. Lymon J. Jackson was elected for the same district in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. The foregoing are the Senators elected from Perry. Those elected from other counties in the district are not given. There is no citizen of Perry at present serving in the Senate. Mr. Jackson was the last one to serve in that position.

The Representatives from the county are as follows: Sometimes they represented Perry in connection with another county or counties, but usually they stood for Perry alone. Thomas King was the first Representative for Perry county, and was elected in October, 1819, and re-elected in 1820. Roswell Mills was elected in 1821, and re-elected in 1822 and 1823; Thomas King was again elected in 1824. John B. Orton was elected in 1825, and re-elected in 1826; James Patterson was elected in 1827; Benjamin Eaton was elected in 1828, and re-elected in 1829; Peter Odlin in 1830; John Vanatta in 1831, and re-elected in 1832; John Lidey was elected in 1833; Robert McClung in 1834; Joshua Brown and William Trevitt in 1836; and William Trevitt was re-elected in 1837 and 1838; James J. Wilson was elected in 1839, and re-elected in 1840; Daniel Kelley was elected in 1841, and re-elected in 1842. Perry had no direct Representative in 1843, but Morgan, Washington and Perry were represented by William Glines and John C. Clark, neither of whom were citizens of Perry. James Brown was elected in 1844, and re-elected in 1845; Isaac Larimer was elected in 1846; John Lidey in 1847; Isaac Larimer in 1848; Napoleon B. Colborn was elected in 1849, and re-elected in 1850; John H. O'Neill was elected in 1851, and re-elected in 1853, but his seat was contested and Solomon Nunnemaker was seated in March, 1854; Franklin L. Flowers was elected in 1855; Thomas B. Cox in 1857; Joseph Thompson in 1859; William H. Holden in 1861; William H. Free in 1863; George Henricks in 1865 and 1867; Lewis Green in 1869 and 1871; E. R. P. Baker in 1873 and 1875; Curtis Trovinger in 1877; Henry C. Greiner in 1879 and 1881. Greiner is the present Representative of the county.

The first record of the County Commissioners bears date May 2d, 1818, and is as follows: "At a meeting of the Commissioners of Perry county, in the State of Ohio, held at the house of Mr. John Wilson, in the town of Somerset, on Saturday the 2d day of May, 1818. Present, Joel Strawn, Thomas Wilson and Peter Bugh, Sen., Commissioners duly elected, who were sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties by Roswell Mills, an acting Justice of the Peace in said county. The Commissioners appointed Roswell Mills their Clerk, who was duly

sworn by Peter Bugh, Sr., one of the Justices of said county. They also appointed James Patterson Treasurer of said county of Perry. They also agreed and ordered that the rates of tavern license should be as follows: For a stand in Somerset, or within a fourth of a mile thereof, ten dollars per annum: for any other stands on the main Wheeling and Lancaster road, eight dollars per annum; and for any other stand, or a stand in any other part of said county, six dollars per annum.

And the Commissioners adjourned to meet on the 1st Monday of June next, unless sooner ordered."

This record is in the handwriting of Roswell Mills, as well as subsequent records for three or four years. The penmanship is good, and the orthography, capitalization and punctuation equal, if not superior, to any that has succeeded it. It is very evident that Mills was a scholar, as well as a man of information and intelligence.

The Commissioners again met at the house of John Fink, Monday, June 1st, 1818, and re-appointed Roswell Mills Clerk, and James Patterson Treasurer. At this session it is recorded that "The Commissioners having made a new township of the 13th township in the 14th range, by the name of Bearfield, and attached thereto the 12th township in the same range, it is ordered that the election be held on the 13th day of July next, at the house of Lloyd Teal."

At this session "The Board also ordered that the rates of county taxes should be as follows, for the present year: For each stud horse the rate for which he stands for the season; on all other other horses, mares, mules and asses, three years old and upward, thirty cents per head; on each head of neat cattle, three years old and upward, ten cents; and on town property one-half per cent of its appraised value. No taxes shall be laid on houses not in towns."

Leonard Ream presented his bond for Sheriff, with John Fink and John Trout security; and John Trout, Coroner, presented his bond with Leonard Ream and George Trout security.

The Board ordered that the rates of tavern license should remain as heretofore fixed, and that a Merchants' or Peddlers' license should be fifteen dollars.

The following are the accounts in full, audited at the June term, 1818:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Lidey, Lister, Reading township | $10 00 |
| James Patterson, Appraiser | 4 00 |
| Lewis Wilson, Lister, Hopewell township | 9 00 |
| Samuel Clayton, Lister, Pike township | 7 50 |
| David Carroll, Appraiser | 1 00 |
| David Rusk, Lister, Clayton township | 11 00 |
| Charles Frizzel, Appraiser | 1 00 |
| Wm Keith, Lister, Thorn township | 9 00 |
| John Heathorn, Appraiser | 1 00 |
| Henry Dusenbury, Lister, Madison Township | 7 00 |
| John Eby, Appraiser | 1 00 |
| James Forsythe, Lister, Jackson township | 6 00 |
| Joshua Brown, Appraiser | 1 00 |
| | $68 50 |
| Roswell Mills for Blank Books, Stationery for Commissioners' Office, etc | $8 87½ |
| Total | $77 37½ |

Several things are made to appear by this list of accounts audited at the June session, 1818. It is evident that Harrison is yet a part Clayton; and Bearfield, Monroe, Saltlick, and Monday Creek, have no official existence. Clayton was at this time the largest township in the county, and contained one row of sections more than Reading.

At the December session, 1818, Joel Strawn, Thomas Wilson and Peter Bugh, who had been elected on the second Tuesday of October previously, decided by lot that the term of Peter Bugh should expire in the year 1819, that of Joel Strawn, in 1820, and that of Thomas Wilson, in 1821. The Commissioners met December 16th, and sold lots belonging to the county, in accordance with advertisement, as follows: Lot No. 166 to Lawrence Curran, for $72.75; 168 to John Fisher, for $57.12; 159 to John Fisher, for $49.50; 176 to John Kishler, for $62.00; 172 to John Humberger, $56.00; 160 to John Basore, for $58.00. At the March session, 1819, "The Commissioners proceeded to appropriate the money lying in the Treasury of Fairfield county, for roads and highways in this county, as follows; Cooper Road, in Thorn township, $39.80; Cooper Road, in Hopewell township, $30.20, and Joel Strawn was appointed to expend the same; on Witmer's Bridge, so called, $18.-60; and John Wolf was appointed to expend the same; on the road from Somerset to the south end of D. Parkinson's lane, $10.00; from the same lane on the Newark road, $16.00; on the Lebanon road from same lane, $10.00; on the Lexington road, $20.00; on the Rehoboth road, $10.00; and Smith Goodin was appointed to expend the same; on the State Road, through Reading township, $70.00; and William Darst was appointed to expend the same."

At the June session 1820, "The Commissioners proceeded to appropriate the nine hundred dollars of the three per cent fund, appropriated for roads in this county, by an act of last General Assembly, and to appoint Commissioners to expend the same. On the Great State Road through the county, $347.00, and Charles C. Hood is appointed to distribute the same; on the Cooper Road, $77.00, and Thomas Nesbit is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset to Thornville, $37.00, and Bernard Poorman is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset to Lexington, $67.00, and Smith Goodin is appointed thereon, on the road from Somerset, by Miller's Mill, to the west line of the county, $47.00 and Adam Binkley is appointed thereon; on the road from the White Bear Tavern, to John Skinners, $47.00, and Samuel Goodin is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset by Hood's Mill, to the north line of the county, $47.00, and George Trout, Sr., is appointed thereon; on the road from Lexington road, near Brants, to Robert Pherson's, $31.00 and Jehu B. Jones is appointed thereon, on the road from Rehoboth to the east line of the county, $60.00, and Amos Roberts is appointed thereon; on the road from Turkey Run to Andrew Cusacks, Esq., $17.00, and Joseph Cookson is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset to Witmer's Bridge, to the south line of the county, $93.00; of which $48.00 shall be expended this side of the bridge, and $45.00 beyond, and Michael Bugh is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset, by Wood's Mill, to the north line of the county, $30.00 and C. C. Hood is appointed thereon." The Commissioners adjourned

sine die, after determining that their Clerk shall receive $72.50, for the ensuing year."

The journal of the County Commissioners shows that four fifths of all their business, during the early years of the county, was in relation to the establishment or alteration of roads. The names of a large majority of the early land owners of the county appear on the records, in some way or other connected with roads. It can be readily observed that the value of roads was duly appreciated, and to the early and persistent efforts of the fathers, who have passed away, are the people of to-day indebted for the large number of roads that traverse the county in almost every direction. No county, perhaps, has more of them, in proportion to territory. It was sometimes difficult to establish a road, but it was far more more difficult to vacate one, after it had been located and traveled. Several of the leading roads, of course, were located and opened before the formation of the county of Perry.

Public Buildings.—The first session of the Commissioners was held at the house of John Wilson, but the next and subsequent sessions for about two years, were held at the house of John Fink, and the Commissioners ordered that the Courts be held at the same place, and they were held there for more than a year, and until the "Jail," generally so called, was built, which had a room in the second story, for the use of the Court.

"The house of John Fink" was a tavern, of good dimensions, situated where the school house now stands, at the corner of Main and High streets, in Somerset. There may be a few persons still living, who were present and saw the Court of Common Pleas in session at Fink's Tavern, but none are absolutely known. The Court was probably held in the large corner room of the house, and there the "Hear Ye! Hear Ye! The Honorable Court of Common Pleas, of Perry county, is now in session," was cried out by Leonard Ream, the first Sheriff of the county.

These facts entitle "John Fink's House," or so much of it as was used for Court purposes, to be considered a "Public Building," for the time being. This was convenient for the Judges and Attorneys, for when Court was over, they did not have far to travel to their meals and beds.

The first record in relation to the erection of a Jail or other Public Building, was on June 3rd, 1818, when this appears: "The Commissioners having digested a plan for a Jail, and having called for an installment of the subscription for erecting County Buildings, to be paid on or before the 1st of July next, they adjourned to the 1st of July next."

The following is from the proceedings of the Commissioners of Wednesday, July 1st, 1818: After auditing various accounts, and examining the situation of the County Revenue, and the prospects of paying for a Jail, they adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock A. M."

It does not appear whether the sale was made by public outcry or otherwise, but in the recorded proceedings of the Commissioners of June 3d, 1818, is found: "The Commissioners having sold the building

of the jail to John Bugh, John Murray and George Jackson for $2,335. and entered into obligations with them for their performance, with Daniel Lidey, George Richards and John Jonas as security for contractors, and having called for another installment of the subscription money to be paid on or before the 3d of September next," &c., &c.

On Monday, September the 14th, 1818, the Commissioners gave the jail contractors an order for five hundred dollars in part pay on their contract.

August 20th, 1819, Messrs. Thomas Anderson and Richard Grubb, of Fairfield county, to whom the contractors and Commissioners had agreed to submit the workmanship of the jail, reported that it was properly done, according to contract, and thereupon the Commissioners received the jail and gave it into the care and keeping of the Sheriff.

The Jail, so-called in most places, was built of stone and brick, the first story being stone and the second brick. It was a jail more than anything else, and the Commissioners and other people did not like to call it a court house. Yet a court-room was provided in the second story, as well as room for some of the County Officers. It also was provided with Jury rooms. Court was held in this room for about ten years, or until the Court House was built on the public square.

At a special session held June 20th, 1825, it is recorded that "The Commissioners purchased lot No. 11, in Somerset of George Trout, for the use of the county." At the December session, 1825, "The Commissioners authorized the Auditor to have all repairs made to the Court House and Jail until the next session." Here the old stone and brick building on South Columbus street is spoken of as both a Court House and Jail.

At the regular March session of 1826, "The Commissioners agreed to erect public buildings for offices for the county, and order the Auditor to give notice in the Perry Record that the said Commissioners will sell the erection of said buildings to the lowest bidder, and and at their option, on the 19th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., on said day." This proposition was to erect buildings for public offices. At this time most of the County offices, probably, were in rented rooms, on Main street or near the public square. "The Commissioners met April 19th, 1826, and proceeded to the special business for to receive proposals for the erection of Public Offices for said county, in accordance of a notice given by their order. They were offered and bid off at $897.25. The Commissioners refused to accept said offer."

At the regular June session of 1826, "The Commissioners agreed to meet on the 1st day of July next to receive plans for a Court House, &c., for Perry County and some day thereafter agree to sell out the building of the same." Nothing was accomplished at this meeting of July 1st, but at a special meeting held August 8th, 1826, "The Commissioners received a plan for a Court House, drawn by James Hampson, Esq., and accepted said plan for a Court House for said County, and have ordered the Auditor to give notice for the sale of the building of said Court House on the 29th day of August next, to be published in the *Perry Record*, in Somerset; the *Muskingum Messenger and Democratic Republican*, in Zanesville; and Lancaster *Gazette*, in Lancaster.

August 29th, 1826, the Commissioners "Proceeded to business and sold the building of the Court House for Perry County to Wm. P. Darst, and George Jackson for the sum of three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, they (the contractors) are to attend on Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1826, and give bond and security in the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars."

At a meeting in September, 1826, the "Commissioners proceeded to business, which was to receive bonds and security for the building of the Court House, for said County, to be finished by the 1st day of September, 1828. Wm. P. Darst and George Jackson, contractors for the building of the Court House for said County, gave bond with Joel Beckwith, Charles C. Hood, Peter Overmyer and Benjamin Eaton as securities for the faithful performance of said contract."

At a special session in January, 1829, the Commissioners found the Court House not yet finished, but being desirous that the next session of Court should be held therein, they agreed to accept the building so far as completed, and the next session of the Court of Common Pleas was held in it.

The Commissioners met in special session May 15th, 1829, and made an order as follows: "The Commissioners do hereby receive the Court House, final and forever, from the contractors, Jackson and Darst, the same being completed according to contract, to the full satisfaction of the Commissioners," and the Auditor was ordered to issue an order to the contractors for the amount remaining unpaid, and the transaction became, indeed "final and forever."

The Court House of 1829 was a square, two story, brick building, very similar to many others erected in different parts of the State at an early period. The first floor was for the Court Room, and the second was for jury rooms and public offices, though it was never altogether sufficient for the latter purpose. The old jail on South Columbus street continued to be used as a prison, and the Sheriff sometimes had his residence and office in the upper story, where the courts were held from 1819 until 1829. Some of the public offices were situated in the second story of the new Court House as stated, and others were located in rooms built for the purpose, in the neighborhood of the public square. The old jail became very insecure, and was finally burned down, and a new jail became imperative.

What has been usually termed the new jail was erected in 1846 and 1847, north of the Court House, on Columbus street. Joseph Bell was the contractor and he received six thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars, and ninety-two cents. This is a large stone structure, with a large court or open space next to the outer walls, and cells in the central part of the building. The offices of the Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder and Sheriff were located in the second story, and were reached by a stairway from the outside. The Sheriff did not use his room very much, as he found it more convenient to office with the Clerk at the Court House. This building was not accepted by the Commissioners until February 9th, 1848, at which time Joseph Bell, the contractor, was paid in full. The Court House and new jail were used, in the manner described, until the removal of the County seat to New Lexington in 1857. The old jail on South Columbus street was torn

down and not a vestige of it remains. The lot on which it stood was sold to private parties. A number of associated persons bought the Court House of 1829, and the new jail on North Columbus street, and a large and commodious town hall has been made in the upper story of the two buildings combined. Other parts of the old public buildings are used as offices, business houses and for other purposes.

The Court-house in New Lexington was, until accepted by the County Commissioners, a private enterprise. Subscriptions were secured and the money collected by a committee appointed by the "Friends of Removal," and said committee entered into contract with Samuel Feigley, of New Lexington, for the erection of a suitable Court-house and Jail. The edifice was planned chiefly after a court-house at Circleville, Pickaway County. The building is principally of brick, but the part designed for the Jail, on the first floor in the rear, is of stone. On the first floor there is a hall extending from the front, through the center, as far back as the Jail. The offices for the Probate Judge, Auditor, Treasurer, and Recorder, are located to the right and left of the hall. The Jail has cells and an outer hall, which communicates with the main hall, before described, by means of a double iron door. The principal portion of the second floor is occupied by the court-room, though there are grand and petit jury rooms in the rear, and a Clerk's and Sheriff's office in front, at the head of the stairway. The building is roofed with slate. It stands at the corner of Main and Brown streets. A section of the removal law of 1851 provided that the "Friends of Removal" must erect, free of cost to the county, a suitable Court-house and Jail, which were to be accepted by the County Commissioners before an actual removal could take place. The building committee formally presented the Court-house and Jail in 1857, and they were duly accepted by the County Commissioners and soon thereafter occupied. With sundry modifications and improvements, they have continued to be used until the present time. The ground on which they stand was donated to the town of New Lexington by James Comly, who laid out the village, and by the town was turned over to the county.

When the county records were removed from Somerset to New Lexington Henry C. Whitman was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Robert F. Hickman, Probate Judge; John Beckwith, Clerk; Nathaniel Skinner, Sheriff; William Meloy, Auditor; George Williams, Treasurer; Perry J. Ankney, Recorder; Leonard F. Muzzy, Prosecuting Attorney; and Isaac Yost, Thomas Iliff, and Henry Greer, County Commissioners.

The Directors of the Poor purchased a quarter section of land of William Brown in 1836, said farm being situated one mile northwest of New Lexington. The Infirmary Directors decided to erect an infirmary building, and in 1839 entered into contract with Peter A. Vansickle and Patrick McDonald for the erection of such building. The house was erected in 1839 and 1840, and was built adjoining the farm-house already there, which old part was for a long time used and occupied by the Superintendent. A very large addition was made to the original buildings a few years ago, in consequence of pressing demands for more room and better accommodations for the friendless and infirm.

The County Commissioners have purchased of T. E. Morehead forty acres of land one-half mile west of New Lexington for a Children's Home. It is an elevated, handsome location, and before this book is delivered to subscribers, in all probability, a suitable and commodious building will be erected, and the orphaned and friendless children of Perry provided with a home.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The bill providing for the organization of the county of Perry, which became a law in December, 1817, contained a provision for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it was to proceed to the newly organized county, make the requisite examination and investigation, and locate the seat of justice. The Commissioners named for the duty were, Daniel Converse, James Wilson, and David Shelby.

As soon as practicable after the passage of the New County Bill, said Commissioners entered upon the discharge of the duty imposed upon them by the act referred to. When the Commissioners arrived, they found Overmyertown, Somerset, Rehoboth, New Lexington, Bristol, and it may be other places, candidates for the location of the county seat. Overmyertown was the oldest town claiming the honor; but Somerset was much the largest village, and contained several hundred inhabitants. Overmyertown, Bristol, Rehoboth and New Lexington, were indeed insignificant villages. New Lexington had very recently been laid out. The locating Commissioners in their travels, visited all these places, and probably a few other suggested points. Five-sixths of the southern part of the county was then a wilderness, and bears, panthers, wolves and deer roamed over the hills and through the dense thickets; and it was a favorite hunting ground for many of the older settlers of the northern part of the territory composing the new county, and also for many of the pioneer hunters of Muskingum, Licking and Fairfield counties. The Commissioners traveled on foot, and the writer hereof has often heard a pioneer describe their appearance as they journeyed along a newly cut out road, which led from New Lexington to Rehoboth. The Commissioners and pioneer sat down upon a "rail-cut" and entered into a long and interesting chat. They told him they had been to Bristol and New Lexington, and were on their way to Rehoboth. After inspecting the different places and points, the Commissioners located the seat of justice at Somerset, and made an official report to that effect to the Court of Common Pleas. The location was acquiesced in by all parties, though there was much dissatisfaction expressed by the zealous adherents of defeated places; and in particular by those of Rehoboth and New Lexington. The people of these towns scarcely ever ceased to talk of the question as the years rolled on. These were rival villages, only two miles distant from each other. Rehoboth was the oldest town, had the start and kept the lead until about 1840, when it came to a standstill and New Lexington continued to advance. They were rivals also in county seat aspirations. The efforts for compromise and united action were unwearied and unceasing, but for a long time, unavailing. In the winter of 1843-44, there was a large county seat removal meeting held in the old Presbyterian church in

New Lexington, which was addressed by John Manly Palmer of Somerset, George Redmond of Reading township, Dr. F. L. Flowers of Rehoboth, and by a number of citizens of New Lexington. This meeting was very large and enthusiastic; but the most it did or could unite upon, was the adoption of a resolution that the county seat of Perry should be removed "nearer its center." It looked at first as though an aggressive county seat campaign had been inaugurated; but the indefinite phrase, "nearer the center," was the hole through which the enterprise was dissipated, and the movement had no immediate success. But the friends of New Lexington never wholly ceased to press the matter until in 1851, after years of great expense and unremitting effort, a removal bill became a law.

Robert McClung of Pike township, a man of considerable intelligence and force of character, was the first Representative elected, who was expected to accomplish something in favor of a change of the seat of justice; but he encountered greater difficulties than had been anticipated, and the most he succeeded in effecting, was the passage of an act for the establishment of a "graded road" from Lancaster to McConnelsville, passing through the town of New Lexington. James J. Wilson, also of Pike township, a well informed man, of character and influence, was the next Representative from whom something was hoped by the friends of removal. But at this period, New Lexington and Rehoboth were in the bitterest of their rivalry, the leading men of the two places were at loggerheads, and could agree upon no practicable plan to reconcile their differences or decide between the places. Mr. Wilson's two terms rolled around and nothing was accomplished or even commenced. A later effort, early in 1844, has already been described. As the years rolled by, between 1840 and 1850, Rehoboth continued to decline, and most of its leading citizens and business men "pulled up stakes" and removed to New Lexington, and this place increased in business and population rapidly. The Rehoboth people, after their change of residence, became fully identified with New Lexington interests, and were eager to join their former rivals in a united and prolonged struggle for the seat of justice. The first objective point was the nomination of a democratic candidate for Representative, known to be in favor of submitting the question of the removal of the seat of justice to the qualified voters of the county, at an early day. Perrry was entitled to a "floating" Representative, to be elected by the counties of Perry, Fairfield and Hocking, in the year 1849. The popular vote system for nomination prevailed that year with the Democrats of Perry, and the choice for district Representative was thus submitted to the democratic voters. There were but two candidates for the nomination. Napoleon B. Colborn of Pike township was centered upon by those in favor of a vote upon the removal question; and James Sheward of Reading, was supported by those opposed to such vote. A few votes doubtless were swayed by personal considerations, but the Removal question was the generally governing one. Colborn received a decided majority of the popular vote in his own county, and went into the district convention held at Lancaster, with all the prestige of this indorsement. Sheward and his friends denied that the vote in Perry was a fair expression of the popular democratic voice: claimed that the

majority against him was fraudulent or unfair, and the names of both Colborn and Sheward were submitted to the district convention. The body patiently heard both sides, through leading spokesmen, and then confirmed the vote of Perry by formally making Mr. Colborn the nominee of the convention. He was duly elected in October following, securing the usual majority in all the counties of the district. Petitions for removal were circulated and signed, but nothing material was done until the following year, and after Mr. Colborn had been re-nominated and re-elected.

Early in the session of 1850-51, Mr. Colborn, the Representative from Perry, introduced the removal bill, which was referred to the Committee on New Counties. Sometime in January, 1851, the committee reported back the bill and recommended its passage. After its third reading, the bill passed without a dissenting vote. It was sent to the Senate, and there referred to the Committee on New Counties. Here the bill slept for weeks. It was finally in April reported back without recommendation. When the bill was read a third time, and put upon its passage, it was defeated by a close vote. But a reconsideration was moved and laid upon the table. When the bill was again taken up, it received a small majority, and then became a law. Remonstrances were circulated and signed, and the most strenuous efforts made by the Somerset interest to defeat the passage of the bill; but all in vain. The struggle in the Senate, for a time, was indeed a close and doubtful one; but the final result was as has been stated.

After the passage of the removal bill and the adjournment of the Legislature, came several weeks of absolutely painful quiet, for they only presaged the coming storm. The friends of New Lexington bought one of the county newspapers early in June, and soon thereafter the county seat campaign began in earnest. Meetings were held in all parts of the county, and especially on the debatable ground in Jackson, Clayton, Reading and Monday Creek townships. Speakers, brass bands, drum corps, glee clubs and conveyances, were in great demand, and the county papers were filled with literature on the county seat subject. Excitement at times ran high, and threatened serious collision; but, fortunately, nothing of the kind occurred. At length the eventful day came, the votes were polled, and the result showed that "For Removal" had a majority of 292. Thus ended the first county seat campaign.

The next move of the Somerset interest was the institution of a suit in court, alleging that the county seat bill was not legally passed, and if legally passed, that, for alleged reasons, it was unconstitutional and void. The case came on to be heard in the district court in the fall of 1852, in the District Court sitting at Somerset. Hon. Allen G. Thurman, then a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a member of the District Court, delivered the opinion and pronounced the decision, which was against the petitioners, and a refusal to grant their prayers. Thus was the law in controversy held to be constitutional and valid.

The friends of Somerset next resorted to the legislative branch of the State government for relief, and to regain the ground they had lost. Wm. E. Finck had been elected to the Senate in October, 1851, and John H. O'Neill to the House of Representatives; and, according to the

State Constitution adopted in June preceding, held office for two years. When the suit in court was decided against them in the fall of 1852, the Somerset interest circulated petitions praying for the passage of a bill providing for the removal of the seat of justice from New Lexington to Somerset. The former had not yet become the county seat, in fact, for the county records had not yet been removed, but awaited the erection of a new county building. Early in 1853 the second removal bill was passed. The New Lexington interest made continual and persevering efforts to prevent the passage of this second bill, but were beaten.

The County Seat campaign of 1853 was more warmly contested, and excitement ran higher than in that of 1851. Two democratic tickets were nominated on sectional lines; the whig party was ignored, and every body and everything rallied to the support of one or the other of the local democratic tickets. The democratic county committee divided, a new democratic paper was brought to the County to espouse the cause of one of the factions; and nothing, apparently, was left undone, that would contribute to widen the breach, or fan the flames of sectional warfare. The drums were beaten, the brass bands rallied again, the glee clubs were called out, the "Ciceros" put in training, and the campaign of 1851 repeated, with many interesting, amusing, and exciting variations.

The Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad (then called the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville,) and the Old Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, were, at this time, in course of construction; the former passing through New Lexington, and the latter through Somerset. The presence of many strangers, and numerous railroad laborers, many of the latter—and especially of those on the Scioto and Hocking Valley—of a violent, quarrelsome, and apparently uncontrollable nature, contributed much to the general fever of excitement and unrest, and intensifying the already angry feeling on the local issue. The election day finally came, the long agony was over and "for removal" back to Somerset carried the day; but by such a vote and majority as all conceded to be, in a great measure, irregular and illegal. This spurious vote the operators in the Somerset interest justified, or excused, on the ground that New Lexington was doing the same thing, and that it became necessary to fight fire with fire. The friends of New Lexington denied this allegation of fraud, as against them, and claimed their vote as legal. The friends of Somerset, although not disputing a large fraudulent vote, claimed that such existed on both sides, and that a majority of the legal votes cast was in favor of Somerset, and the seat of justice again re-established at that place. The friends of New Lexington claimed that they had a majority of the legal votes and that the election of 1853, when rightly considered, was but a confirmation of the vote of 1851. But, of course, Somerset was credited with a majority, and as there was no statute by which a county seat vote could be contested, the disputed question remained unsolved and undecided; and Somerset was left in possession of the seat of justice, the county records having not yet been removed to New Lexington, in pursuance of the vote of 1851.

There was a contest of the office of Representative, which was virtually the same vote as that of the county seat question. John H.

O'Neill had been re-elected Representative over Solomon Nunnemaker, by a majority substantially the same as the majority "for removal" back to Somerset. Nunnemaker inspired and aided by the New Lexington interest, contested and ousted O'Neill, and obtained the seat for himself, as the legally elected Representative of the county. It is justice to state that O'Neill and friends, though admitting frauds were clearly shown, alleged that there was no such sifting and canvassing of the votes as would satisfactorily show that Nunnemaker had received a majority of the legal votes cast.

The leaders in the New Lexington interest, failing to discover any authority for a contest of the county seat vote of 1853, or fearing that it would lead to no practicable result, began to carefully and critically examine the removal act of 1853, with reference to its constitutionality, and determined to attack it in that way, if found vulnerable, and there existed reasonable chances of a favorable result. They proceeded to raise money, and employed able lawyers, who gave it as their opinion that the law of 1853 was unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court would so decide, when the question was properly brought before that tribunal. Suit was accordingly instituted, and the case fully argued before the Supreme Court of the State. An early decision, one way or the other, was anticipated; but the case was postponed from time to time, and delayed for over two years. At last, in December 1856, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, the decision came, unheralded and uuexpected; and was to the effect that the law of 1853 was, in several respects, unconstitutional; and, of course all proceedings under it null and void.

The effect of the Supreme Court decision was to leave the removal act of 1851, and all proceedings under it, in full force and effect. The friends of removal had, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1851, erected suitable county buildings, and these had for a year or two, been ready for occupancy. When the final decision was promulgated, steps were immediately taken for the removal of the public records from Somerset to New Lexington. The County Commissioners met, made an examination of the new public buildings erected at New Lexington, and accepted them on behalf of the county, as good and sufficient, in compliance with the requirements of the removal law of 1851. Everything was now ready for actual removal, by a transfer of the public records from Somerset to New Lexington; but the people of the former place plead and labored for delay, and some of the citizens went so far as to notify the county officers that any attempt to remove the records or other public property would be violently resisted. This was doubtless for the purpose of gaining time, in the hope that an injunction might be obtained, to stop proceedings. In the meantime, the people of the New Lexington interest clamored for immediate removal, fearing an injunction or other legal process. The order for a transfer of records to the new Court House at New Lexington had been made by the County Commissioners; but there was division of sentiment, and no concert of action among other county officers, and matters remained at a stand-still for quite a number of days. But, after a time, those acting for the Somerset interest failing to obtain any satisfactory legal redress, the people began to quiet down, and the county officers,

fearing that they might subject themselves to penalties, or dismissal from office, if they longer delayed, or disregarded the law of 1851, and the order of the County Commissioners, finally decided upon an immediate transfer of their several offices, and all pertaining to them, to the new quarters at New Lexington; and such transfer was made in the month of January, 1857. Some of the county officers, who were favorable to the interests of the new county town, had, by strategy, made a partial removal, a few days previous to the general break up of the public offices at Somerset. There was then no railroad connecting the two towns, and all the records, and other movable public property, were conveyed in wagons, a distance of nine miles over roads in no sense good, at that season of the year. And thus it was, that, after years of almost continuous agitation and commotion, the Capital of Perry was removed from Somerset to New Lexington.

When actual removal had taken place, under the provisions of the law of 1851, in consequence of the act of 1853 being pronounced unconstitutional, and, therefore null and void, by the Supreme Court of the State; and under which law the county seat had been voted back to Somerset in October, 1853; the friends of the Somerset interest claimed, and urgently demanded another vote, under a constitutional law, and immediately began to take steps to secure it. The legislature was in session, with Eli A. Spencer of Somerset, a member of the Senate, and Dr. F. L. Flowers of New Lexington, a member of the House of Representatives. A new removal law was passed in the Senate, but failed in the House, after a protracted struggle, both on the floor, and before committees, by the lobby.

The Somerset people, by this defeat, did not however abandon the idea of another vote, as they expressed it, under a valid and constitutional law; inasmuch as all their efforts of 1853 had been thrown away, in consequence of a worthless enabling act. They were awake to the apparent necessity of having a member upon the floor of the House, and the county being Democratic, they adopted the tactics of the Lexingtonians years before, and made a point of naming the Democratic candidate for Representative. They succeeded in a delegate convention in nominating T. B. Cox of Somerset, by a very small majority. Mr. Cox was elected, after an exciting canvass, by a vote that was nearly sectional, though not entirely so. His opponent was Horace C. Granger of New Lexington, who was the Republican candidate for the same office.

Petitions for a new Removal Law, and remonstrances against such an act, were again circulated and presented in the House of Representatives. Nothing material was done at the regular session; but, at the adjourned session of 1859, principally by the influence and untiring efforts of Mr. Cox, a new Enabling act was passed, providing for a vote in 1859. So the question of the Seat of Justice was once more to be submitted to the qualified voters of Perry.

There was a split in the Democratic party this year, very much like that of 1853. T. B. Cox was nominated by the northern wing of the Democratic party, and Joseph Thompson, of Clayton township, by the southern wing. There were two full Democratic county tickets, both nominated and run on sectional or county seat lines. Active prepara-

tions were made by both sides, for the prosecution of the local campaign; but, likely with less hope on the part of the Somerset people, and more confidence on the side of the New Lexington interest, than in the former campaigns, involving the same issue. The "Demostheneses" and "Ciecros" were again put in training, and brought out; brass bands, glee clubs, etc., once more came to the front, and the old battle-grounds of 1851 and 1853, were once more fought over, and the debatable townships and districts treated to free harangues and music abundantly; and everywhere echoed and re-echoed the din of conflict and the clash of arms. This must be taken as metaphoric, for, though there were some noisy and altogether lively meetings, on disputed grounds; there was nowhere any serious collision, and all the sound and fury did not seriously hurt. The local papers were again crammed with the peculiar County Seat literature; an article that could not possibly be mistaken for anything else; and if preserved for the benefit of future generations, cannot fail to be highly valuable as a curiosity. But the long, wearisome contest came to an end, as all things earthly must. Election day was comparatively quiet, and when the returns were made and counted it was found that there was a majority of 300 against removal. Thus ended the third and last County Seat election.

Some of the incidents connected with the much vexed question are deserving of special mention. In the month of May, 1853, a number of caucuses had been held in the Eli Smith building, at the north corner of the Public Square, New Lexington, having as an object the forming of a company to purchase a newspaper press and other printing materials with which to print a newspaper advocating the New Lexington interest, and to be published at that place. Difference of opinion arose, and formidable difficulties presented themselves. Some were in favor of a neutral paper, to be printed in New Lexington; others were in favor of a Democratic paper, to be published in the same place; while still others wanted to purchase the Democratic paper at Somerset, and remove it to New Lexington. Still others thought it would be best to buy out the Democratic paper, but continue its publication at Somerset, at any rate, until after the election. Time and again the caucus met, counseled, clamored, and disputed, always failing to agree or effect anything tangible. At length came discouragement, almost dismay, for precious time was flitting by, and the highly important, yea, absolutely essential newspaper enterprise, appeared to be absolutely broken down. But a week or two later, a portion of the men who had participated in the caucuses previously held, with others who had not before been engaged, but chanced to be present, or within call at the time, met again in caucus, organized at once, and had a brief agreement of partnership drawn up. The necessary amount of stock was subscribed in a very short time, quite a number of persons taking part, from whom nothing had been expected. Considering the former dismal failures, the speedy accomplishment, at last, of the desired object, was a great surprise to all. It was at once decided to buy the Democratic paper at Somerset, if possible, then published by E. J. Ellis. A committee was at once sent to confer with him, who were informed that he had just sold the office to some parties in Somerset. The New Lexington men then determined to purchase a new outfit in Cincinnati; but, the next day

Mr. Ellis came to New Lexington, stating that the sale to Somerset parties had proven a failure. In a very few moments, however, and before anything further was done, a young man came post haste from Somerset, with a note for Ellis, informing him that the Somerset parties would concede to all his terms. He had nothing further to say to the New Lexington parties. He evidently was desirous of selling, but much preferred selling to the men at Somerset. But, after all, the negotiations between Mr. Ellis and the Somerset parties were broken off, and Ellis, evidently much chagrined, wrote to the New Lexington Company, that they might have his office, and for one hundred dollars less than the sum formerly agreed upon. A committee was at once sent to effect the purchase. The bargain was soon closed, cash and notes passed over, and the office passed into the hands of Vanatta, Forquer & Co., of New Lexington.

This newspaper venture, and the deal with Mr. Ellis, was in some of its aspects, in lights, shadows and comicalities, as interesting and exciting as a novel, and fully as ludicrous as the broadest farce.

Some time in the fall of 1853, during the exciting campaign of that year, William McKenna, of Jackson Township, who was a candidate on the Southern Democratic ticket, visited Somerset, as he said, to see the people and talk to them a little as a candidate. He tried to make himself agreeable, but quite a number of persons concluded to treat him as a "spy" from the Southern camp. Marshaled by a man of some military celebrity, they surrounded McKenna, led him to his horse, which had been brought from the hotel stable, and told him to get on about as speedily as he could. As soon as he was in the saddle they led his horse southward on the New Lexington road, over the Academy Hill. Mr. McKenna had a very considerable escort on this particular journey. He was a very good humored man, and his face was wreathed in smiles during most of the performance; but, no doubt, smoldering somewhere underneath there was a respectable volcano of madness. Yet, he cracked jokes with the crowd, and appeared to be having a good share of the sport himself. When they left him they told him to ride on southward into his own country, which he concluded to do.

It was some time during the same campaign that a Mr. B., now a well-known business man of Zanesville, drove up into the little town of Saltillo, Perry County, with a one-horse wagon, following his legitimate occupation of peddling tinware. He was an unknown, smooth faced stranger, and on suspicion of being a "spy" of some kind, was peremptorily arrested, his horse and wagon taken charge of, and himself somewhat rudely handled. He was duly catechised and thoroughly investigated, when, after considerable detention, he was suffered to proceed on his way into the inner precincts of Perry County territory. Mr. B. was then quite a young man, but will doubtless remember to his dying day, his rude, warm, and strange reception, more than a quarter of a century since, in the quiet little town of Saltillo.

At the October election, in 1853, John H. Kelley, of New Lexington, since Colonel of the 114 O. V. I., and Probate Judge of the county, who had been brought up in Madison township, concluded to visit the polls of that township. Although he was well acquainted there, and as he supposed, on the best of terms with "the boys;" it was not long

until he came to the conclusion that he had no further business at the Madison polls, and set his face resolutely in the direction of the south.

Colonel John Ritchey, of Reading township, and one of the most trusted and popular leaders in that interest, was likewise a zealous Methodist, and made it a rule to attend Quarterly Meeting in New Lexington, and was in attendance at one before the excitement of 1853 had fully subsided. He put up at a hotel, attended the night meeting, was invited to spend the night at the house of a brother Methodist, and accepted the invitation. By the time church was over, a numebr of men had Mr. R's horse bridled and saddled, and awaited the appearance of the owner, at the hotel, intending to escort him out of town, as Mr. McKenna had been escorted out of Somerset. Ritchey did not appear when church was out, and diligent search was being made for him. A well known citizen of New Lexington, and an active southern man, but a personal friend of Mr. R's, learning the condition of things, soon ascertained the private house at which the visiting brother had stopped, hurried to the place, and, as he approached, heard the well known voice of his Somerset friend, engaged in prayer with the family, previous to retiring for the night. Circumstances would not admit of much ceremony; a loud rap at the door cut short the prayer, and Mr. R. was hastily apprised of the situation, and told to go to a certain point on the Somerset road, where his horse, after a while, would be sent to him. The parties having the horse in charge, and intending the escort business, failing in the search for the owner, replaced the horse in the stable, from whence it was afterward taken to the designated place on the Somerset road, and delivered to the owner, who was near by in waiting. The parties who had originated the intended escort and indignity, were not a little chagrined at the miscarriage of their undertaking; and when they found out how they had been circumvented, were not very well pleased with the person who prevented the performance of the original programme.

Thomas O'Hallaran, a citizen of Pike township, and a zealous New Lexington man, just before the election of 1853, was sent, or concluded to visit the railroad shanties, at or near Somerset, to see what he could see, and hear what he could hear. He affected strategy, talked on the sly, and all that; but, on the second or third day of his visit, he was apprehended as a "spy," taken charge of as such, and subjected to numerous indignities, though unattended with any great degree of violence. But his treatment was rough enough. He was walked, run, rolled and tumbled out of town, and started on his way toward New Lexington. Mr. O. was very much frightened, as well he might be. A narrative of his adventures, as related on the witness stand, in the O'Neill-Nunnemaker contest case, is very amusing, and sometimes highly ludicrous.

An extreme southern township, at one of the elections, had a solitary Somorset voter, who publicly annonnced his intention to vote in that interest. When he appeared at the polls, he was so emphatically made aware of his unpopularity aud proposed wrong-doing, that he left the polls and went home without depositing his ballot. The pressure for a "solid south," and a "solid north," in some places was very strong, even in those ante-bellum days.

Colonel Wm. Spencer, a highly respected citizen of Somerset, a

man well and favorably known throughout the county, once attempted to make a county-seat speech at Straitsville, in an extreme southern township. He was greeted with a large meeting, but was told that they wanted to hear no speech on the local question, from him. He was well acquainted with nearly all the men, but vainly assayed to proceed on the theme he was announced to talk about. The meeting would have none of it. Then Mr. S. told them he would talk to them concerning their great coal banks. That would be all right, his auditors said. So he made a long speech on coal banks, and matters of kindred character. But he pleased them so well with his big coal talk, that he got to say about all he intended, on the county seat question. But Saltlick remained practically solid for the South.

Enough has been said, perhaps, to convey a clear idea of the many and various struggles, for the location and possession of the Seat of Justice of Perry county. Many of those who took a conspicuous part in the numerous contests, have passed from earth, and most of the living have removed from the county, and cast their fortunes elsewhere. Of all the active participants who remain, the old bitterness has died out, and the former sectional conflicts are sometimes talked over with interest, and in the best possible humor.

It took the people of New Lexington a great many years to find out that they had not gained all they anticipated, in securing the Seat of Justice; it took the people of Somerset fully as long to learn, that they had not lost as much as they had supposed, when the county offices and courts went to New Lexington. A county seat, of course, is of some benefit to a place, and a county town has its advantages, which it is not the intention here to consider. Depending too much upon the advantages of a Seat of Justice, is a most effectual way of finishing and killing what, with the necessary enterprise and exertion, might become a thriving and populous town. Many instances outside of Perry county might be cited in verification of this proposition. But discussion of this branch of the subject is not intended here.

It is undoubtedly true that the long and varied contests, relative to the Seat of Justice, in the Legislature, before the people and in the Courts, and other questions closely identified with it, contributed much to the general education of the people, in a number of ways, and notably in various matters pertaining to public affairs; but it was a dear school, after all, to the great majority of all contestants. If a union of means, efforts and talents, which were expended upon the local question, had been directed to the development of the great coal and iron region, results might have been obtained, for all parties, which would have dwarfed into insignificance, the mere county town advantages of half a dozen county towns. This is no extravagant statement, but a now self evident and universally accepted fact. Public buildings, courts and county officers are, to be sure, some advantage to a town; but churches, schools, newspapers, manufactures, and varied industrial interests, are of much greater value. And it may as well be admitted that remunerative employment for the people, of some kind or other, is the basis of all success worth mentioning, for either towns, communities or States. These propositions, the correctness of which none will seriously question, are here presented, as a not inappropriate conclusion of this chapter on the Seat of ustice.

## CHAPTER IX.

### AGRICULTURE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

THE first thing the pioneers did, after building the log cabin, was to clear and fence a few acres of ground and plant corn, potatoes, and a few garden vegetables, that could be grown on new land. After the first crop of corn was grown, the ground would, the same year, be sown in wheat, so as to be ready for harvest the ensuing July. But corn was, for the first few years, the staple product of the farm.

Without corn, hogs and pork, this new and heavily timbered country would have settled slowly. Wheat, cattle and beef, are great and popular staples now, and it is even asserted that beef eating people are subduing and taking possession of all the best countries and places of the world. But corn and hogs had precedence, if not preference, among the pioneers of Ohio, and all heavily timbered countries. Hog and Hominy, to use a homely expression, generated the nerve power and formed the muscles by which the wilderness was in time subdued. Over fastidious persons of to-day, may object to the homely fare alluded to, but it is very certain that without the corn and pork of early days, hundreds of thousands of these dainty persons would have had no being or name upon the earth.

When the first cornfield was sown in wheat, the pioneer farmer would aim, before the ensuing May, to clear out another field to be planted in corn, etc., and thus the work of opening out a farm went on. Oats, buckwheat and flax also soon received their share of attention. Grasses and hay received attention later, for there was good pasture and plenty of it, on the "range" or "Congress land." The work horses and milch cows were, for a few years, almost the only stock; but this changed after a while. Almost every pioneer farmer had a few sheep, of course, for the family had to be suitably clad for the winter. The first sheep were of the common or long-wooled variety; but this also changed, and the Merino was gradually introduced.

Most of the first settlers brought apple seeds or seedling sprouts from the old home in the East. The first apple orchard would be probably forty or fifty trees, comprising, perhaps, nearly as many varieties. Some of them would be quite good, others only tolerable, and others almost worthless. But the enterprising pioneer would saw off the limbs of the worthless trees, and graft better fruit upon them. About this time he would also plant new trees, budded at the root. Peach, cherry, plum and pear trees would also be planted. And in this way, in the course of time, the early orchards became a thing of beauty and value.

As the years rolled on, and the cultivated portions of the farm grew larger, wheat was produced in large quantities for market; but some-

times the price ruled very low. Zanesville was, for many years, the principal wheat market for Perry county, though a portion was disposed of at Newark, Lancaster, Logan and McConnelsville. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs also began to be raised for sale and export, as the country became cleared up; but prices were low, and the markets unsteady and uncertain.

From 1825 to 1845, a very considerable portion of the county was quite extensively engaged in the culture of tobacco. In many portions tobacco houses were more numerous than barns or dwellings, particularly in the southern and central parts of the county. These houses were mostly of round logs, and built square and high. They were without a floor, of course, for in most cases fires were built under the tobacco; but sometimes it was air-dried. Rushville, Fairfield county, was the first tobacco market for the product in Perry; but later, Rehoboth became a great tobacco market; and there it was also packed in hogsheads, then wagoned to Zanesville and shipped to Baltimore, Md. Jackson, Pike, Clayton, Harrison, Bearfield, Monroe, Pleasant, Saltlick and Monday Creek were all tobacco townships; and, with many persons living on small farms, it was for years the staple product. But most farmers raised wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat and potatoes, as well as tobacco, and were kept very busy the year round, for raising and preparing tobacco for market was a slavish work, especially when added to the other manifold duties of the farmer. While Rehoboth was the great tobacco market for the county, it was not an uncommon thing to see a hundred or more wagons, loaded with the weed, drive into town in one day; and sometimes the road from New Lexington to Rehoboth, two miles in length, was lined with teams, ranging from six horses down to one. There was not much money paid for tobacco, but the farmer managed to exchange it for large quantities of groceries, dry goods and hardware. After the local tobacco merchants broke up, some of the farmers continued to produce tobacco, and packed and shipped to Baltimore on their own account. But this gradually declined, and, after 1850, the industry almost entirely ceased.

The year 1850 was, in many ways, a turning point in the agriculture of Perry county. Until that time, as a general thing, it had been the policy of farmers to get all they could out of their land without returning anything to the soil. Nearly all of them hauled and returned to the soil the barn-yard and stable manure; but no systematic effort was made to save the producing qualities of the soil, or to add to them. This line of action had to be changed, and was changed. In some cases it had been done at an earlier date than 1850.

About this time it was determined to have a county fair. A county agricultural society was accordingly organized and fairs held for three or four years. The first fair was held at the residence and upon the farm of Wm. M. Brown, one mile west of Somerset. There were no fair grounds proper, and the society labored under many disadvantages. Yet there was a respectable show of stock, farm and household products. The fair was held in the same place in 1852, with about the same results as in the preceding year. In 1853, the fair was held at the court house in town, and at the farm of E. A. Spencer in the suburbs, the stock being left at the latter place. This was the last of a Perry

county fair for quite a number of years. Several causes contributed to and brought about this result.

These fairs, imperfect and unsatisfactory as they were, were productive of good; and no doubt their influence, direct and indirect, contributed a good share towards turning over a new leaf in the agriculture of the county, which took place about this time. Better plowing was done, more clover sown, new and better breeds of stock were introduced; fine blooded sheep were brought in and the industry of wool-growing greatly extended, while plowing and planting poor land began to be abandoned as unprofitable and wasteful. The county was in a fair way to agricultural prosperity, when it was struck by the destroying cyclone of the great civil war. This was a severe blow to agriculture, and to many other industries in the county. Three thousand men served a term of some length in the army, many came back disabled, and hundreds returned to their flocks and fields no more.

It took several years to show that the county and the country were even beginning to recover from the effects of the terible strife and waste of the war. Just as this recovery began to be fairly perceptible, steps were taken to reorganize the Perry County Agricultural Society. This was accomplished in the summer of 1869, and a fair held in that year, on suitable grounds leased from the infirmary farm, and adjacent to the town of New Lexington on the west. The fair was held after the middle of October, and both fall and winter came unusually early that year. The first night of the fair it snowed to the depth of three or four inches, and everything presented an unpromising and dreary appearance. But the second day opened bright and cheery, the snow soon melted away, and the first of the second series of county fairs proved to be a success. The county fairs have continued yearly, upon the same grounds, until the present time, and they are in a profitable and satisfactory condition. Nearly all of them have been very creditable exhibitions, aad financially a success. Some of them have been wonderful in the extent, variety and quality of articles exhibited, and have been very favorably noticed by journals published in neighboring or distant counties.

The Perry County Agricultural, Life Stock and Mechanical Art Union Society was organized and a fair held at Somerset in 1870, and every year since, with one or two exceptions. These fairs have, in the main, been very creditable and successful, and have done their full share toward improving and developing the various industries of the county. The managers of these yearly exhibitions have evinced great skill, energy and perseverance, and without county aid of any kind, have kept the enterprise afloat, rendering satisfaction to exhibitors and spectators. Grounds have been secured and duly fitted up, and it appears to be the design of the management to keep up the fairs for an indefinite period, if they continue to meet the approbation of the public.

As previously stated, the productive powers of the soil had seriously declined just previous to 1850, and wheat was no longer the certain and remunerative crop that it had been in former years, and the yield of corn had greatly fallen off. From 1850 to 1860, there were about as many failures as successes in crops, and the outlook for the farming community was not encouraging. 1860 was a fruitful year, but the war came on, and from that and other causes, wheat and corn fell short, and

the millers of the county found it necessary to purchase thousands of bushels of wheat and other grain in Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago, to make flour to sell to the resident people of the county, farmers included. The first wheat crop after the war, (the sewing of 1865 and the harvest of 1866,) was the most complete failure since the first settlement of the county, and farmers were under the necessity of purchasing wheat abroad, at three dollars per bushel, for seed as well as family use, and the price of flour run up to $17.50 per barrel. Wheat was necessarily sown sparingly for a year or two, with seed at such high prices; and it was not until 1869 that a wheat crop of fair proportions was again harvested. From that time on there was a gradual increase of acreage and wheat production until in 1880, there was probably the greatest crop ever produced. The yield of 1881 was not quite so large, but the berry was very good as a general thing. The millers of late years are not buying in distant markets; at least not much in comparison with some former years.

The culture of wheat, corn and other crops, too, has very much changed within the last few years. Wheat is now nearly all planted with the drill, and the land top-dressed with barn manure, or commercial fertilizer sown upon it. The farmers have also turned over a new leaf with regard to corn. Instead of cultivating many acres of poor land, to little or no purpose, as many of them once did, corn is now usually planted upon good, productive soil, that will not wash, and is cultivated with great care. The ground is well pulverized, and commercial fertilizer or barn-yard manure is often used in the hill. There is a less acreage, but a larger yield, and, consequently, more profitable and satisfactory results. As much as one hundred and thirty bushels have been produced from an acre receiving special attention. This shows what it is possible to do. It is noteworthy that corn produced in this way is superior to the best that is shipped in from the black lands of Muskingum, Fairfield or Pickaway counties.

Butter, eggs and poultry have, for many years, been a very considerable item of trade. The country, for the most part, is well adapted to these, and their production will necessarily increase, as the demand increases from mining and manufacturing towns.

The cultivation of Irish and sweet potatoes, turnips, melons and garden vegetables, has also much increased, within the last few years, stimulated by the great demand from new and growing towns, which are scarcely ever fully supplied.

There has of late years been a marked improvement in all kinds of stock. New and improved breeds have been introduced, and stock of all kinds has been better fed and cared for. Sheep husbandry has not only increased, but the finest and best blood has been imported, and wool-growing brought to a high state of perfection. Many of the wool growers find no difficulty in securing the highest price for their clips. The greater part of the county is highly adapted to sheep raising and wool growing, and enterprising men are disposed to make the most of the advantages offered.

Apples, peaches, grapes, plums, pears, quinces, and cherries have been a fairly remunerative crop throughout all the years, peaches and pears possibly excepted. Grapes have done well where planted in

limited quantities about dwellings and gardens; large vineyards have not, in many cases, been profitable. Peaches have been pretty much abandoned, except upon the high lands and these are plentiful enough, surely, to produce a large supply. Apples of certain leading varieties have been successful enough to encourage a much larger planting. Most of the county is well adapted to the growing of apples. Damson plums do as well here as anywhere. The small fruits, such as currants, strawberries, raspberries, etc., have all had a fair trial and have done well. The blackberry and raspberry have no better home than much of this county.

The original forests contained many maple and "sugar" trees, so called, and sugar camps were among the belongings of the pioneers, and even the settlers of a later day. But the original trees have mostly passed away, and sugar and molasses are no longer made in the little lone shanty in the woods. Some land owners are beginning to have sugar and maple groves of the second growth, and it is probable that they will largely increase in the future.

The original forests in many parts of the county, contained chestnut and walnut trees. Many of the farmers have left here and there a tree of these varieties growing in the fields or along their lanes, and they are beautiful and appear picturesque as well as furnishing shade for stock in summer, and nuts for the children of small and large growth in the long winter evenings.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Tradition and authorities are a little conflicting as to the first newspaper published in the county. John M. Laird, yet living, at an advanced age, and still engaged in the newspaper business, was one of the early printers and publishers of Perry county. In a letter published in the New Lexington *Tribune*, of May 14th, 1874, he speaks of the "*Scorpion*" *and* "*Rattlesnake*" as early newspapers published in Somerset previous to his advent there in the spring of 1822. But, at the most these papers must have but fitful and irregular publications, issued by contending factions and cliques, as electioneering or defamatory documents, and hardly entitled to the name of newspapers.

It appears pretty well settled, by tradition and otherwise, that the first regular newspaper ever published in Perry county was established by John Lidey and E. P. Alford, at Somerset, the first issue thereof being made March 28th, 1821, and was called "*The Western World and Political Tickler.*" Evidently the pioneer journal did not lack for a name. The "*Tickler*" was published about a year, and was a most violent and scurrilous journal, and the virulent and petty contests that had begun in the "*Scorpion*" *and* "*Rattlesnake*" were transferred to the ever ready columns of the "*Tickler*," and served to keep the whole reading community in a state of constant uproar. Such were the temper and spirit of the times.

In the spring of 1822, the "*Tickler*" was discontinued, and was succeeded by the *Perry Record*, printed and published by John M. Laird, though the names of John Lidey and James Patterson were, at one time or another, used in connection with the proprietorship of the paper and it is probable that they furnished most of the printing materials, which, it is scarcely necessary to state, were neither extensive nor costly.

The *Perry Record* was continued about three years, when Mr. Laird, who was the practical printer, returned to the east. The *Record*, was succeeded by the *People's Advocate*, published by John Miller, probably with the names of Henry Filler and Henry Crumrine as proprietors. The *Advocate* was purchased in May, 1831, by William F., and Louis J. Moeller who changed the name to *Western Post and Perry Advertiser*. They published the paper jointly a few months when Wm. F. Moeller assumed entire control and took off the "*And Perry Advertiser*," from the name, leaving it simply "*The Western Post.*" In January, 1835, Louis J. Moeller purchased the entire office, and changed the title to *Western Post and Perry Democratic Advertiser*. In April, 1837, Mr. Moeller sold the office to Samuel McAfee and Jonathan W. Ream, both young men who had served their apprentice-

ship in the office. The partnership of McAfee & Ream was discontinued in September, 1839, and the paper went in the name of S. H. McAfee, though John H. Shearer had a half interest in the establishment. In August, 1840, Wm. F. Moeller bought the interest of McAfee for a younger brother, Alexander Moeller, who, not liking the profession, gave it up in a few weeks, and his interest was purchased by A. T. M. Filler. In September, 1840, the firm name was changed to J. H. Shearer & Co., and afterward to Shearer & Filler. This partnership continued until the first of February, 1845, when Mr. Shearer purchased the interest of Filler and became sole proprietor. The paper from 1835 to 1845, was published under the name of *Western Post and Perry Democratic Advertiser*; but, on the 1st of November, 1845, Mr. Shearer having purchased a new outfit, changed the title to *Western Post*. The *Post* from the time of its first establishment until 1840, was a neutral paper, after which time it espoused the cause of the Whig party. In February, 1847, Mr. Shearer leased the newspaper and office to James W. Shirley and John W. Bugh, for the period of two years. Mr. Bugh retired in November, 1848, whereupon Mr. Shirley filled out the unexpired term of the lease, which closed in February, 1849, at the expiration of which time, J. H. Shearer again assumed control of the office and contined the paper until 1855, when he sold the establishment to E. S. Colborn, who merged the paper in the *Perry County American*, under the title of the *Perry County American and Somerset Post*.

This was the last of the *Post* as a distinctive newspaper, though it had lived for more than a quarter of a century—a long existence for a country newspaper, in a small interior county, in those days.

In August, 1836, E. J. Ellis, who had been publishing a small sheet at New Baltimore, Fairfield County, Ohio, moved his printing office to Somerset and began the publication of the *Perry Democrat*. This was the first Democratic paper published in the county, and the first time that a second paper of any kind had been ventured. In 1837, when Samuel Medary bought the *Western Hemisphere* office, in Columbus, and began his noted career with the *Ohio Statesman*, he sold to E. J. Ellis a Peter Smith press and some other materials, and the consequence was an enlargement of Ellis' paper and a partial change in name. It now became the *Ohio Courier and Perry Democrat*. In 1838 Mr. Ellis sold his printing office to John W. Davis and his brother, Henry M. Davis; John W. had just been elected Clerk of the county, but Henry was the principal editor. Neither of them had any practical knowledge of the printing business. They had not been publishing the *Democrat* many months when along came a practical printer, Isaac Pepper, who first went into the office as foreman, and in less time than a year the whole concern passed into his control. In 1839 Mr. Pepper modified the title of the paper, and it became the *Somerset (Ohio) Advocate and Perry Democrat*. Thus the *Courier* was dropped finally and forever. About the first of April, 1841, Henry M. Davis became sole proprietor of the *Democrat and Advertiser* (as named by Pepper) until September, 1842, when Robert F. Hickman, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, bought the office and changed the name of the paper to the *Flag of Seventy-Six*. This paper was published by Mr. Hickman about two years, when he sold

the office to Daniel Kelley. Mr. Kelley had control of the paper about a year, when it passed into the hands of Hiram Shaw, who run it a year or so, when he disposed of the concern to James Sheward, who had charge of the paper for two or three years, when, in 1849, he sold the establishment to E. J. Ellis, who ten years before had been editor and proprietor, and, as before stated, the founder of the first Democratic paper in the county. Ellis now bought new type and some other materials, enlarged the paper slightly, and gave it a very good appearance. He also changed the title to *Perry County Democrat.* Mr. Ellis was a good practical printer and successful business man, but he was not much of an editor, and made no pretentions to being a writer. But, at this time, Walter C. Hood, a talented and marvelously well informed young man, was much about the office, ostensibly as a compositor or foreman, but also in the capacity of editor and writer. Hood had abundant resources just where Ellis lacked, and the latter was shrewd enough to to avail himself of the splendid talents of the former. Ellis was printing a good and fine looking paper, and making money, too, just as the mutterings of the county seat removal thunder developed into a fearful storm and threatened political parties and newspapers, and seriously disturbed for a time many of the industries and enterprises of the county.

Early in June, 1851, E. J. Ellis sold the *Perry County Democrat* office to Vanatta, Forquer & Co., of New Lexington, with E. S. Colborn as editor and business manager. The first issue was made by the new firm June 12th, 1851. The paper was continued by Vanatta, Forquer & Co. for something over a year, when the office was sold to E. S. Colborn and W. C. Hickman; the latter continued only a few months, and then E. S. Colborn became sole proprietor. Mr. Colborn continued the publication of the *Democrat* until November, 1853, when the paper was discontinued.

During all these years, since the establishment of the paper in 1836, it and its legitimate successors, down to the last issue of the *Democrat* in 1853, were the Democratic organs (so called) of the county, except for a few months in 1853, when the *Perry County True Democrat* disputed the claims of the *Democrat* to be so considered. In fact, the founding of the *True Democrat*, and party divisions and disaffections from various causes, were the principal reasons for the discontinuance of the *Democrat.*

In the foregoing, a history is given of the original Neutral, then the old Whig, and of the old Democratic paper of the county. Attention will now be given to newspapers of a less extended character, confining what is said, for the sake of convenience, and classification, to Journals published in Somerset. Those published in New Lexington, will be considered in a body by themselves, as they are principally of a later date, and will naturally come in after the account of those in Somerset is completed. Later yet those of other towns will receive attention.

In December, 1854, the old *Perry County Democrat* office, was set up by E. S. Colborn, in a new building, in the town of Somerset, and the first issue of the *Perry County American* was made January 3rd, 1855, and the paper was published by Colborn for precisely two years

when, the 1st of January, 1857, the *American* was discontinued, and the office materials removed to New Lexington. E. S. Colborn, who had been a Democrat, united, in 1854, with the new Republican party, and the *Perry County American* newspaper, was consequently Republican in politics, and supported Salmon P. Chase for Governor, in 1855, and John C. Fremont for President, in 1856.

The *Perry County True Democrat* was established May, 1853, printed on a new press, and with new type. A. McElwee & Co., appeared as proprietors, and John H. O'Neill and Walter C. Hood as editors. The *True Democrat* was bought and started in the Somerset interest, was intensely Democratic and claimed to be the true organ the of party in the county. It flourished for one campaign; but as soon as the election was over, there was a great reaction, and the paper sickened and dwindled. It was, for a few months run by Dr. Martin Adams, but, early in 1854, the *Perry County True Democrat* died, quickly following its old antagonist, *The Perry County Democrat*, to the grave of newspapers.

In 1855, the materials of the old *True Democrat* office came into the posession of James Sheward, and he commenced publishing a paper under the title of *Democratic Union*. A few months afterwards, he became associated with Dr. Martin Kagay, in the publication of the same paper, which partnership continued until the close of the Presidential campaign of 1856. The *Democratic Union* was continued with slight intermissions, during the years 1857 and 1858. Soon after the October elections of 1858, George M. Dittoe purchased the office. Mr. Dittoe published the *Democratic Union* regularly, until the spring of 1864, when he sold it to Charles E. Magruder. Mr. Magruder run the paper about a year, and then sold it to Charles D. Elder, who continued its publication in Somerset, until May, 1866, when he removed the office and paper to New Lexington.

About the 1st of January, 1857, John H. Shearer repurchased from E. S. Colborn, the materials of the *Somerset Post* office, with the exception of the news type. Mr. Shearer purchased new news type for his office, and began the publication of the *Somerset Review*, a neutral paper. In 1858, Shearer sold the *Review* office, to W. C. Hickman, who run the paper a few months, and then discontinued it.

The *Semi-Weekly Flag*, a War Democratic paper, so termed, was published in Somerset, for a few months, during the summer of 1861, by Martin Kagay.

The *Somerset Advocate*, a neutral paper, was established in the fall of 1866, and was published about two years, by Martin Kagay. The *Advocate* was specially devoted to the development of mineral and railroad interests.

The *Somerset Tribune* was founded by J. F. McMahon, in the fall of 1871. It was the first nine column paper in the county. It continued to be published in Somerset, until March, 1873, when it was removed to New Lexington, and became a Republican paper.

The *Somerset Press*, purchased by an incorporated company, with M. J. Mains as editor and publisher, was established in the spring of the year 1873. In the spring of 1879, the ownership passed into the hands of W. P. Magruder, as editor and proprietor, under which arrange-

ment the *Press* is still running. For the last few years, the *Press* has advocated the principles of the Greenback National party.

In 1848, James Taylor bought an office in New Lexington, and commenced the publication of the *New Lexington Visitor*. The press was an old Ramage, and the materials much worn. The *Visitor* was published a year, and then discontinued. The later numbers were printed at the office of the *Somerset Post*. The *Visitor* was an independent Journal.

The *Democratic Organ* was established in New Lexington, December, 1853, by M. A. Boling. It was democratic in politics, as indicated by its name. The *Organ* was published about one year, and then discontinued.

The New Lexington *Locomotive*, with P. Bastian, proprietor, and James Taylor, editor, succeeded the *Democratic Organ*. The *Locomotive* was independent, with an undisguised preference for the Republican side. The paper had an existence of about two years.

The *Democratic Sentinel* began its existence in May, 1859, and was published, with some slight interruptions, about eighteen months. P. J. Ankeny, John R. Meloy, Robert G. Mossgrove, at different times proprietors. The *Sentinel* was a Democratic paper.

The *New Lexington Ambrotype*, by E. S. Colborn, began publication, early in 185[illegible]. It was continued two years, when the office passed into the hands of P. J. Ankeny, who started the *Democratic Sentinel*. In october, 1859, E. S. Colborn came into possession of the old *Ambrotype* office, and, having purchased a new outfit of news type, started the *Perry County Weekly*. This paper was published by E. S. Colborn, under the above name, about ten years. It had one or two short suspensions, and, for a few months in the summer of 1868, was leased to and run by Dr. Jerome Oatley. In the spring of 1870, the name of the paper was changed to *Mineral Region News*. E. S. Colborn continued to publish the paper under this name until August, 1872, when he sold the office to the New Lexington Publishing Company. The *Perry County Weekly*, *Mineral Region News*, and *Ambrotype*, were Republican in politics. The *Mineral Region News*, for a few months previous to its sale, advocated the election of Horace Greely, founder of the *N. Y. Tribune*, to the Presidency.

The company who purchased the office, at once began the publication of the *Perry County Republican*, with Robert F. Hickman as editor and business manager. The *Perry County Republican* was printed seven months and then discontinued, or merged in the New Lexington *Tribune*.

The *Democratic Union* was brought from Somerset to New Lexington, by Charles D. Elder, in May, 1866, and continued by him until December, 1867, when he sold the office to Butler, Duffy & Meloy, who changed the name to *Democratic Herald*. Butler sold his interest in a few weeks, to Lewis Green, and the paper was published by Duffy, Green and Meloy, until the spring of 1870, when the establishment was sold to George Henricks. After a few months, Henricks sold to the old firm, Duffy, Green & Meloy. The *Herald* was continued by this firm until in 1872, Duffy purchased Green's interest. The paper was then published by Duffy & Meloy, until December 1st,

1876, when Lewis Green and J. R. Meloy bought out Duffy. Since that time the *Herald* has been published by Green & Meloy. The *Herald* is Democratic in politics, and, with the exception of a year or two has been the only Democratic paper in the county.

The *New Lexington Tribune*, by J. F. McMahon, commenced in March, 1873, having at that time united with the *Perry County Republican*, and become the Republican organ of the county. It has been continued from that time until the present, without change of name or proprietor.

The *Perry County Democrat* was commenced on September 11th, 1879, by John H. Marlow & Co. It was published by this company ten weeks, and then sold to E. S. Colborn & Co., being E. S. Colborn & Sons. E. S. Colborn had been the editor from the commencement. The *Democrat* was published by E. S. Colborn & Co., and E. S. Colborn, until March, 1881, when it was discontinued.

A number of campaign and otherwise transient sheets, were published at different periods. The *Plain Dealer*, in Somerset, by John Donavan, about the time of the war with Mexico; the Perry County *Republican*, by Taylor, McMahan & Co., in New Lexington, in 1857; and the *Democratic Union*, by Martin Kagay, in New Lexington, in the winter of 1857, are among the most notable of these, and were, for the time being, influential Journals.

The *Morning Call*, by Otto Colborn, at New Lexington, was a sprightly little daily, published during the Perry County Teachers' Institute, in August, 1877. Also the *Daily Tribune*, by J. F. McMahon, during week of county fair, in 1878.

The *Perry County Vidette* was commenced in Junction City in 1880, by James Haynes, published about one year, then discontinued.

The Shawnee *Journal* was commenced in 1878, by Cook & Davy, was published about one year, and then discontinued.

The Shawnee *Banner* was commenced early in 1880, and is still published.

The Thornville *News* was commenced in 1881, by George Kalb, and is still published.

The Somerset *Visitor* was commenced in 1881, by William Mains, published about six months, and then discontinued.

The *Independent* was commenced in New Lexington in 1881, by Duzenberry & Moore. After a few months Moore sold out to Duzenberry, who still publishes the paper.

The Corning *Times* has been published about one year by Sopher & Weaver.

A weekly newspaper, printed in another place, has been for a short time published in Junction City.

A Mr. Cullinan, of Zanesville, bought Lewis Green's interest in the New Lexington *Herald* in 1881, and the paper has since that time been published by Cullinan & Meloy.

It is believed the foregoing includes all the Journals which may be fairly classed as newspapers.

The *Collegian*, a monthly periodical, was, for a year or two, about 1854, and '55, published at St. Joseph's College. The *Collegian* was not

devoted to politics or news, but discussed, chiefly, educational and religious topics.

Perry county was not a very promising field for newspapers, and but little money was made in the business, until within the last few years. In the first place, the county was small, and only the northern and central portions partially settled. Yet later, for various causes, the newspaper business was not prosperous. But within the last ten years, some of the papers have been very well sustained.

Every person who is conversant with all the facts will readily admit that no county is more indebted to newspapers for improvement and advancement than is the county of Perry. The newspapers, as a class, have labored for her interests, in season and out of season, with an assiduity and faithfulness well deserving mention, and not without a high degree of success.

The early papers were small, contained little or nothing of local news, and had no mail facilities to amount to anything. They were delivered by carriers, commonly called "post-boys," who rode through the country on horseback and blew loud blasts from a bugle to announce their coming. Foreign news was considered a greater feature than local news, and they were usually much devoted to political literature. The first page matter did not differ much from the first page of the county paper of to-day. There was the inevitable story and poem, and short miscellaneous articles; the fair sex and small boys had to be placated, and there was a suspicion among old-time editors that even men sometimes read those things behind the door or in a corner. The "New Year's Carrier's Address" was a feature of the early newpapers. The office "Devil" negotiated with the "home poet" to furnish the material, and the address was printed and sold for the benefit of his Satanic Majesty aforesaid, who was ever an accommodating little chap, and would cheerfully sell for either a dime or a dollar.

The first newspaper (*The Western World and Political Tickler*) was very much of a curiosity. It was a dingy sheet, bitterly personal, and a part of the reading matter was set in large poster type. After a year or two there was a new outfit, in part, and the paper presented a more artistic appearance, and the overwhelming, pretentious title was dispensed with.

One of the most remarkable things connected with the newspapers of Perry is the fact that John M. Laird, one of the early printers, who published a paper in Somerset in 1822, is still living (or was a short time since), and is editor and proprietor of the Greensburg *Argus*, at Greensburg, Pa. Alford, the original printer of 1821, was in Somerset a few years ago and searched diligently for a few old friends that he knew and loved so long ago.

The history of the newspaper press of a county is in many ways a fair index to the county itself. The newspaper history of Perry is an eventful one, as any person will concede who gives it anything like a careful perusal. The newspaper world may be likened to a stage, and the various journals have their entrances and their exits, like the characters in a play; and all—good, bad, or indifferent—strut their brief hour, and sooner or later bow and retire. Very few of all the newspapers named are in the play or battle of life to-day; and what is a

more serious thought, many of those who wielded the pen or scissors have passed on to the unseen land, and know newspaper wars no more.

The newspapers which hold the stage to-day are, indeed, few in number compared with the many which have been, but are not, and only appear as spectres or shadows behind the scenes, while the real play or fight of newspapers goes on. The time will come of course, however remote, when the journals so active on the stage now will make their several exits, and, "gathering their drapery about them, lie down to pleasant dreams," or join the spectral column of worthies marshaled by the senior—*Western World and Political Tickler*—and, unknown and unseen, flit through the halls and corridors of the active newspaper stage, gazing in silence upon the ways and works of editors and newspapers to the present era unnamed and unborn.

# CHAPTER XI.

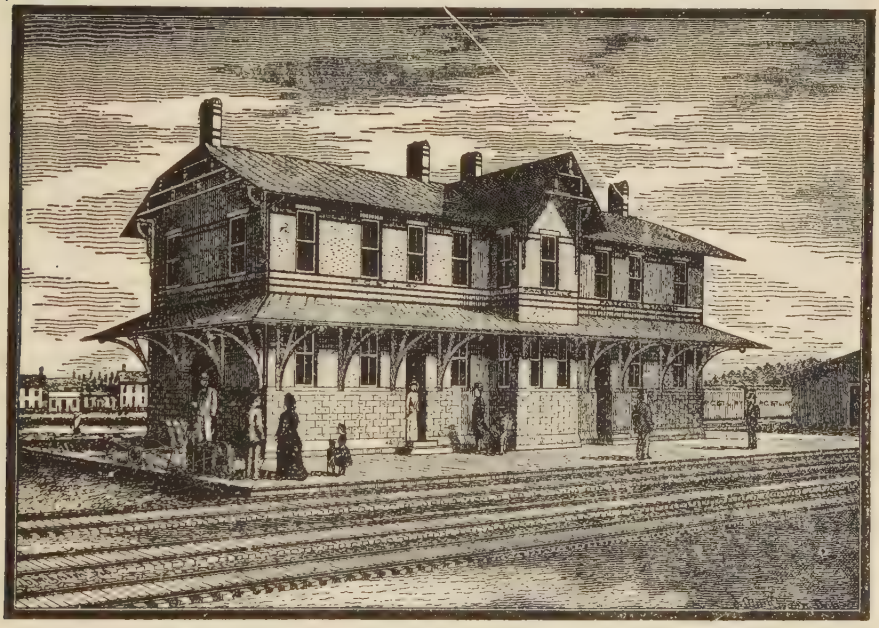
## RAILROADS.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD.—The General Assembly of 1850-51, enacted a law chartering the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Co., which proposed to construct a road from Morrow, in Warren county, on the Little Miami Railroad, through the counties of Clinton, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry and Muskingum to Zanesville. The counties through which the road was to be made, were authorized to take a certain amount of stock in the enterprise, provided a majority of the people favored the measure and would so vote at a specified general election. All of them except Perry did, in fact, vote and subscribe stock; and it would doubtless have done likewise, had there been anything like agreement as to the route through the county. There was great diversity of opinion, and a majority of the people voted in opposition to the measure of subscribing stock as a county. A large minority voted in favor of stock, leaving the directors to select the route afterward; but a majority could not be obtained under these circumstances. The friends of the two principal routes, which were the New Lexington or Rush Creek Valley, and the Somerset route, each raised about one hundred thousand dollars, conditioned that the road be made on a specified line. The Board of Directors had various meetings to consider the matter, but they appeared to hesitate, or were reluctant to decide; and it was not until September, 1852, that they, at a regular meeting at Zanesville, Ohio, formally decided to locate on the New Lexington or Rush Creek Valley route. Thus was at last settled a question upon which no little time, labor and money had been expended by a large number of persons in Perry county.

Work was commenced on the road in the spring of 1853, and was prosecuted throughout that season with considerable vigor and energy, after the manner of railroad building in those days; but it was not until the summer of 1854, that the cars first reached New Lexington from the west. There was for several months a transfer of passengers and mail at this place, from car to stages, which run temporarily between here and Zanesville. But it was not long until the tunnel, three miles east of New Lexington, was done and the east end of the road completed, since which time the cars have run regularly between Zanesville and Morrow, the entire length of the line.

The road passed out of the hands of the original stockholders long ago, and has been under various management; but it was never so well equipped, as well managed, nor did so much business as since it became a part of the Pan Handle system.

The completion and opening of a railroad was quite an event in those days, and thousands of persons, men, women and children, gathered to see the first train come in. Excursions for several years along the line were very frequent; the people of the flat counties along the western part of the line, would come up into the rolling hills of Perry, and the people of Perry and eastern Muskingum would go down to the plains of Pickaway and Fayette. The novelty of this in time passed away, and the people learned to look upon the railroad and all its advantages, as one of the common, every-day things of life.



A MUSKINGUM VALLEY DEPOT.

Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. — The old Scioto and Hocking Valley was chartered by an enactment which became a law in the winter of 1849, Newark and Portsmouth being given as the terminal points, and certain counties named, through which the road was to pass. Perry county was not named, or included in this original charter; but at the legislative session of 1850-51, the law was so amended as to authorize the location of the road through Perry. Hocking and certain other counties named, provided the directors of the company thought it best to do so.

In December, 1852, a certificate was filed with the Auditor of State, increasing the capital stock of the company already organized, one million dollars, making the capital three millions. The final location of the road was determined by a meeting of the directors held at Portsmouth in the winter or spring of 1853, and the route through Perry, instead of Fairfield or Pickaway, was adopted. The Fairfield county interests were very strongly pressed; but the Perry county men, backed

by the great coal deposits, carried the day and went home triumphant. Eli A. Spencer, then a citizen of Somerset, being present at Portsmouth, telegraphed the news of the location to Somerset in this characteristic and pithy manner:

"*T. B. Cox, Jr.*:

"Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad located on the Perry county route. God and Liberty. E. A. SPENCER."

The people of Somerset and vicinity were much elated at securing the location of the Scioto and Hocking Valley. There was an impromptu but great celebration in honor of the event, which lasted nearly all night. Immense bonfires were made, tar barrels burned, speeches delivered, songs sung, and every demonstration of joy was made. The result was scarcely expected, and when assured was almost overwhelming.

The people of the northern and western parts of the county went to work, without delay, to obtain stock subscriptions: and there was subscribed along the line in Perry county, the sum of about one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars; of this sum about one hundred and seventy-two thousand was expended upon the road before the work ceased. That part of the line between Portsmouth and Jackson C. H., was completed in 1852, or early in 1853, and the part of the line between Jackson C. H. and Newark, the northern terminus of the road, a distance of ninety miles, and which had been surveyed and located by J. W. Webb, chief engineer, was now let to Seymour, Moore & Company. This firm consisted of Thomas Seymour, late Chief Engineer of the State of New York, a practical railroader, engineer and builder; James Moore of Pennsylvania, who was also an experienced railroad man, and George A. French of Dunkirk, New York. This firm sublet the entire line. Ward and Taylor of New York State, took the tunnel contract near Middletown, and began work upon the same about the first of April, 1853; Fink and Dittoe of Somerset, took three miles of the line to build, including the deep cut at Somerset. This firm consisted of Adam Fink and Henry Dittoe. They broke ground on their contract in February, 1853, and worked a large force of men and horses for six or eight months, when they were compelled to cease by reason of financial embarrassments. Fink and Dittoe sublet their northern section to John Sheridan, father of Gen. P. H. Sheridan. This section was finished by Mr. Sheridan. The next eight miles north were taken by W. S. French & Co. This firm consisted of Walter S. French of Dunkirk, New York, and T. Spencer Stillman of Wethersfield, Conn. They commenced work in April, 1853, and employed on an average about one hundred and sixty men and horses, and completed and turned over their part of the line in May, 1854. A. H. Mills of the State of New York, and Samuel Aiken of Pennsylvania, had about three sections of this light work in the county, which they completed. James McArdle, late of New Lexington, had a section or two in the neighborhood of Thornville. The names of a few other sub-contractors are not remembered.

In the fall of 1853, and before the work on the cut at Somerset and the tunnel at Middletown was anything like completed, Seymour, Moore & Co. became greatly embarrassed. They were unable to

sell their bonds, and failed to pay their sub-contractors on their estimates of work. Some of the sub-contractors suspended work in 1853, others having more faith worked on until 1854; but one by one they succumbed, until W. S. French & Co., who had taken a new contract in Vinton county, were the only ones at work along the line, and they were dependent upon local subscriptions, where they were at work.

Seymour, Moore & Co. did everything in their power to retrieve their fortunes and pay their sub-contractors; they negotiated a purchase of iron sufficient to lay the track of twelve miles between Jackson C. H. and Hamden, the latter being on the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad. It was confidently hoped, that by building this extension of twelve miles, and forming a junction with the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad, that new credit would be secured, and that the bonds of the company would sell at a fair price; but these hopes were not realized.

With the failure of Seymour, Moore & Co., the Scioto and Hocking Valley Company broke down and were unable to pay the interest on bonds outstanding, and other liabilities. In 1857 the mortgagees filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Perry county, praying for a foreclosure, which was finally accomplished in 1864, J. W. Webb being special Master Commissioner in the sale of the road, and the trustees of Arcade Bank at Providence, Rhode Island, became the purchasers at the sum of four hundred and eleven thousand dollars. The purchasers at this judicial sale, subsequently sold all of the line between Portsmouth and the track of the Cincinnati and Zanesville road in Perry county, to the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad Company. It is believed that the Arcade Bank would have sold the whole line to the Cincinnati and Marietta Company, had it not been for the special efforts and influence of J. W. Webb, who hoped to secure some future benefit to the original stock subscribers on the northern end of the line. That part of the line reserved by the trustees of the Arcade Bank, was held by them until December, 1869, when it was sold to the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad Company. It must not be supposed that the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company did not, between the years 1854 and 1861, make strenuous efforts to revive their credit and push on the road to completion. They made many efforts, both in this country and Europe, and were on the very point of succeeding through London, England, capitalists, when the country became involved in the great civil war, which suddenly closed all negotiations. An agent of London capitalists had been sent over here to investigate the road property and general conditions, and he made a highly favorable report; but it all went for nought when Fort Sumter was fired upon, large contending armies raised, and Great Britain acknowledged the Confederate States as a belligerent power.

Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad.—This company was incorporated in 1869, and having purchased so much of the road-bed of the old Scioto and Hocking Valley as lay between Newark and the line of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, proceeded to business in a short time for the construction of the new road. Work was begun in a small way, upon the northern end of the line in

1870, but it was not until the spring of 1871 that work was commenced on the deep cut in Somerset, the most difficult part along the route. Meanwhile the road had been leased to the Baltimore and Ohio for a period of twenty years, and the task of its completion was henceforth pushed with all the energy that capital and skill could command. Work upon the deep cut at Somerset and the tunnel near Bristol went on uninterruptedly during the fall of 1871, and the winter of 1871–72, and in the latter year the whole line was completed to the town of Shawnee, the southern terminus of the road.

In making the new road, the old road-bed of the Scioto and Hocking Valley was used from Newark to a point a mile or two north of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, whence the new road turned abruptly to the east, running almost parallel with the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley track, crossing the same at Wolf Station, (now the town of Junction City,) then running up a water-course to the tunnel, near Bristol, and through it over on to the head-waters of Monday Creek, and up Shawnee Run to Shawnee, where the road terminates.

The building of this road was instrumental, either wholly or in great part in the making of the new towns of Glenford, Junction City, Dicksonton, McCuneville and Shawnee. The road has had a large coal carrying trade ever since its construction, and its passenger business has not been inconsiderable.

The sequel proved that J. W. Webb, Esq., was right in his prognostications. Though the stock subscriptions paid to the old Scioto and Hocking Valley Company were irrevocably lost, the road-bed resulted in serving as a basis for the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville, and brought a railroad to the people of Thorn, Hopewell and Reading townships, which they might not otherwise have secured, and certainly not on such favorable terms.

Straitsville Branch of the Hocking Valley.—This is a railway about twelve miles in length, reaching from Old Straitsville and New Straitsville in Perry county to Logan in Hocking county, where it intersects the main line of the Hocking Valley. This branch road was the result of large investments in mineral lands, by several companies, in the neighborhood of Old Straitsville—New Straitsville not being in existense at that time. The Railroad Company was incorporated in 1869, and the road constructed and cars running in 1870. It is one of the most important twelve miles of coal road in the whole country. The output of coal from New Straitsville has been the largest from any one point tributary to the Hocking Valley Railroad, and the passenger and other freight traffic of the road has been very considerable. One effect of this road has been to build up the new and large town of New Straitsville, and to more than quadruple the population of Old Straitsville.

Atlantic and Lake Erie.—When capitalists began to invest their money in the coal regions of Straitsville and Shawnee, a number of enterprising and public spirited citizens of New Lexington, who knew something of the geology of the coal measures, and also enlightened by several openings in the "great vein" on the waters of Sunday Creek,

came to the conclusion that the great seam reached its greatest maximum in the Sunday Creek Valley, and lay in a solid block under the valleys as well as the hills, and must, therefore, be equal to, if not superior, to any other coal section of the country. These wonderful coal deposits could be of no great use or value without a railroad to reach them, and how to accomplish this indispensable object was the next question. Both a northern and southern outlet was highly desirable, if not absolutely essential. Hence a railroad map of the State was examined, and it was discovered that there was a section of country from Toledo to Pomeroy, not already supplied with railroads, to any great extent, through which a through line might be built, taking in New Lexington and the great Sunday Creek Valley coal region on its way. Hence the origin of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Company.

The company was duly organized and incorporated in 1869, and the towns and country all along the line of the proposed road thoroughly stirred up upon the subject. Stock books were opened everywhere, and two or three corps of surveyors set to work to explore and locate the line. Stock was subscribed liberally, almost all along the line. The installments necessary to complete the surveys and for other preliminary purposes, were collected and disbursed, and everything appeared to go on swimmingly.

The first line surveyed from New Lexington north, was through the townships of Clayton and Madison, of Perry county, and by way of Brownsville, Licking county, to Newark; but there were some heavy grades on this route, stock subscriptions did not come in very satisfactorily, and the city of Newark, especially appeared very lukewarm as to the success of the great enterprise. Consequently, the surveyors were put upon the line by the way of Bremen, Rushville, Pleasantville, Millersport and Hebron, which left Newark off the line of the road. It has been stated, and probably with a good foundation, that this demonstration was at first intended as a feint; but the people of the eastern part of Fairfield county received the explorers and surveyors so cordially, and went to work so promptly and raised such liberal amounts of stock that, together with a favorable report of the surveyors as to this route, converted the feint into a reality, and secured the great thoroughfare on this line. Had the road been located and made on the first route surveyed, it would have accommodated a greater portion of the people of Perry county, and the change of line, which circumstances seemed to render imperative, was regretted at the time by the projectors of the road and nearly all of its friends in this county; but the directory builded wiser than they knew, for the new line made a good outlet for coal to Columbus, which the first proposed line did not, and it was the easy and desirable Columbus outlet that first resurrected the road after its unfortunate collapse in 1877–78. Had the road-bed of the Atlantic and Lake Erie been made on the first surveyed route from New Lexington north, it is possible that the subsequent history and condition of the road might have been very different from what it now is.

The line was more costly through Perry county than any where else, and the private subscriptions were altogether inadequate to the expense that must necessarily be incurred. To meet this difficulty a number of Coal or Mining companies, so called, had been organized and their

stock placed upon the market. Among them were "The Great Vein Company," "The Sunday Creek Valley Company," "The Hurd Company," and various other ones. These companies subscribed heavily to the stock of the Railroad Company, and as fast as stock was sold, a large proportion of the money thus obtained was paid to the Railroad Company, and expended upon the tunnels that had to be made in order to reach the great vein region.

Ground was "broke" upon the Atlantic and Lake Erie line at New Lexington, June 22d, 1870. The day was one of great pomp and magnificence. A large meeting was held in Kelley's Grove, at a point now within the corporate limits. Speeches were made by Charles Follett, of Newark, Ohio; D. B. Swigart, of Bucyrus; Darius Talmadge, of Lancaster, and by various other gentlemen. Thomas Ewing, Sr., who had intended to be present and speak, but was unable to attend, sent a carefully written address; which was read at the meeting. The meeting was extraordinarily large, and its proceedings were telegraphed to leading newspapers in all parts of the country. The ceremony of "breaking ground" took place precisely where the track is now laid, a few rods north of Water street. A few weeks later, work was commenced upon the tunnel, one and a half miles southeast of New Lexington; and a little later upon the one at Carter's Summit, near Oakfield; but money was not very abundant, and the work proceeded slowly.

Work progressed all along the line from Perry county to Toledo, during the years of 1871–72 and 1873, and when the great financial panic struck the country, the road-bed was nearly completed from the tunnel near New Lexington to the northern terminus of the road. Had not the financial revulsion come just when it did, the bonds of the road could doubtless have been sold at a fair price, and it could have been finished and equipped by its original owners. As it was, strong efforts were made, and iron bought and laid on a portion of the road, but all of no avail. The name of the road had meanwhile been changed to The Ohio Central, but neither this nor the new management to which the stockholders entrusted its fortunes, made any perceptible change for the better. The company had one old wheezy engine and one car, which plied between New Lexington and Moxahala—to which latter place the road had been finished in 1874—irregularly in the years 1875–76 and 77, but at last gave it up altogether, and the old engine was thrown off the track near the tunnel, where it lay for a long time, a monument of the former impecuniosity and bad fortunes of the now famous and rich thoroughfare, which will soon reach from the Ohio river to the Lakes, passing nearly through the center of this great State.

The track had been laid by the old Ohio Central Company, from the crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio, west of Newark, to Moxahala, but only that part between the latter place and New Lexington, had been put to use, and that, with very insufficient equipments, as stated above.

The company could not go on with the work, could not dispose of its bonds, could not meet its outstanding liabilities, and, in March, 1878, the entire property, franchises and privileges of the road, from Toledo to Pomeroy, were sold at Judicial sale, and thus passed out of

the hands of the original stockholders forever, property upon which over two millions of dollars had been expended. Parties from the East became the purchasers, who sold so much of the road as lies between Granville, Licking county, and Chauncey, in Athens county, to a syndicate, who organized a company for the construction of a road from Columbus to the Sunday Creek Valley, intersecting the Ohio Central Line, at Bush's Station, Fairfield county.

COLUMBUS AND SUNDAY CREEK VALLEY.—This company, in the course of a few months, put the line under contract, and, in the latter part of 1878, or January '79, the contractors got to work. The principal job was the tunnel, at Carter's Summit, near Oakfield. This tunnel is almost sixteen hundred feet long. Early in 1880, the tunnel and whole line was finished, and the cars running from Columbus to Corning. The company or syndicate, about this time decided to complete the entire line from Bush's station north to Toledo, and changed the name of the road and cars to The Ohio Central.

OHIO CENTRAL.—It is understood that the organization of this new company included new men, and heavy capitalists of the East, in addition to those who had been interested in the Columbus and Sunday Creek Valley. Work was pushed vigorously along the northern end of the line, and early in 1881 the cars were running between Corning and Toledo, as well as between Corning and Columbus, intersecting at Bush's Station, now Hadley Junction, in Fairfield county.

In the fall of 1880, an extension of the Ohio Central, from Corning, in Perry, to near Oxford, in Athens county, was begun, and also a switch, diverging from the main line, six or eight miles in length, up the west branch of Sunday Creek, to Buckingham and Hemlock, which extension and switch are both finished, and the cars are running over them.

The company has also commenced work upon the southern end of the road, between Oxford, in Athens county, and Pomeroy, in Meigs county, on the Ohio River, and this extension will be finished during the year 1882, and the cars running regularly between Toledo and Pomeroy.

The Ohio Central Railroad and its predecessors, have made the towns of Corning, Moxahala, Rendville, Hemlock and Buckingham, and developed an immense coal trade, in the "Great Vein" Region. The road now ships about three hundred cars daily, and it expects to ship six hundred or more per day, when more shafts are sunk, and more mines opened, and a greater number of coal cars, and the requisite additional rolling stock added. The passenger traffic is good now, and will be greatly augmented, when the road is completed through to the Ohio River, and connection made with the southern system of roads, to the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, which will surely be done.

The Atlantic and Lake Erie, the forerunner of the Ohio Central, was organized and set on foot by men residing at New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio. They, of course, sought the counsel and aid of men all along the line of the proposed road, and in the organization and management of the several mining companies, without the aid of which the road could have made no progress, they solicited and secured the co-

operation of men residing in various parts of the country. Whatever may be the future success and gigantic operations of this great railroad, it is but simple justice to state in this volume, and let the fact pass down to future generations, that the road had its origin in the minds of New Lexington men, and was pushed by them with unusual energy, in the direction of final and complete success, until crushed by the great financial revulsion of 1873, which ruined so many enterprises, and crushed so many people.

The Ohio Central now proposes an extension of a branch line from Rendville or Corning, through Bearfield township, to McConnellsville, Morgan county. There is also a projected line of railroad from Bremen, Fairfield county, by the way of Maxville, Perry County, to Chauncey, Athens county, to be called the Monday Creek Valley.

The Cleveland, Connotton Valley and Straitsville Railway Company, also proposes a line from McLuney, or Crooksville, Perry county, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, by way of Moxahala, crossing the Ohio Central here, to Straitsville, or elsewhere in the "Great Vein" region. A road is also talked of to come by way of Uniontown, Muskingum county, and Saltillo Rehoboth and New Lexington, in Perry County, to intersect the "Great Vein" Coal region, at some point between the Ohio Central and the Newark, Somerset and Shawnee roads.

It is also thought that a road will be made from Thornport or Glenford in Perry county, by way of Mount Perry and Uniontown, to intersect the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, at or near Roseville. There is also the proposed Bellaire, Shawnee and Cincinnati Railway, which is designed to pass through the "Great Vein" coal section of Perry county. New Straitsville, Shawnee and Corning, are all sure to be in some way united by rail, and other roads, now unthought and undreamed of, will doubtless make their appearance sometime in the swiftly coming years. The very desirable and highly valuable coal deposits in Clayton township, are sure to eventually bring a new road, and the limestone of Hopewell, Madison, Reading and Clayton, will be in good demand in the not distant future. Short lines and switches too numerous to be conjectured, must inevitably be made, as they are gradually demanded, to reach after the iron ores and coal, situated more or less remote from the main lines. This state of things will ultimately make the county, and especially the principal mineral sections thereof, a network of railroads, the like of which exists in but few parts of the world.

Since the foregoing was written, the Columbus and Eastern Railway Company, has surveyed a line and placed fifty miles under contract. The surveyed line is by the way of Millersport, Thornport, Glenford, Chalfant, Mount Perry, Uniontown and Saltillo, to Selby's Pass, a short distance east of New Lexington. Further than that the road has not yet been located.

It is also announced on what appears to be good authority, that the Hurd Iron and Coal Company have decided to build, in the next eight months, a railroad from McLuney to Buckingham, passing through the possessions of the Hurd Company.

## CHAPTER XII.

### POLITICAL MATTERS.

At the time the county of Perry was organized, James Monroe was serving his first term as President, and not long after was re-elected, practically without opposition. He was, as president, probably the most universally popular of any man that ever held the office, and during his term of service, the old federal party, which had been vigorous and influential in the earlier days of the Republic, ceased to exist as an organization, and its light went out. Many of the talented sons of old Federalists, had united with the Democratic or Republican party of that day (it was called by both of these names) and when the Presidential campaign of 1824 came on, all the candidates, Clay, Jackson, Adams and Crawford, were of this party, held the same political faith, and the struggle which ensued, though memorable in the history of the country, was a war of factions, and not between two great political parties, advocating different doctrines upon great public questions. Jackson was very popular in this county, and when Adams was elected by the House of Representatives, though Jackson had the highest electoral vote, his (Jackson's) popularity and strength increased, and he carried the county in 1828 and 1832, by good round majorities, and the modern Democratic party, modern as compared with the parties previous to 1820, became strong and dominant in Perry county.

It should be remembered, however, that the Whig party, by which name the opposition to Jackson eventually became known, was strong and powerful in the country, and there was from the beginning to the dissolution of that organization, a strong and vigilant minority of that party in this county. Clayton, Madison and Harrison were Whig townships, and sometimes Reading and Monroe, by small majorities. Thorn, Jackson, Pike and Saltlick were the heavy Democratic townships, and the others gave small Democratic majorities. This was the status of political parties in the county from 1828 to 1853, a period of twenty-five years, and includes the time in which the Whig party lived, moved and had a being. The Democratic majority through all these years was from six to eight hundred.

The year 1854 was one of political changes in Perry county. The old Whig party was expiring, the Democratic party was, in a measure, disintegrating, the new Republican party was forming, and all this was complicated by the so-called Know Nothing movement. The result was, the Democratic and Republican vote was pretty evenly balanced in the county. In the succeeding year, 1855, Salmon P. Chase, the Republican nominee for Governor, received a majority of three hundred over his antogonist, Hon. Wm. Medill, who was Governor and a candidate for re-election. In 1856, James Buchanan, the Democratic

candidate for President, had a majority of about four hundred over John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate, while about four hundred votes were cast for Millard Fillmore, the so-called American candidate. In 1857, Henry B. Payne, the Democratic nominee for Governor, received a majority of about three hundred over Salmon P. Chase, the Republican nominee. From 1859 to 1863, the Democrats continued to carry the county by majorities ranging from two to seven hundred. In 1863, when there was a strong soldier vote in the army, John Brough, the Republican nominee for Governor, received a majority of one hundred over Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic nominee. In 1864 the Republicans carried the county by a small majority at the October election, but in November, George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate for President, received a majority of twenty-five over Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate. In 1865, the Democrats had a majority of about one hundred on the head of the ticket. The Democratic majority was gradually increased, and from 1869 to 1881, the Democrats carried the county on general issues by majorities varying from two hundred to eight hundred. Of late years, the Greenback or National party has cast a considerable vote, sometimes aggregating five or six hundred. The Prohibitionist party has also kept up a small vote, probably never exceeding one hundred in the county.

Though the Democrats had a majority in the county, the Whig leaders who were shrewd and popular men, succeeded in being elected to many of the local county offices, until county conventions were invented, or rather imported from the East. This was about 1835. From this time forward, the Whigs were out maneuvered and overpowered, and with few exceptions, were obliged to take back seats, and the convention ticket was put through. Thomas J. Maginnis was the first to make a successful break. He had received the Democratic nomination and been elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney in 1841, and was before the convention for re-nomination in 1843. J. Manly Palmer, a shrewd Yankee from the East, was also before the Convention, and the contest was a warm one. Palmer received the nomination by a majority of one or two votes only. This created a tremendous row. Maginnis and his friends complained of the improper filling of vacancies from Monroe and Saltlick townships, whereby Palmer men were seated in place of Maginnis men. After the convention was over, Palmer and Maginnis both made speeches outside to large and excited crowds. Maginnis proclaimed that he was still a candidate, and would go before the people for endorsement. Thus began one of the most furious political contests ever waged in Perry county. The county was canvassed over and over again by both contestants, who were good speakers, and Palmer was noted as a political wire-puller. Maginnis, in opposition to the party paper and central committee, made a canvass that surprised his friends and almost astounded his enemies. He was a splendid political orator for the times, and would speak for three hours at a stretch. Palmer also did his best, but from the first appeared to be depressed and apprehensive of failure. Election day came, and Maginnis was successful by a majority of two or three hundred. The Whigs had a candidate, Henry Lovell, who received several hundred votes, but the majority of the Whigs voted for Maginnis. It was indeed a memorable local

canvass. This was only an episode, however, and for years the convention ticket was elected. Once, Wm. Spencer, a Whig, was elected over L. M. Closs for Prosecuting Attorney.

The county seat question finally came in to disturb the political elements, and convention candidates of dominant parties were not always elected. The Republicans elected their entire county ticket in 1855, and again in 1863; and these were the only years in which they did so. In several other years, and as late as 1881, they succeeded in electing a part of their ticket. The Republicans elected Representatives in 1855 and in 1863, when they also had a majority on the general ticket; and they elected the Representative in 1879, and re-elected him in 1881, when the county was heavily Democratic on the general ticket. No candidate of a Whig convention was ever elected to that office after the days of party conventions.

There were speeches by candidates for Congress and others, of course, previously; but political campaigns on a large scale came in with the memorable one of 1840, when General Harrison was the Whig nominee for President in opposition to Martin Van Buren. The Whigs held a large meeting at Somerset, then the county seat, and the old hero of Tippecanoe was present and made a speech. Other distinguished speakers were also there. There was a free dinner, and the meeting was very large. The dinner was spread, and the speeches made, in a grove a little south of town, near the place now occupied by the Sheridan family residence. Some of the Democrats evidently feared the influence of the presence of the old hero, and induced an old German soldier of the war of 1812, who probably did not comprehend what he was doing, to go before a magistrate and make oath that he pulled General Harrison out of a hollow log at the battle of Tippecanoe. This is a specimen of the electioneering done in those times. The Harrison campaign made some inroads upon the Democratic party in Perry County, and some of those who voted for General Harrison never returned to their old party, though most of them did.

The Democrats got up a mass meeting at Somerset during this campaign, which was addressed by Allen G. Thurman and John Brough, two very able and popular speakers, but the Court-house held all who came. The Democratic speeches were probably superior to those made at the great Whig demonstration, but the Democrats were manifestly pulling against a strong current, which made campaigning hard work. It is impossible, in words, to give a correct idea of the extraordinary campaign of 1840. It began before harvest and waged unremittingly until the ballots were in the box and the polls closed.

The Presidential campaign of 1844 was also a memorable one in Perry county. The Whigs held their principal meeting of that year at Rehoboth, then a thriving village, and the chief Whig town of the county. There was a free dinner, with a roasted ox, etc., in Thrall's woods, a little south of town. But for the inclemency of the weather the demonstration would have reached or surpassed the one at Somerset four years previous. The incessant rain, however, dampened the ardor of the most enthusiastic. It poured down nearly all day, ceasing for only a few minutes at a time. Thomas Corwin, Henry Stanbery, and Philadelph Van Trump, were the orators of the day. In consequence

of the rain the meeting was held in the large tobacco warehouse belonging to John Ijams, but it would not hold half the people. Large delegations were present from Somerset, Uniontown, and other places, a twenty-four horse team being one of the attractions. The meeting inside the warehouse was orderly enough, but outside all was uproar. The Whig rowdies had possession of the grog shops during the greater part of the day, but toward evening the Democrat roughs outnumbered their antagonists and took possession. One man became raving wild by intoxication, and attempted to kick and knock to pieces the siding of an old house in which he was placed for safe keeping, and had finally to be tied down with a rope. The extreme inclemency of the day, no doubt, was the cause of much of the drinking and consequent riotous conduct. Had the weather been favorable the political demonstration would have been a grand one.

The Democrats held the principal meeting of the presidential campaign of 1844 at New Lexington, which was addressed by Hon. William Allen, David Tod, and Hon. Isaac Parish. Allen was United States Senator, Tod was the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Parish for Congress.

This meeting was held in Skinner's Grove, adjacent to town, on the south side. The day was fair, and there was a large assemblage. Allen and Tod made long and characteristic speeches. They rode in an open carriage along the crowded streets, and Tod continually smiled and bowed to the people on either side. Allen sat bolt upright, and looked neither to the right nor to the left. The whole demonstration was a quiet one, compared with the Whig display at Rehoboth.

The Presidential campaigns of 1848 and of 1852, were quiet affairs in comparison with those of 1840 and 1844. In 1852, the Whigs let the county go almost by default. Hon. William Dennison, candidate for Whig State Elector, was announced to speak at Somerset, but he did not come, and the meeting was addressed by Hon. Wm. E. Finck and Charles Borland. The court house was not one-third full, and the meeting was very dull. The Democrats did a little better, both at Somerset and New Lexington. They raised a pole at the former place, and Hon. S. S. Cox made a speech. An eloquent Irish orator from Baltimore, Md., spoke at New Lexington, and also at Somerset. The canvass however was a tame one.

The Presidential Canvass of 1856 was a more lively one, especially on the part of the new Republican party. A large mass meeting was held at New Lexington, and also at Somerset. There was disappointment at both places, on account of speakers, but the people were present.

At the New Lexington meeting there was a band of young ladies dressed in white, one for each State. The one who represented Kansas was dressed in deep mourning, and carried a small white flag, with a deep black border; the others carried white flags with the name of the State which they represented inscribed thereon. Later in the campaign, there was a great Republican rally at Somerset. Large delegations attended it from New Lexington and other places. The delegation from New Lexington was headed by a procession of ladies on horseback. The several delegations united at a point south of town,

and preceded by a band of music, marched through the principal streets, making quite a display.

The Democrats of the county also made a great effort, and with a better success: of the speakers, Ex-Governor Medill, Judge Whitman and others spoke at New Lexington, and later in the canvass, Allen G. Thurman, David Tod and H. J. Jewett all spoke from the same stand at the east end of the old court house, at Somerset. This was a strong array of speaking talent, but the meeting was not an unusually large one. Thurman also spoke at night, and remained over the next day (Sunday) with his sister, the wife of Rev. Cornelius Remensnyder, then pastor of the Lutheran church, at Somerset.

The campaign of 1860 was conducted with considerable energy by both parties, and large meetings were held at New Lexington, Somerset and other places. Hon. John Sherman and Hon. Valentine B. Horton spoke at the New Lexington meeting. Judge D. K. Cartter, and Horton spoke at the Somerset meeting. The "Wide Awakes," or "Sons of Abraham," as they were called in this county, were out in great force in both places.

Henry B. Payne and other speakers addressed a Democratic Mass Meeting at New Lexington, and meetings were also held at Somerset, Thornville and elsewhere. The Republicans made the most noise and greatest display. The Breckenridge and Lane, and Bell and Everett forces were weak, and made no demonstration.

The campaign of 1864, was conducted with considerable vigor by both parties. but the people were tired out by the war, which was then raging with great fury, and the so-called mass meetings were not very largely attended, though many were held at New Lexington, Straitsville, Somerset and other places.

In the campaign of 1868, the county was thoroughly canvassed by both parties, and many small meetings held. The so-called mass meetings, held at the principal towns, were failures, as compared with those of more exciting years.

The Presidential campaign of 1872 was one of very considerable activity. Large meetings were held in the principal towns, and a very spirited canvass was made by both the leading parties. Each party had at New Lexington a large company of uniformed and well trained men. with oil and lamps for night parade, and they paraded the streets on various occasions. Large meetings, processions and parades, were the order of the time. Day and night meetings were held in nearly every township in the county.

The canvass of 1876 was not so noisy as that of 1872, but both parties worked with their accustomed energy, and many speeches were made in various parts of the county. It was not a campaign, however, for great central mass meetings.

That of 1880 was a comparatively tame affair, compared with almost any of its predecessors. Both parties found it difficult to organize clubs, or keep up meetings, and, in some places, where clubs had been organized, they were abandoned, even before the October election. As a political campaign among the people, it was insipid and spiritless. The shouts for either Garfield or Hancock, were few and far between, though a tolerable full vote was polled.

There were some gubernatorial and congressional canvasses of such exceptional interest as to be worthy of record. The first gubernatorial campaign of the Republican party, in 1855, is one of them. Wm. Medill was Governor, and had been nominated by the Democrats for re-election. Salmon P. Chase was put in nomination by the newly organized and only half disciplined Republican party. Medill was a good, strong man, against whom nothing personal could be urged. Chase was a giant, but his strength was not generally known. His nomination had been opposed in the State Convention by delegates from Perry county, and his candidacy was not over well received. He made a very thorough canvass of the State, but did not visit this (Perry) county. William H. Gibson, however, addressed two large meetings here, and, on both occasions, made powerful efforts in behalf of the new Republican party. Samuel Medary and Governor Medill came to the county and spoke for the Democrats, but neither of them in oratory and eloquence, could cope with Gibson. The county wheeled into the Republican column and gave Chase three hundred majority. Two years later, in 1857, Mr. Chase personally visited the county and spoke to a large meeting at Somerset, and also at New Lexington, remaining over night at the latter place. H. B. Payne, the Democratic candidate, however, received a majority in the county of three hundred and thirty, making a change of over six hundred in two years.

The congressional campaign of 1862 was a most remarkable one, so far as relates to Perry county. Carey A. Trimble was the Republican, and William E. Finck the Democratic candidate. Trimble personally visited and spoke in every township in the county, and had good meetings almost everywhere. At some points they were very large. It was the county of Mr. Finck's residence, and he canvassed it well, but not so thoroughly as Mr. Trimble did. Trimble labored as long and as earnestly, as though he had a prospect of being elected, which he had not. The county gave an increased Democratic majority, but it would have been still further increased, had it not been for the earnest and persistent efforts of Mr. Trimble.

The gubernatorial canvass of 1863, in the midst of the war, wherein John Brough was the Republican candidate and Clement L. Vallandigham the Democratic candidate, is distinguished as being the most exciting one that ever occurred in the county. Before either party had made nominations, Mr. Vallandigham had been invited to speak at Somerset. He came and addressed what many regard as the largest political assemblage ever convened in the county. It was, indisputably, a great demonstration, and was one of the events that indicated the rising popularity of Vallandigham with his party, and his probable nomination for Governor.

Previous to the assembling of the Republican State Convention, Governor Tod had received and accepted an invitation to attend a Fourth of July celebration at Somerset. Between the time of the acceptance of his invitation and the anniversary, the Republican State Convention had been held and John Brough substituted for Tod at the head of the ticket. Governor Tod was a little chagrined, as well he might be, under the circumstances, for most of the Perry county dele-

gates had voted for Brough; but true to his promise, Tod came on according to appointment. A committee of arrangements, with the design of meeting the Governor some distance from town with an escort, wrote to ascertain at what time he would arrive, and on which road he would come. He promptly replied, snubbing the committee, and expressing his ability to get into town without so much trouble. He came to Thornville the evening of the 3d of July, remained there over night, and the result was that when he reached Somerset in a private conveyance, nobody knew who he was, and he had visited a barber shop, and was in town some considerable time before his presence was known.

The meeting was held in Parkinson's grove, and was a very large affair. Gov. Tod and T. J. Maginnis spoke at length in the forenoon, then the meeting was dismissed to partake of the basket dinner. A most remarkable thing followed. The day had been extremely warm, the sky clear, and the sun had been shining brightly. The people had scattered through the grove, and most of them had finished their dinner, when, with the sun shining through the tree tops, and no sign of a cloud anywhere, a few large drops of rain began to fall. The gentle falling of these drops continued for several minutes, and was enjoyed by all, for the heat had been oppressive. But after a little while the rain increased, and at last came harder and faster, until it seemed to pour down in torrents; and in less than ten minutes there could not have been a dry stitch in the large assemblage. The people were completely drenched. For half an hour the rain continued, and when the shower was over, the people, men, women and children, were a sight to behold. Many of the ladies were dressed in white, and all looked as though they had just emerged from a bath at Saratoga or Cape May. The afternoon speeches were never heard. There was another remarkable thing connected with this meeting. While Maginnis was speaking, before noon, or just about noon, he announced that some one had just told him "Grant had taken Vicksburg," and "Meade had whipped Lee like the devil at Gettysburg." This news had come by the "grape vine line," so often heard of during the war; for Somerset was not then a railroad town, and had no telegraph.

In the latter part of August, of the same year, Judge Backus of Cleveland spoke to a large crowd in the court house yard at New Lexington. On the tenth of September, John Brough, John Sherman and T. J. Maginnis, addressed an immense mass meeting in "Fowler's Grove," near New Lexington. The people came in long processions, with banners flying and drums beating. A large procession of ladies on horseback met and escorted most of the delegations into town. The meeting itself was highly enthusiastic. The Democrats had also an overwhelming meeting in this grove in September, addressed by Hon. Daniel Voorhees and other distinguished speakers. The delegations made their preparations with great labor and not a little expense. A number of huge conveyances on wheels, constructed for the occasion, and other novelties were features of the great procession which moved through the principal streets of the town and out to the grove. A large number of ladies on horseback headed the procession.

Early in October of the same year, Benjamin F. Wade spoke for three hours to a large concourse of people at Somerset, in the edge of

an old orchard on the site of John Fink's tavern of long ago. Wade came through in a private conveyance, and was in his best mood. It had rained in the morning, but the afternoon was unusually nice and pleasant. No reporters were present, but persons who were somewhat familiar with the old Senator, said that it was one of the greatest efforts of his life. Political friends and enemies alike stood for three hours and heard him through.

Col. McGroarty also spoke at various places in the county during the canvass, and meetings were held in all the townships by both parties.

The visit to a little county like Perry, in a single political campaign, of Senator Wade, Senator Sherman, Gov. Tod, John Brough, C. L. Vallandigham, Dan. Voorhees and Col. McGroarty, to say nothing of other speakers more or less distinguished, is certainly very remarkable Considered altogether, it will not be seriously questioned that the gubernatorial campaign of 1863 was the most noted one that the county of Perry ever knew, and has seldom if ever been surpassed by any in other counties of the State.

The gubernatorial canvass of 1867 was also one of great interest. The Republicans had taken an advanced position favoring negro suffrage, and they felt that they must work hard to maintain their ground. Ex-Governor Dennison and Gen. Moses B. Walker spoke in August at New Lexington, in the little park at the public square. Robert C. Schenck and William H. Gibson spoke later in the public square at Somerset. Schenck and Gibson were men very unlike, but together made a strong team. Later still, and early in October, Gibson, and A. S. McClure of Wooster, spoke at New Lexington, in a little grove near the depot, to a very large crowd.

The Democrats had a large rally at the little public park, in New Lexington, where speeches were delivered by Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Hon. H. J. Jewett and Hon. Wm. E. Finck. Numerous other meetings were held throughout the county. It was a spirited campaign on the part of the Democrats, and they succeeded in making a very considerable gain over the vote of the preceding year.

In the Congressional canvass of 1864, William E. Finck was the Democratic candidate, and Job. E. Stevenson, the Republican candidate. Finck resided in Perry, and Stevenson in Ross. Stevenson was one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, and spoke to large audiences in New Lexington, Straitsville, Somerset and various other places. Mr. Finck, also a trained and popular orator, did not, of course, neglect his own county. It it is not often that two better speakers are pitted against each other, in a Congressional race. The result of the election was a little curious. Stevenson received a small majority in Perry, his opponent's own county, and it was the only one that he carried.

Perry has had only four terms in Congress, since the organization of the county. Two, in the person of Gen. Thomas Ritchey, of Madison township, and two by Wm. E. Finck, of Reading. Ritchey was first elected in the old Perry, Morgan and Washington district, and afterwards in the district composed of Perry, Fairfield, Athens, Hocking, Vinton and Meigs. Finck was twice elected in the district composed of Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway, Ross, Hocking and Pike. The county has never had an elective State officer, nor a Court of Common Pleas Judge.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE MILITARY IN TIME OF PEACE.

THE war with the Indians in Ohio and Indiana, subsequent to the close of the revolution, and the bloody part that the red man took in the war of 1812, was inducement enough to cause the emigrants in what is now Perry county, Ohio, as well as elsewhere, to keep and guard well their trusty rifles, and learn to use them in squads and companies, in case emergencies might arise. Hence, with or without statute requirements, many of the pioneers organized into military companies, and had their place and times of regular drill. The uniform of these early military companies, was the ordinary hunting shirt of the times, and a fur cap. The men were armed with a rifle gun, usually of large bore and long range. These hunting suits were gotten up with considerable care, and made quite a nobby dress. As a military uniform, they corresponded with the times and surroundings, and were both picturesque and handsome. There was one or two of these companies about Rehoboth, and New Lexington; the same number about Somerset and Overmyertown, (New Reading). The hunting shirt, when new and bright, was worn to church, and many of the elder sons of the first settlers, wore this comfortable garment, trimmed with variegated homespun fringe, when they called upon their sweethearts on Sunday evenings, and afterwards were married in the same suit.

These hunting shirt companies, as they were called, lasted some ten or twelve years, when the times required a change. A law had also been enacted authorizing the organization of Light Infantry companies, which were armed with heavy flint lock muskets, with bayonets attached, at the expense of the State. Some of the old rifle companies re-organized under the new law, and were furnished with the State arms; other new companies were organized and equipped in accordance with the provisions of the new military law.

The Perry Guards declined to organize under the new order, and stuck to their old arms, the common domestic rifle. The members of this company lived mostly in Clayton and Harrison townships. The Perry Guards became known and spoken of as the "Old Rifle Company." It mustered for ten or twelve years along with the Light Infantry and Militia. The company laid aside the hunting shirt uniform however, and adopted a suit of mingled white and red, that was very showy and quite comfortable in the summer season, but would not do so well in cool weather.

Under the new State law, authorizing the Light Infantry and furnishing arms, there were organized and equipped, the Somerset Guards, Reading Guards, Thornville Guards, National Guards, New Lexington Guards, Rehoboth Guards, Jackson Guards, and possibly others. Each com-

pany had a different uniform. They had their regular days for drill, and, once a year, were required to meet and muster as a battalion or regiment, though there was probably never a sufficient number of companies for a full authorized regiment. Somerset, New Lexington and Rehoboth, were the usual places for battalion or regimental muster.

These companies were never thoroughly drilled, but, nevertheless, with their varied uniforms, drums beating, flags waving, and bayonets glistening in the sunshine, they made a fine display on battalion or regimental parade.

A military company called the Keokuks was organized at Somerset, about 1842 or 43, which adopted a nice black uniform, with black caps, trimmed with ostrich plumes. The company, under command of Capt. Fletcher Noles, became very proficient in drill, and was the nucleus of several companies, of like uniforms, that were organized in the county, or reorganized from old ones, forming a battalion, which lasted several years. According to the amended military laws, these companies were reqnired to hold a two days camp muster, which they did, one year at least, in May's woods, one mile south of Somerset. There was a general collapse of the Military in 1849. The Corn Stalk Militia had collapsed several years previous.

In accordance with a statute enacted at an early date, all male members between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who were not members ot volunteer companies, were required to be enrolled, organized into companies, and drill two days each year; for company muster, on the first Friday of September, and for regimental muster, on Wednesday after the second Monday of the same month.

The militia of Perry were organized into two regiments. The men of military age, of Reading, Thorn, Hopewell and Madison townships, constituted one regiment, and those of Pike, Clayton, Harrison, Bearfield, Monroe, Saltlick, Monday Creek and Jackson, made up another. The regimental muster of the former, was held yearly at Somerset, the latter at New Lexington. The company musters were held in the several townships. When the militia was first organized, every man that could, obtained and carried a domestic rifle on drill days, but the number of rifles in the ranks yearly grew less, and the corn stalks more, until the time came when there was scarcely riflemen enough for guard duty.

The regimental muster days of the militia were, nevertheless, red letter days for many, and in addition to eight hundred or a thousand militia men, there was a large assemblage of spectators. Early in the morning of muster days, the clans would begin to gather. Guns or no guns, there was always martial music, and plenty of it. The man who could beat the long roll the best, was the admired of the hour. At ten o'clock sharp, the Captains would form their companies upon the village green. Regimental and staff officers, sitting on restive steeds, with plumes waving, drawn swords and scabbards rattling, proceed to form the regimental line. The several companies receive their orders, file out on to a principal street, and take their appointed place in the line. The columns close up, the men being rather densely formed in sections of four, six or eight. At last all is ready. The music is ordered to strike up, and the colonel gets in his heaviest work of the day. Ris-

ing straight up in the stirrups, he opens his mouth, and in clarion tones, calls out "Attention the Regiment! Forward March!" and the grand column moves along. As the regiment countermarches, the corn stalk militiamen get in their jokes as they pass and repass each other. The regiment is marched out of town, to a convenient field, where the militia spend the day in ranks, except an hour of recess for dinner. About four P. M., the regiment is marched back to town, where it is dismissed by companies, somewhere again on the village green. The officers of the militia, as well as those of the volunteer companies, were required to meet once a year for camp muster, which was usually held at Somerset. This was designed as a sort of Military school. The laws requiring militia muster, were repealed about 1842 or 1843, and the business collapsed.

There were two companies of Cavalry in the county, at an early day, and for a great many years. One of these belonged to the north, and the other to the south end of the county. The members of these companies were uniformed, and carried immense swords and pistols. These accoutrements would be great curiosities, if preserved until this day. Some of the old swords and pistols are, like enough, in existence at this time.

There was a universal collapse of all military companies in the county, about 1849 or 1850, so that in 1853, when the "Hippodrome War" broke out, military companies from other counties had to be called upon to quell the disturbance.

There was a company organized at New Lexington, in 1857 or 1858, but it did not last long.

There was one organized at Straitsville, in 1860, but nearly all of its members went into the war in 1861, and the home company was disbanded.

A company was organized at New Lexington in 1862, which in 1863 reorganized as one of the National Guard.

The organization of the National Guard was authorized by enactment of Legislature in 1861-62, and in a few months, seven or eight companies thereof were organized and equipped in Perry county; one at Somerset, one at New Reading, one at New Lexington, one at Oakfield, one at Straitsville, one at Maxville and one in Clayton and Madison townships. They all wore the army blue and were equipped by the State. They were required to drill at stated times, in time of peace. They were all called into active service in 1864, an account of which is given in another chapter.

Soon after the close of the war, the military laws were again changed, and the National Guard Companies disbanded, and for ten years there was no organized military company in the county. It was, of course, full of citizen soldiers, who had proved their valor, by long, active and faithful service, where hardships and dangers were the common lot. But, as previously stated, there was no organized body of military in the county.

The Ewing Guards were organized early in 1876, and made their first public appearance, uniformed, armed and well drilled, on the fourth of July, 1876, to participate in a Centennial Celebration. The Captain, T. J. Smith, had been a boy soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and

had seen and taken part in many of its deadliest battles, including Gettysburg. The First Lieutenant, J. M. Holmes, had been in the war, and an inmate of Southern prisons. Several of the non-commissioned officers and privates, had also seen the hardest of military service; but many of the members of the company were boys, or quite young men, who could remember but dimly, if at all, the stirring and alarming scenes of 1861.

The Ewing Guards have been very faithful in drill, and prompt to appear on all public occasions. They are required by the law to spend a week in camp muster every year. They camped at Thornport in 1877, Zanesville, in 1878–79, Newark in 1880, Lakeside, on Lake Erie, in 1881, and last at Coshocton, in August, 1882. The Company was called into active service in the "Corning War," an account of which is given in another place. The name has lately been changed, and the company is now called the New Lexington Guards.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR.

THE WAR OF 1812.—At the time of this war, Perry had no existence, and the townships afterwards incorporated into Perry, were but thinly settled, several of them being entirely unsettled. The principal settlements were in Thorn, Reading, Hopewell and Madison. Very few persons were living in Jackson, Clayton, and Bearfield townships, and, at the breaking out of the war, Pike, the township in which New Lexington is situated, had but one settler, a bachelor, John Fowler. But what is now the county, furnished its quota of troops. They were mostly assigned to companies organized in Fairfield or Muskingum counties, several of them serving under Captain Sanderson, of Lancaster. They were sent to the northern part of the State, and served with the army operating along the Canadian frontier. Some of them were at Hull's ignominious surrender. Others served under Generals Scott and Cass. But most of them were assigned to General Harrison, and sent to Fort Meigs, which withstood two memorable sieges; and where the British and Indians combined, failed to dislodge the brave men who defended it. The besieged soldiers lost seriously, in killed and wounded, and endured almost incredible hardships and privations, but the fort was held.

John Fowler, the solitary inhabitant of Pike township, when the war broke out, went to the army, serving two terms as a substitute for drafted men, and paid the government for his land with money earned in the military service. Mr. Fowler afterward married and raised five sons, all of whom served in the Union Army during the Rebellion. The old original settler of the township lived to be quite aged, and died only a few years since. His gun and fishing rod were the companions of his old age; and only a short time previous to his death, it was a common occurence to see him in the dusk of the evening wending his way homeward with a bunch of squirrels or a string of fish.

John Lidey, a soldier of the war of 1812, became a prominent man in the county, was frequently elected to office, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851. He had also been State Senator and Representative.

The soldiers of the war of 1812, of this county, as far as known, are now all dead. The last one, Henry Hazleton, of Saltlick township, died only about three years ago.

The war checked emigration to the county for several years, and in fact seriously affected the whole country. After peace was declared, what is now Perry county began to fill very rapidly, and the question of a new county was pressed upon the people and legislature, and the act finally passed in December, 1817.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—When Congress formally declared that "War existed by the act of Mexico," and Ohio was called on for its quota of troops, early steps were taken in Perry county for the raising of volunteers. Fletcher Noles of Somerset, who had been captain of an independent military company, known as the Keokuks, in time of peace, was very active and zealous in recruiting; and being considered a good and efficient military man, was, when the company was raised, duly elected and commissioned Captain. Isaac De Long, a lawyer, also of Somerset, assisted in recruiting the company, and became Lieutenant. Men were enlisted from all parts of the county, but principally from the neighborhood of Somerset, then the county seat. The two militia regiments of Perry county were to assemble and parade at Somerset, and also all the volunteer companies of the county, for the purpose of being harangued on the war question, with a view of getting volunteers for active service in the army. The militia were massed in a solid square in Dittoe's woods, west of town, and John Lidey, the Major General, seated on a spirited charger, made a fervent and characteristic speech, urging the militia-men to volunteer and fight for their country. A creditable number of volunteers was obtained that day. After the dismissal of the militia, Daniel Humphreys of Newark, John H. O'Neill of Somerset, and others, harangued the masses in the court-house square. It was late in the evening before the people dispersed to their homes. Volunteering continued, and Captain Noles completing his enlistments, marched the men to Zanesville, where they went into camp on Putnam Hill. Here a number of recruits were obtained and the company fully organized. After several days' drill, the company left camp, went aboard a boat, and sailed down the Muskingum and Ohio to Cincinnati, where it was assigned and organized as Company "H" of the Third O. V. I., under the command of Colonel Curtis of Mount Vernon, Ohio. After remaining in Cincinnati a short time, the troops descended the Ohio and Mississipi rivers to New Orleans, where, after a few days, they embarked for the mouth of the Rio Grande. They landed at Poin Isabel, and went into camp. After a short time the regiment was ordered up the river to Matamoras, where it went into camp, and did garrison duty for several months. Then it was ordered to Camargo, where it remained awhile, and then was ordered to Monterey, and afterward to Buena Vista. The regiment was not in the battles of Monterey or Buena Vista. These battles occurred while the Third regiment was yet stationed at Matamoras. After remaining for some time at Buena Vista and neighborhood, the regiment was ordered to march to Matamoras. Its term of service having expired, it was soon sent home. It took boats at Matamoras for New Orleans, which place was reached safely in due time. There the men were mustered out, paid and discharged. The men had been in no pitched battle, but they had seen guerillas enough and endured many hardships. There was much sickness and several deaths in Captain Noles' company. A number died after reaching home, from disease contracted while in the service.

The war continued, and the government was calling for more volunteers. Warren Filler and Thomas Ross, who had been with Captain Noles' company in the first year of the war, went to work and enlisted

a company for another year's service. A few of the members of the company were from Hocking and other counties. Warren Filler became Captain and Thomas Ross a Lieutenant. The company rendezvoused at Somerset, and then marched to Lancaster, where they went aboard a canal boat, which took them to Portsmouth. At Cincinnati they joined the reorganized Third Regiment O. V. I., and went down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. From this city the regiment embarked for Vera Cruz, on the coast of Mexico. They were with the column under General Scott, but the regiment with others was detailed to guard posts and keep open the line of communication. Consequently, Captain Filler's company did not participate in any of the pitched battles, but had numerous encounters with guerilla troops. After the fall of the Mexican capital, the regiment to which the Perry company belonged, was ordered up and stationed awhile at the capital and in the neighborhood, doing camp and guard duty, and looking after guerrillas. But peace came, and the regiment was ordered home. It marched back to Vera Cruz and took a vessel for New Orleans, where the troops were paid and discharged. The Perry county company left behind them a number of dead comrades, whose dust reposes beneath the sod of the now friendly Republic. Others came home sick and diseased, some of whom died in consequence, in a short time, and others never fully recovered.

At the time of the war, Mexico seemed a great way off, and going there "to soldier," appeared like going out of the world. The military service there was no play. Fighting the Mexicans on their own soil, was in many cases a serious undertaking. The sanguinary battles of Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and the struggles around the Capital, showed that the Mexican soldiers were no cowards, though they could not compete with the United States troops.

Many soldiers from Perry served in other companies than those named, but they were also in other regiments, and their services cannot be traced except to record the fact that they participated in several of the important battles of the war, which not only secured Texas to us, but gave other large accessions of territory.

## CHAPTER XV.

### THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

All through the winter of 1860-61, the country here as elsewhere, was in a feverish state of excitement, consequent upon the dissatisfaction existing in many of the Southern States, and their avowed intention of secession. Such action, when carried to its logical conclusion, could only end in civil war; conséquently, the minds of the people were in some degree prepared for the intelligence that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and that war had actually begun.

Sunday, April, 1861, was a dark day, as the wires told of the bombardment of Sumter by the rebel forces under Beauregard, and the final surrender of Major Anderson and the brave men under his command. The attack startled and alarmed the people like the ringing of fire-bells in the night. Monday morning brought the news of President Lincoln's Proclamation for volunteers; and soon after came word of the firing on the Sixth Massachusetts, as it was marching through Baltimore, on its way to defend the beleaguered National Capital, and the death of two or three of its men. "Handle the bodies tenderly," telegraphed Governor Andrew; "Give them every needful care and attention, and all expenses will be paid by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." These words were read out at New Lexington as well as in almost every other telegraph office in the land, and at once introduced to the people everywhere, the great and popular war Governor of the East.

Lyman J. Jackson, Prosecuting Attorney of Perry county, who had not been a supporter of President Lincoln in the contest of the preceding year, asked and obtained leave of Governor Dennison to enlist a company, in compliance with the proclamation of the President. A muster roll was made out and a meeting held at the Court House at night. Speeches were made by Mr. Jackson and W. H. Free, after which they signed their names to the muster roll. Other speeches were made, and other names secured to the roll. The next morning enlisting still went on. Volunteers began to flock in from Somerset, Straitsville, and other parts of the county. Meetings were held at the Court House almost every day and night. Judge Whitman, of Lancaster, came over and made a memorable two hours speech at the Court House, urging the right and necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Union at every hazard and to the last extremity.

In a few days, the roll of the military company was full, and the enlisted men assembled at New Lexington and elected Lyman J. Jackson, Captain; Wm. H. Free, First Lieutenant, and Benjamin S. Shirley, Second Lieutenant. The company after organization, remained at New Lexington several days; the men were constantly drilled by the

Captain and Lieutenants, and other persons. A large quantity of red flannel was purchased, and a shirt made for each man of the company. The ladies met at the Court House, and with shears, needles, thimbles, and sewing machines, soon had all the garments completed. These, when donned by the boys, and worn without coats or vests, made quite a striking uniform. The weather was warm, and the company was drilled, dressed in this style, and, when off duty, the boys walked about the streets, or stood in groups, clad in the same novel and picturesque costume. The sound of the fife and drum was almost incessant, and the very air appeared to be full of the pomp, grandeur and circumstance, if not the woes and horrors of war. The town was full of people from the country, mostly the friends and relatives of the volunteers. One Sunday was spent in New Lexington after organization. It was passed in drill and warlike preparations, very much the same as other days, with the exception that on the green, in front of the M. E. Church, at the regular hour of service, Rev. L. F. Drake preached to the soldiers and people from the text: "In the name of the Lord we will raise up our banners." A copy of the New Testament was here presented to each member of the military company. Take it all in all, this was the strangest and most memorable Sabbath ever spent in the town.

Captain Jackson's company was ordered to report at Camp Anderson. Lancaster, Ohio, at which place it was mustered into the service for three months, as Company E of the Seventeenth O. V. I. A very large crowd was present at the depot when the boys left for Lancaster, and the scene was truly a memorable one. The boys gave a long, continued cheer, as the cars moved away. The regiment was soon after ordered to join the forces under General McClellan, then operating in Western Virginia. The members of Company E first stepped upon the "sacred soil" at Benwood, opposite Bellaire, and were successively stationed at Clarksburg, Grafton, Buckhannon, and other neighboring towns; and barely escaped being in the battle of Rich Mountain. Just before this battle, General McClellan called for the Seventeenth Ohio, but the regiment had been divided and separated, and when that fact was reported to him, he ordered the Nineteenth Ohio in its place, which regiment was engaged in the battle. Company E participated in a number reconnoissances, and a memorable expedition to Ravenswood. The company, in connection with others of the Seventeenth, was engaged in breaking up rebel camps and recruiting stations, and driving recruiting officers out of that part of Virginia. In this way it did good service. They were in a number of skirmishes, and on one occasion encountered a force under O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Wise, and worsted it. Young Wise was glad to get away. On one of these scouting expeditions, Lieutenant Free and a detachment captured a number of influential and active rebels who were taken to Camp Chase under Free's charge, and consigned to the military prison there. In a number of ways, these three months men did effective service. At the expiration of about four months, instead of three, as enlisted for, the Seventeenth regiment was withdrawn from the field, and mustered out at Camp Goddard, Muskingum county. These raw troops returned to their homes bronzed, fatigued, and almost worn out by the

service; but no deaths or casualties occurred in the company from Perry county. A majority of the company soon after enlisted in three year regiments, and served in all parts of the country, where the war waged. The men of the old original Company E are dead or widely sundered now. Of the hundred men or over, who marched down the hill to the depot on that April day in 1861, probably less than a dozen could now be mustered together in Perry county. The living are widely scattered, but many are dead, and their graves are about as widely separated as the abodes of the living.

The following is a correct copy of the muster roll of the Company:

Officers—Lyman J. Jackson, Captain; William H. Free, First Lieutenant; Benjamin S. Shirley, Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—Oliver Eckles, William S. Bright, William G. Williams, Thomas F. Hammond.

Corporals—Henry L. Harbaugh, Levi Bowman, Levi Burgoon, William R. Hays.

Privates—Adams, Calvin; Adams, John, Jr.; Alexander, Aaron; Berkey, George W.; Beck, John; Bradshaw, James; Baisore, John D.; Butler, Alexander; Buchanan, James; Connor, Fernando; Colborn, James P.; Cooksey, Obed S.; Colborn, John H.; Carroll, James R.; Conlon, Thomas; Colborn, Sylvester C.; Curran, Patrick F.; Cavinee, John; Drury, Henry B.; Dumolt, Martin: Denny, Robert H.; Delong, Joseph; Dolan, James T.; Doughty, John W.; Dupler, Solomon; Edwards, William; Frantz, Hiram; Freeman, John W.; Gruber, John W.; Guyton, Benjamin; Guyton, David; Goodin, Moses; Hickman, Thomas N.; Hickman, R. Fletcher; Haggandorn, Stephen; Hartsel, Smith; Harbaugh, Daniel; Henderson, James; Jackson, William S.; Ketchum, Newton; Keeley, Terrence; Little, William; Lovebury, Jonathan; Lidey, J. Warren; Lucas, Peter P.; Liddy, Andrew; Larimer, James; Larimer, Samuel B.; Moriart, John; Martin, John; Musselman, Henry; McMullen, Daniel; Mulharon, John; Mason, Horatio N.; Morgan, Reuben H.; McGonagle, Hugh; Nichols, George; Oatley, Jerome; O'Halloran, Thomas, Petit, Levi L.; Palmer, Ira; Paindable, Thomas; Rambo, Austin; Ricktor, Oliver; Rugg, Samuel; Stanbus, James; Sousley, George; Sousley, John; Studer, William A.; Saladee, John W.; Spencer, Henry W.; Smith, Thomas; Spencer, Osborn; Sanders, John; Saffell, Richard C.; Sheldon, William; Tharp, Jackson; Tharp, Asa; Thomas, Simeon; Tharp, Alfred; Wright, Francis M.; Witmer, Daniel; Whitmer, Franklin; Williams, Columbus L.; Whipps, Andrew J.

Thirty-First O. V. I.—When President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers for three years or during the war, John W. Free of New Lexington was doing business at Straitsville, and had been elected Captain of an independent military company, organized at that place under the laws of Ohio. He promptly asked and obtained leave to raise a company for the three years' service, went at once to work, and in a few days had his muster roll full and running over. A majority of the members of the home military company enlisted, embracing nearly half of the three years' company as enrolled for the war. The celerity with which this body of brave men was enlisted for the service,

is almost incredible. Not many persons knew the fact that Mr. Free was authorized to raise a company, until it was announced that it was full. The men were enlisted principally in Saltlick, but Monroe, Pike and Monday Creek townships also contributed. It should be remembered, too, that the company was raised just after the Bull Run disaster, when the whole country was depressed and it was known that enlisting for the war meant business, and that of the most serious nature. Captain Free came up home on Saturday evening, announced that the ranks were full, the enlistment roll completed, and that his men would be in New Lexington the ensuing Tuesday morning to take the cars for Camp Chase, Columbus, for active service. That a full company, for so long a term of service could be raised in so short a time, it was almost impossible to believe; and many, no doubt, were impressed with the idea that matters were exaggerated. But the sequel proved that everything reported was solid fact. Many of the people of New Lexington knew nothing of the enlistment of the company, and those who did know something of it, were wholly unprepared to witness such a demonstration as followed.

About ten o'clock in the forenoon, a great cloud of dust was seen to rise in McClellan's lane, about a mile south of town. It was produced by the members of Captain Free's company and their friends, in buggies, expresses, carriages, wagons, on horseback and afoot, preceded by a good martial band, altogether making a procession of nearly two miles in length. In many cases, not only fathers and brothers, but mothers, sisters, cousins and sweethearts accompanied the boys to this place. As the imposing and altogether unprecedented procession moved into town, windows, doors, balconies and sidewalks were filled with spectators, handkerchiefs and flags were waved, and cheer upon cheer was given for the Union and the starry banner that symbolized it. Just such a demonstration the town never saw before or since, and probably never will again. When the volunteers got aboard the cars, there were many tearful words and sad farewells, as well as many a jovial laugh and cheerful, kind goodby. As the train slowly moved away, from platforms and car windows came a half tremulous yet loud and exultant cheer, that will linger long in the memory of those who heard it. Many of those brave boys never saw home or friends again; and of those who did, on furlough of some kind, many died afterward in hospitals, on the march, in their tents, or amid the awful carnage and surroundings of the battle field. Many of them repose in unknown graves. Captain J. W. Free's company reported promptly at Camp Chase, and was at once assigned as Company A of the Thirty-First Ohio.

A few days later, and early in September, 1861, W. H. Free, who had just been mustered out of the three months' service, obtained authority to enlist a company of three years' men, and in a week or two he reported at Camp Chase, with his command full, and his company was assigned as Company D of the Thirty-First. Oliver Eckles of New Lexington, was commissioned as First Lieutenant.

This company was recruited principally in Pike, Saltlick, Monroe and Clayton townships, in Perry county. A few of the men were from over the border in Athens and Hocking counties.

Before the three months' troops had been mustered out, Henry Harper of Somerset had enlisted part of a company for the three years' service; but when Captain Jackson, of the three months' company, reached home, Harper gave way to Jackson, who, assisted by Lieutenant Henry C. Greiner and James W. Martin, filled up the company, which came to New Lexington and took the cars for Camp Chase, where it was assigned as Company G of the Thirty-first.

On the 21st of September, the regiment was ordered to the field. Companies A and B had been previously detailed for duty at Gallipolis, Ohio, but they were also ordered to join the main body of the regiment at Cincinnati, from which place it soon after went to Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, where it remained several months, preparing by drill and discipline for more active and dangerous service. The regiment was ordered to Mill Springs, to assist Gen. Thomas; but the roads were very bad, the rivers were swollen, and it failed to reach Thomas in season to participate in the battle fought at that place. After this the Thirty-First went down the Ohio and up the Cumberland river to Nashville, Tennessee, where it was among the first Union troops to march into that city. It then moved southward with Buell's army, and the boys trod the bloody field of Shiloh; but the fight was over and the rebel troops in full retreat.

The Thirty-First was engaged in various service in Tennessee and Alabama, until the race between Buell and Bragg for the North opened, when the regiment marched through Murfreesboro northward to the Ohio river at Louisville. From this point the regiment again turned its steps southward. At the battle of Perryville, the division to which it belonged was partially under fire, and could plainly see the bursting shells and hear the awful roar of battle, and stood anxiously waiting the order to advance into the fight. But the order never came. This was perhaps one of the most trying hours the boys of the regiment ever experienced.

The Thirty-First was actively engaged at Stone River, but the enemy on this part of the field gave way before a bayonet charge, and there were no severe losses. The regiment was next engaged at Hoovers Gap, where it behaved splendidly and assisted in driving the rebels from a strong position. Chickamauga came not long after, and the Thirty-First was sharply engaged on both days, and suffered severely, especially on the first day of the fight. Company A was fearfully depleted. The other companies from Perry suffered almost as much. A battery that had been captured by the rebels, was recaptured by a detachment of the Thirty-First Ohio, led by Captain W. H. Free. On the second day of Chickamauga, after the disastrous rout and disorganization of most of the Federal army, many of the Perry and Fairfield boys, members of the Seventeenth and Thirty-First, kept together, as well as they could, and when orders were given by General Thomas, commander of the army of the Cumberland, to which they belonged, to form a second line of battle, and throw up temporary breast-works, they joined heartily in the movement. Captain J. W. Stinchcomb, born and brought up in Thorn township, Perry county, but in command of a Fairfield county company, was very active and conspicuous in the formation of this famous second line of battle. So much so, in fact, that he is men-

tioned by General Thomas in the official report of the battle. His loud hoarse voice was heard above the din, rallying the scattered soldiers, and his stalwart form almost tottered beneath an incredible load of rails. A private soldier of the Thirty-First facetiously remarked that he "never had the most distant idea how many rails were a load for a man, until he saw 'Jim' Stinchcomb in the business at Chickamauga." Colonel Moses B. Walker, of the Thirty-First, was under arrest that day, and without a sword, in consequence of some red tape disobedience; but when the army was disorganized he appeared to have as much command as anybody, and worked bravely and effectively for the establishment of the second line of battle. The successful forming and holding of this second line was what saved the remnant of Rosecrans' army Chattanooga and all south of the Ohio. Had that line been given up, and Thomas' army defeated, the seat of war would have been transferred from the South to the States north of the Ohio. Thousands of soldiers, of course, formed on this famous second line, but the author only attempts to sketch the part taken by a group of Perry soldiers and those acting directly with them. Longstreet's men who, only a little over two months before, had fought so bravely in a vain endeavor to storm the heights at Gettysburg, made charge after charge upon the line here, and several times appeared to be on the verge of driving the "Boys in Blue" back; but at short range they received such a deadly fire as no troops on earth could withstand. The side of the hill was strewn thick with the dead, wounded and dying. General Longstreet has lately said that when this assault failed, the Confederate cause was about the same as lost. No Union soldier who witnessed or encountered the charge of Longstreet's men on this memorable Sabbath afternoon, ever had or expressed any doubts of their heroism. The Federal soldiers after the rout, and retreat of several miles, had become desperately cool, and the deadly volleys they fired into the approaching columns of the foe, were among the most fearfully destructive of the whole war. As night drew on, and Longstreet's command failed to take the ridge, the dream of invading the North forever vanished from the minds of the Southern Generals.

Two young neighbor boys, members of Company A, not fully comprehending the reason for rapidly retreating to a better position, and vexed and crying at the condition of affairs, declared that they did not go to war to run this way, and that they would not run from those men any longer. In spite of all remonstrances they lingered behind, loading and firing at the advancing foe, until they were shot down, at the same time. Their two graves, with head-boards giving their names, name of Company and number of regiment, to which they belonged, situated some distance from any other graves, have been seen by more than one traveler and newspaper correspondent. Their remains were afterward disinterred and transferred to a national cemetery.

Soon after Chickamauga came Mission Ridge. The Thirty-First Ohio was one of the first regiments to ascend this eminence, in advance of order by the Commanding General. The firing was heavy and continuous, but the boys pushed up the hill; the rebels first overshot and then became panic stricken, and the loss was not severe. It is well to remember that the successful battle of Mission Ridge was fought and

gained without orders, and the credit or discredit of it belongs properly to the enlisted soldiers and line officers.

Soon after Mission Ridge the Thirty-First re-enlisted and came home on veteran furlongh. The reception of the Perry county Companies will not soon be forgotten. A telegram from Columbus gave the time they would arrive. Colonel M. B. Walker, of Findlay, Ohio, wishing, as he said, to visit the county that furnished more men for his regiment than any other, accompanied by some other officers of the regiment, came home to New Legington with the boys. The National and Regimental colors were in the hands of soldiers from Perry, and the flags also came along. Hundreds of people assembled at the depot, short as the notice had been. The veterans at once formed, and preceded by a band of martial music, and the color-bearers holding aloft the torn and tattered flags, marched up the hill and into the Court House, where a reception speech was made by Judge R. F. Hickman. Colonel Walker responded on behalf of the veterans in a thrilling and eloquent speech. The Court House was full to overflowing, and altogether it was a very memorable occasion. The soldiers then broke ranks for a bountiful supper that had been prepared for them by the ladies of New Lexington. For thirty days the veterans had a good time at home, where the regiment received about as many recruits as it had veteran members.

When the regiment returned to the field, with ranks well filled up, it almost immediately entered upon service in the Atlanta campaign under the general direction of General Sherman. In a few days after reaching the front it was in the assault upon Resaca and encountered serious losses. The regiment subsequently took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign, with the single exception of Jonesboro.

When Atlanta was gained the regiment marched into Alabama in pursuit of Hood, but the chase was given up and the National troops returned to Atlanta.

On the 16th of November, 1864, the Thirty-first left Atlanta and started with Sherman on his "March to the Sea." It participated in the many vicissitudes of this grand march and the campaign up through the Carolinas. After the surrender of Lee and Johnson it marched with the main army to Richmond and then to Washington City, where it took part in the general review. After this it was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out, July 20th, 1865. The The regiment was at once sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and the men paid and discharged.

The Perry soldiers of the Thirty-first O. V. I. have a military record of which they, their friends, and the county may be justly proud. The names of Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta, Kenesaw, and numerous other battles, tell the story of the conflicts through which they passed.

As previously stated, the regiment received many recruits while at home on furlough, and the Perry companies obtained more than their full quota. Company A, especially, had been fearfully decimated in the service, and came home on veteran furlough with thin ranks. This Company received many recruits, but they were mostly boys, many of whom were not over thirteen or fourteen years of age, and several of

them younger brothers or sons of men who had died in the service. Company A received about thirty young recruits. When on their way to Newark to enlist the group of young striplings looked very unlike soldiers, but when they returned in the evening, dressed in soldier clothes, they did not look like the same squad of boys. They were mostly small, as well as young, and became known as the "Babies of the Thirty-first." Members of other companies were in the habit of twitting those of Company A about the time and trouble they must have to wash and dress their "babies." But these "babies" learned to fight bravely, and several of them were killed in battle or died in hospital, and their bones repose in Southern soil, which the sacrifice of their young lives contributed in restoring to the dominion of the old flag.

An incident which occurred in the early part of the war, at Camp Dick Robinson, is worthy of preservation. The Thirty-first Regiment, at that time had a splendid band, and Captain Bill Free and others thought they would get up a serenade for General Sherman. Accordingly, twenty or thirty soldiers, under the direction of Captain Free, repaired to Headquarters and blew a melodious blast of music upon the stillness of the night air. General Sherman was more prompt than the serenaders anticipated, and appeared before the sweet and captivating strains of music had ceased. "What do you want?" he demanded. Some one timidly answered, "A speech." "A speech, a speech!" yelled the General. "Do you think I am John Sherman, and want to make a speech? Who are you, anyway?" "Soldiers of the Thirty-first Ohio," Captain Free responded. And then, as the Captain used to say, some idiot added, "Principally from Perry County." "Go to your own quarters immediately," roared Sherman, "and quit stealing Dick Robinson's rails, or I'll have you all put in the guard-house." The serenaders unceremoniously left quite crest-fallen.

Just about that time General Sherman was reported crazy, and the detachment at first thought there must be some truth in the report, whatever their opinions may have been later. Sherman himself saw new light on the "rail" and kindred questions before the close of the war. He also learned to make a creditable speech, as the world knows.

The Thirtieth O. V. I..—When the late Rebellion commenced John W. Fowler was Captain of an independent military company at New Lexington, but at the time absent from home, and consequently took no part in the organization of the three months' volnnteers. However, when President Lincoln issued the proclamation for volunteers for three years or during the war, Captain Fowler. who in the meantime had returned, applied for and obtained permission to raise a company; and assisted by James Taylor and William Massie, who were commissioned Lieutenants, went heartily to work, and in a few weeks the company was raised, and promptly reported at Camp Chase near Columbus, and was mustered into the service as company D of the Thirtieth O. V. I. Two days after the regiment was ordered to the field. On the second of September, 1861, the regiment reached Clarksburg, Virginia. It then marched from Charleston to Weston, and there received its first camp equipage. September 6th, the regiment joined the command of General Rosecrans, at Sutton Heights. Company D, Captain Fowler's,

and two other companies, were ordered to remain there and the rest of the regiment and command marched off on other expeditions. The detachment at Sutton was not idle. The men were kept constantly on the alert, and were frequently engaged in sharp conflicts with the bushwhackers. The skirmishes were almost continual, and the force was none too strong to hold the position. Two or three of the detachment were killed and several wounded, while at Sutton.

On the 23d of December, the companies that had been stationed at Sutton, joined the regiment at Fayetteville, and went into winter quarters. In April, 1862, it broke up winter quarters and went to Raleigh. After this the Thirtieth, with the first brigade of General Cox's division, fell back to Princeton, and then went into camp on Flat Top Mountain. About the middle of August, the regiment with Cox's division was ordered to join the army in Eastern Virginia. The troops were conveyed in transports to Parkersburg, there boarded the cars, passed through the National capital and joined the army under command of General Pope. The regiment was under fire at the second battle of Bull Run, though not very actively engaged. After this disaster to the National cause, and the subsequent crossing of the Potomac by the rebel army, the regiment marched through the city of Washington by the way of the city of Frederick, and on toward South Mountain. At the battle of South Mountain, which quickly followed, the division to which the Thirtieth belonged, was among the first to be engaged. Company D was in the hottest of the fight and suffered severely. Five or six of the company were killed outright, and twice as many wounded, several of whom died in a few days in consequence of their wounds. The company was subsequently in the hottest of the fight at Antietam, but did not meet with such severe losses as at South Mountain. Captain Fowler was wounded in the battle, and one private instantly killed, being shot in the head.

After remaining a few days near the Antietam battlefield, the Thirtieth, with the division of which it was a part, was ordered back to West Virginia. Here it remained until about the first of December, when the command to which it belonged, was ordered to join the great army under General Grant, operating with a view to the capture of Vicksburg. It moved down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and joined the Western Army at Young's Point, where it went into camp. This was an unhealthy locality, and there was much sickness in consequence, from which the Perry boys did not escape. Captain Fowler was seriously sick for several weeks. When the time for action had come, the Thirtieth moved down the western banks of the Mississippi, and crossed with the army at Grand Gulf. During the investment of Vicksburg, the Thirtieth participated in the preliminary battles and in several assaults on the enemy's works, and suffered considerable losses. It was there at the surrender of the place. Soon after this the regiment was transferred to the army at Chattanooga, and bore an honorable part in the successful and decisive battle of Mission Ridge.

In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and, like other regiments, was sent home on veteran furlough, to have a good time and fill up its thinned ranks with recruits. Captain Fowler's company was warmly welcomed upon its arrival at New Lexington. There was a reception

and addresses at the court house, and a supper afterwards. After the memorable thirty days at home, and ranks greatly strengthened by recruits, the Thirtieth boys bade friends good-by and returned again to the front. They were in the long and arduous Atlanta campaign, and joined in the pursuit of Hood's forces into Alabama. In the battle of Jonesboro, the Thirtieth lost heavily. It was one of Sherman's regiments in the famous march through the heart of the confederacy to the sea, and was of the attacking force that stormed Fort McAlister. The regiment marched up through the Carolinas and took part in the battle of Bentonville, one of the last engagements of the civil war. Lieutenant Benjamin Fowler and others were wounded in the battle. The Thirtieth marched on with Sherman, up through Virginia, including the late rebel capital, and on to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the great review. Soon after the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and afterwards to Little Rock, Arkansas. On the thirteenth of August it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where the men were paid and discharged on the 22d of the same month. The regiment was in the service about four years, and it is estimated that, during its term of service, it traveled a distance of thirteen thousand miles.

Lieutenant W. S. Hatcher of Company D in this regiment, had some remarkable episodes in his military life. He was captured in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, early in 1863, and with others forwarded to Richmond, and placed in the celebrated Libby prison. He had not been there long until, as he states, a fellow prisoner came rushing down stairs and inquired: "Where is the man from New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio?" Hatcher said he was the man, and the interrogator announced that his name was Henry Spencer, and he was born and brought up in Somerset, Perry county. Of course they shook hands heartily, and had much to talk over. They had never seen each other before, but their fathers were acquainted; they came from the same county, and could talk over familiar things. This Spencer was Captain in a Wisconsin regiment. He was a son of E. A. Spencer, formerly of Somerset, and State Senator in 1855-56. Hatcher and Spencer both remained in Libby for several months in the year 1863. They were both singers, and when the inmates of Libby learned by the colored grapevine line, that Vicksburg had fallen and Gettysburg was won, they were of those who crowded around the prison windows, and roared out in song, under the lead of Chaplain McCabe of Delaware, Ohio, Mrs. Howe's glorious Battle Hymn of the Republic. Hatcher and Spencer afterward, with other officers, were sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and placed under the fire of the bombarding fleet, in retaliation for something done on the Federal side, alleged to be in controvention of the laws of war. When this confinement and exposure was over, they were put on the cars to be removed to Salisbury or Andersonville, as they supposed. Hatcher, Spencer and three other officers, determined to make an effort to escape. They were being transported in box cars, and were not running at a very high rate of speed, and it was after dark. At an agreed signal, Hatcher and comrades pushed aside the guards and jumped out. The shots of the guards hurt no one, and the whole five escaped, with only slight bruises, while the train passed on. The five escaped men moved off at a rapid pace. They had to flank a dwell-

ing, some time in the night, and Hatcher and two comrades went to the right of it, and the two others to the left; they were to come together after the house was safely passed. The two parties failed to meet as expected, and they did not dare to make any outcry. After waiting and searching around for some considerable time, with no success, Hatcher and party resumed their journey.

They had a weary, painful tramp of about forty days. They walked at night and secreted themselves in daytime. They lived on corn from the fields, or walked into the negro cabins in the night session and got corn bread and bacon. They hesitated, at first, but hunger drove them and they walked boldly and trustingly into negro quarters, and were never betrayed. On one occasion they were delayed in finding a good hiding place, and were seen by a white man, a little after daybreak. They hurried on and concealed themselves the best they could. It was not long until they heard a commotion, and saw armed men riding about in search of them. Some of the men and dogs came uncomfortably near, but the boys were not discovered. When Hatcher and comrades reached the Tennessee river, they knew not what to do, and were almost in despair. There were no boats available, and their negro aids were also disheartened at the prospects. Finally, a negro came who thought he could procure a boat some distance away. The fellow run a great risk. He had to take it clandestinely, and return it before daybreak. The boat was secured, and, in company with four or five blacks, the three weary, half-starved men crossed to the northern side. Standing on the northern bank of the river, the boys began to feel that they would once more reach the Union lines and see "God's country." They shook hands with their black deliverers and bade them good by. They told them that they had no money or anything else to give them; even the brass buttons from their coats had been presented, one by one, to other negroes, until all were gone. The colored men said they did not expect or want anything, and were glad to be able to help the soldiers on their way North. But the boys had now reached a part of the country much infested by rebel guerillas,and where numerous Union prisoners, almost "Out of the jaws of death and the gates of Hell," had been recaptured and taken back to prison. The weary,discouraged boys once more had recourse to the blacks. Seeing an intelligent looking negro, one of the party accosted him and asked how he thought they might reach the Union lines. "Yes, massa, I can take yous to whare there is a Company of cavalry." "That is just what we do not want to find," was the quick reply. "But dey is *Union* cavalry," persisted the darkey—"white Southern men." Now came the most anxious consultation of the long trip. At last it was decided to trust the negro and go with him to the camp of the "Union Cavalry." They found the cavalry just as reported. They were citizens of Northern Georgia, who adhered to the Union. The Commander, with a number of his men, escorted Hatcher and companions to the Union lines.

Their two comrades, from whom they became separated the first night of the long tramp, came in the next day, about thirty miles farther down the line. The two parties had only been from twenty to thirty miles apart all the way through, but heard and knew nothing of each other, until they reached the Union lines.

SIXTY-SECOND O. V. I.—The Sixty-Second Regiment recruited more men from Perry than any other one in the service, unless possibly the Thirty-First. There were three distinct companies from this county and two other companies of the regiment were composed of men about half of whom were from this county. Captain A. M. Poundstone resigned his position as Superintendent of the New Lexington schools, and, in connection with Lieutenants Harry S. Harbaugh, of Saltlick, and Samuel B. Larimer, of Mondaycreek township, recruited Company C of the regiment. The enlisted men of the company came chiefly from Pike, Saltlick, Mondaycreek and Clayton townships.

Company D was recruited principally in Reading township, by Captain B.A. Thomas, assisted by the Lieutenants. Company H was raised by Captain N. D. Hufford and Lieutenants, the most of the men probably coming from Saltlick, but several other townships also contributed men. A few of the men were enlisted over the border, in Hocking county. Company A was recruited by Captain Edwards, of Roseville, Muskingum county, and the Perry county portion of its men came principally from Harrison, Clayton and Bearfield townships. The Lieutenants were probably from Perry. The Perry men in Company K were recruited mostly in Pike, Clayton, Jackson and Mondaycreek townships, by Lieutenant James Palmer.

The Sixty-Second rendezvoused at Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, and was there organized and mustered into service in November, 1861. The regiment remained in camp drilling and waiting until January, 1862, at which time it was ordered to report to General Rosecrans, commanding a body of troops in Western Virginia. It was not long in responding to the order, and was soon in actual service at the front. The regiment supported a battery in the first battle of Winchester, in which engagement Stonewall Jackson's men were worsted. Afterwards for months the Sixty-Second marched and counter-marched through Western and Northern Virginia. It was near at hand at the battle of Port Republic, but not actively engaged.

The last of June, 1862, the Sixty-Second was ordered to join General McClellan's defeated army, at Harrison's Landing, which it did, going by way of Fortress Monroe. In August, it was in the retreat down the peninsula to Yorktown. In January, 1863, the regiment was sent first to Beaufort, and then to Newberne, North Carolina. Afterward to Port Royal, South Carolina, where it lay in camp at Helena Island, Folly Island and then at Morris Island.

July 18th, 1863, came the ill-advised, desperate and bloody assault upon Fort Wagner. In the unavailing and disastrous charge, the regiment lost one hundred and fifty men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

A few facts in connection with the death of an enlisted soldier, killed in this charge, is worthy of relation here. Henry Sands, of New Lexington, was an educated and accomplished young man from the north of Ireland, who marrying here, left a wife and one child to risk his life for his adopted country. His letters, published in the Perry County Weekly at the time, and giving an interesting and graphic picture of the doings of the regiment up to the date of his death, were read by many who will read this sketch of the Sixty-Second. The pictures, keepsakes, memorandas and other writings, found in his pockets, touch-

ed the hearts of the rebel soldiers, and under a flag of truce, these things were given into the keeping of the comrades of the dead soldier, to be sent to his bereaved family. But the dead body of the young patriot was buried in a trench with many others, on the spot where they met their heroic death.

In January, 1864, the Sixty-Second, having re-enlisted, came home on veteran furlough. The writer witnessed the arrival of the regiment at Zanesville amid the welcome plaudits of assembled thousands. With the steady, systematic tread of veterans, the regiment marched up Market and down Main streets to a point opposite the court house, where reception speeches and responses were made. After these ceremonies were over, a public dinner was given the returned veterans. The Perry county companies were to reach New Lexington about 4 p. m., where reception ceremonies were to take place at the court house and afterward a public supper. But the moving of the train was for some cause delayed, and it was nearly midnight when the cars reached New Lexington. At four o'clock, and for hours thereafter, the neighborhood of the depot was crowded with an expectant throng of people; but as the train did not come, and there was no news from it, the large assemblage dwindled away, and not a great many were present to receive the returning braves. But the court house was quickly lighted up, the bell rang, the drums beat, and before the veterans had marched up the hill from the depot, the court house was nearly filled with people. Dr. F. L. Flowers made the reception speech and Quartermaster Craven W. Clowe responded in behalf of the soldiers. After this came the supper.

When the veteran furlough expired the regiment was ordered to Washington City, and next to the front, near Petersburg, Virginia. During the summer of 1864 the regiment was almost constantly under fire, participated in frequent engagements and general battles, and nearly always suffered severely.

Deep Bottom was a conflict that does not stand out very conspicuously in the Nation's annals, but it was a place of serious import to the Sixty-second Ohio and to friends at home. Many of the brave sons of Perry were there laid low. The action was at first a successful advance, then it was not supported as intended, and the Union soldiers were compelled to fall back under a murderous fire. How much of it was bad generalship, and how much the unavoidable fortune of war, will probably never be known. A soldier just from the burial of his dead comrades at Deep Bottom, surrounded by the wives, mothers, and children of those so lately killed in battle, was one of the most distressing scenes in Perry county during the war. After the sorrowing friends had withdrawn some one ventured to inquire of the soldier if he thought "they could take Richmond." "Take it; I guess we will! Its a hard road to travel; but we'll go there." This remark illustrated the spirit of the soldiery and the times.

In the spring of 1865 the Sixty-second participated in the unsuccessful assault upon Petersburg. It was, also, in the charge upon Fort Gregg, where the regiment suffered severely. It was, also, a participant in the engagement at Appomattox Court-house, the last conflict between the veteran troops of Lee and the National forces.

About the last of August, 1865, the Sixty-second was consolidated

with the Sixty-seventh, and the consolidated regiment was mustered out of service in December, 1865, the Perry veterans being in the service a little more than four years.

The Sixty-second can bear upón its banners Winchester, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Fort Gregg, Appomattox Court-house, and numerous other engagements, named and unnamed, along the lines in front of the rebel capital during the last year of the war.

NINETIETH O. V. I.—The organization of this regiment was completed at Circleville, Ohio, in July, 1862, under the auspices of the military committees of Perry, Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton, Pickaway, and Fayette counties. Company H of this regiment came from Perry county. It was enlisted by Captain N. F. Hitchcock and Lieutenants Feeman and Selby. The men of which it was composed came, nearly all, from the townships of Monday Creek, Pike, Reading, Hopewell, Thorn and Madison. The regiment was completed and mustered into service August 28th, 1862. The next day it was on its way to the seat of war, and reported without delay to the commanding officer at Lexington, Kentucky. Soon after the regiment joined Buell's army and entered upon a forced march through heat and dust, and almost without water fit to drink, which was very hard upon new recruits. The regiment had a little rest at Louisville, and then followed after Bragg southward through Kentucky. It was near the battle of Perryville, but through some mistake the division to which it belonged was not ordered into action.

After the battle of Perryville the Ninetieth did much marching and counter-marching through Kentucky and Tennessee, often skirmishing with the enemy, and at one time taking over two hundred prisoners. In November, 1862, the regiment went into camp near Nashville, Tennessee. In the latter part of December it moved with the main army in the direction of Murfreesboro. On the morning of the 31st of December, the first day of the Stone River fight, the Ninetieth became hotly engaged and behaved very gallantly, but the Federal forces were overpowered and obliged to fall back. The Ninetieth in this, its first engagement, suffered a loss of one hundred and thirty men in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was also in the second day's fight, but fortunately the loss was not heavy. On the same day it occupied the hill on which was massed the forty pieces of artillery which drove the last considerable body of the rebel forces over Stone River. The Ninetieth lay in camp near Murfreesboro until about the last of June. When General Rosecrans again moved in the direction of the enemy, the regiment did its full share of hard marching that resulted in flanking the rebel army out of Tennessee. It was engaged both days at the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, and lost about ninety men in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was engaged in various scouting duties, building fortifications, guarding rebel prisoners, etc., until the commencement of the Atlanta campaign. For over one hundred days, and throughout this harrassing and eventful campaign, the Nineiieth was constantly on duty and participated in nearly all the important battles which eventually resulted in the fall of Atlanta. This

regiment, unlike most of the others made up in part of Perry county men, instead of going with Sherman on the march to the sea, was left with the National forces which were to look after General Hood, and the safety of Nashville and the North. The regiment returned almost over the very ground gone over during the advance toward Atlanta. It was engaged in the battle of Franklin, one of the fiercest and most desperate struggles of the war. The Ninetieth was also in the sanguinary and decisive battle of Nashville, where General Thomas and the brave men who composed his command, gave Hood and his forces the fearful staggering blow that not only badly defeated, but almost annihilated his army, thus saving Ohio and Indiana from imminent peril, and making Sherman's march to the sea a brilliant success, which otherwise might have been of no advantage, if not a general disaster to the Union cause. After the defeat of Hood the Ninetieth followed in pursuit as far as the Tennessee River. After this the regiment was successively encamped at Huntsville, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee, until the collapse of the Southern Confederacy in the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and the close of the terrible civil war. The regiment was ordered to Ohio and mustered out at Camp Chase.

One Hundred and Fourteenth O. V. I.—This regiment was organized at Camp Circleville, in August, 1862, and came from the counties of Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway, Fayette, Hocking and Vinton. Companies G and I were enlisted in Perry county. Company G was raised by Captain Ephraim Brown and Lieutenants Hiram Thomas and others. The men composing this company were chiefly from Pike, Monday Creek and Jackson townships. Company I was raised by Captain L. F. Muzzy and Lieutenants J. D. Coulson and W. H. Goodin, the men coming principally from Pike, Reading, Clayton, Hopewell and Madison townships.

The regiment was mustered into service September 11th, 1862, and remained at Camp Circleville until about the 20th of September following, when it marched across the country to Chillicothe, and there took the cars for Marietta, at which latter place it was stationed until the first of December, 1862, in the mean while occupied in drilling and taking other lessons in the science of war.

In the latter part of December, the regiment started on transports down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Memphis, Tenn. Soon after it joined Sherman's army in the first expidition against Vicksburg. The regiment landed at Chickasaw Bluffs, and was soon hotly engaged in the battle that ensued at this point, losing several men in killed and wounded. The assault was unsuccessful: the Federal troops were repulsed and ordered aboard the boats. Returning from Chickasaw Bluffs, and no longer menacing Vicksburg, the army moved up the river and on up to Arkausas Post. A landing was there effected, the Post attacked, and after a brief but sharp engagement, it surrendered. After the reduction of Arkansas Post, the regiment was ordered to Young's Point, Louisiana, and went into camp at that place. This camp was very unhealthy, and while lying there, the regiment lost about one hundred men from malarial diseases. In March, 1862, a removal was made

to Milliken's Bend, and the regiment remained in camp there until General Grant ordered the movement against Vicksburg.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth was in all this campaign, and participated in the battles of Thompson's Hill, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and the long, painful siege of the beleagured city. The regiment lost a number of men at Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the charge at Vicksburg, on the 22d of May. During the siege, Colonel Cradlebaugh, the regimental commander, was very severely wounded.

After the fall of Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, the One Hundred and Fourteenth marched and countermarched, or moved by rail on a number of minor expeditions into the State of Louisiana. In November, 1863, the regiment embarked at New Orleans and sailed across the Gulf to Texas. This proved to be a somewhat stormy voyage, and most of the men soon became very sea-sick. Captain Ephraim Brown of New Lexington, felt so well on the water for a while, that he was disposed to make a little sport of his comrades for collapsing so easily; he declared the sensation was just "splendid," and strikingly reminded him of riding over a cornfield at home on a load of hay. It is enough to say that the Captain's "riding on a load of hay," failed to hold out according to promise, and he could not have comprehended a joke, if that article had floated around, as plentiful as blackberries on "Brier Ridge."

The regiment and accompanying troops were the first National forces that occupied the State of Texas during the war. It remained at different points in Texas until April, 1864, when it re-crossed the Gulf, and formed a junction with General Banks at Alexandria, to which point his command had fallen back, after its disastrous expedition up the Red River country. The One Hundred and Fourteenth joined the National forces in the general retreat from Alexandria to Morganza, Louisiana, on the Mississippi. This was one of the severest and most trying marches of the war, as the retreating forces were constantly harassed by the enemy on flank and rear.

In January, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Barrancas, Florida, from which point it participated in the investment and capture of Mobile, the last battle of the war, for the place was captured on the day that Lee surrendered.

John H. Kelly, of New Lexington, who was Major of the regiment, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and then to Colonel of the regiment. When acting as Lieutenant Colonel, he was frequently in command of the regiment, as Colonel Cradlebaugh had been severely wounded at Vicksburg, and eventually resigned. Captain V. M. Ogle, of New Lexington, served for a while as Quartermaster, but resigned before the close of the war. Rev. Theodore Stowe, also of New Lexington, served as Chaplain, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Rev. Stowe was perhaps the most abstemious and exacting Chaplain in the whole army. Colonel Kelly once invited his brother officers, including the Chaplain, to a good, sociable dinner in his tent. Colonel Kelly being a strictly temperate man, used no stimulating liquors, but did not taboo tobacco, and consequently the tent soon after dinner, began to get pretty well filled with tobacco smoke. Chaplain Stowe be-

gan to remonstrate, whereupon the Colonel took him to one side and gently told him that the tent was his house, the officers there were his invited guests, and he did not want him to make remarks that might be considered offensive. The mild looking Chaplain, raising his hand and pointing his long, bony finger in the direction of the tent, slowly replied: "Colonel, I know that *rag* is yours, but no man has a proprietorship in God's pure air, and it is both ungentlemanly and wicked to pollute it." This closed the debate, and the Chaplain retired from participating in the after dinner festivities.

As previously stated, the Perry companies of the regiment suffered greatly from malarious diseases while encamped in the neighborhood of Vicksburg; and at the time the movement upon that place was ordered, the sick men were directed to be sent home. About twenty men of the Perry companies reached New Lexington by special train one Sabbath morning, without any previous announcement whatever. They were all weak and emaciated, and had to be placed on beds and hauled up into town, and to their several homes. Some of them were too weak to hold up their heads. They remained at home several weeks, and some of them months; but they nearly all finally recovered, and rejoined their companies. The arrival of these very sick men, in such a weak and debilitated condition, was a distressing and pitiful sight. But even these sick men were more fortunate than others; for many a stout, hardy son of Perry died and was buried on the banks of the Mississippi.

One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth O. V. I.—Company K of this regiment was enlisted in Perry county, from the townships of Thorn, Hopewell and Madison, and chiefly from the first named township. Captain Reuben Lampton of Thornville, was authorized to raise the company, and enlisted the men, though D. J. Callen, a native of the county, and afterward a somewhat noted politician of Mercer county, assisted him very much. The company came to New Lexington to take the cars, accompanied by quite a procession, headed by the venerable Rezin Franks, and marching to the lively strains of martial music. The company first went to Circleville, Ohio, to be organized as a part of the Ninetieth, but was afterward transferred to Steubenville, and became a part of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth. The regiment was mustered into service about the first of September, 1862. It was stationed for a few weeks at Parkersburg, and afterward, for about the same length of time, at Cumberland, Maryland. In the spring and summer of 1863, the regiment served in West Virginia, and suffered much from sickness. In June of this year, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth was in the affair at Martinsburg, a surprise to the Union forces, which resulted in the capture of the place, and a victory for the enemy. Soon after this the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. It was subsequently detached therefrom to go to New York to assist in enforcing the draft. After the draft troubles were over the regiment rejoined the Army of the Potomac. Before the opening of Grant's campaign against Richmond, in the spring of 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth was taken from the Third and placed in the Sixth Corps, took part in every important battle from the

crossing of the Rapidan, early in May, unil the crossing of the James, in the latter part of June, including The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. At Spotsylvania, Captain Reuben Lampton was instantly killed, and thus perished a brave and generous soldier. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth lost heavily in those great encounters with the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Lee. In July, 1864, the regiment was detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent into Maryland, where it fought in the battle Monocacy, and subsequently took part in the pursuit of General Jubal Early's Army.

In September, 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty Sixth, with the Sixth Corps, having been ordered to join General Sheridan's command in the Shenandoah Valley, moved against the rebels and participated in the battle of Winchester, losing heavily in officers and privates, killed and wounded. Captain Williams of Madison township, was severely wounded in this battle. The regiment was also in the battle of Fisher's Hill. It was also engaged at Cedar Creek, and was with the advance, when General Sheridan, a Perry county boy, came on the ground, and turned what seemed to be a serious disaster, into one of the most glorious and decisive victories of the whole war.

In December, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, with the whole Sixth Corps, were again transferred to the Army of the Potomac. In April, 1865, the regiment went in with the old Sixth Corps in the charge upon the Rebel fortifications. This was an awful struggle, but at last the enemy was driven from his entrenchments, and the fall of Richmond became certain. The regiment was engaged in the pursuit of Lee's army. After the surrender, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth and Corps were ordered to push through to Danville, to assist in the capture of General Johnson's army. But when they reached Danville, Johnson had already surrendered to General Sherman. Soon after the surrender of the rebel armies, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth marched through Richmond to Washington city, and was mustered out in the latter part of June.

Few regiments saw more hard service and did more fighting than the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth. Martinsburg, Bristow Station, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg—these tell their own story, in terms more eloquent than the tongue of orator or pen of historian. While the memory of the terrible civil war remains, the struggles, sufferings and heroic fighting for the flag by the Perry boys of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth can never be forgotten.

Seventeenth O. V. I. The line officers from Perry county, and their friends, who had been in the Seventeenth in the three months service, for some reason, did not take kindly to the reorganization of the regiment for three years, but preferred other regiments, that were also in course of formation. Yet the Seventeenth contained about one company, in the agregate, of Perry county men, enlisted by Captains Stinchcomb and Rickets, and Lieutenants Benjamin Showers and Owen Brown, the men coming chiefly from the townships of Thorn, Monday-creek, Pike and Saltlick. Lieutenant Showers, who was a citizen of New Lexington, had been a private of compang A of the

First, O. V. I. in the three months service. As Captain Stafford's company from Lancaster came through New Lexington, he joined it and went to Columbus, and was with it until mustered out, including a participation in the Bull Run battle. He was the first soldier to leave Perry county for the war. Captain Showers and Lieutenant Brown were citizens of Perry, and Captain Stinchcomb, was, also, formerly a citizen of the county. Captain Ricketts was a citizen of Hocking, but recruited a number of men in the neighborhood of Maxville, Perry county.

The seventeenth was organized in September, 1861, and reported at Camp Dick Robinson, early in October. It was soon after engaged in the battle of Wild Cat. It also participated at Mill Springs. It was on its way to Shiloh, but arrived on that historic ground after the battle was over. It afterward, with Buell's command, pursued General Bragg through Kentucky, and was close at hand, but not engaged at Perryville. It participated, actively, in the battle of Stone River. It was in the thickest of the fight at Chickamauga, both days, and lost heavily, in killed and wounded. It was also in the storming force at Mission Ridge. In the latter action, when Major Butterfield fell, mortally wounded, Captain Showers of New Lexington, next in rank, took command of the regiment and successfully completed the charge that Butterfield had so bravely begun.

In the latter part of January, 1864, the Seventeenth re-enlisted and came home to enjoy veteran furlough, and recruit depleted ranks. Upon the expiration of veteran furlough the regiment, with ranks well filled, returned to its place at the front. It was engaged at Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, and Jonesboro, the last battle of the Atlanta campaign. Colonel Ward having resigned, Captain Showers (now Lieutenant Colonel) assumed command of the regiment, and led it under Sherman on the great promenade to the Atlantic, at Savanah. The regiment was in the campaign of the Carolinas, and took part in the battle of Bentonville, one of the latest of the war. It then marched through Richmond and on to Washington taking a part in the grand review of veteran troops at that place. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865.

Rev. James H. Gardner, who was chaplain of the Seventeenth Ohio, more than two years, was born and brought up in the town of Rehoboth, Perry county, and has many relatives in the county. When the war broke out, he was in the south, at the head of an educational institution, of some kind. The war broke up the college, and Rev. Gardner joined a conference and was appointed to a circuit, a part of which was inside of the union lines. He took the appointment with a view of finding a way out of the Southern Confederacy. As soon as he got inside the Union lines, he abandoned his horse and saddle-bags, reported in the proper way, and was soon among friends and relatives in the tents of the Perry county boys of the Thirty First Ohio. He soon came North, spent a few weeks and returned to the front as Chaplain of the Seventeenth Ohio, in which position he remained until the muster out of the regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Showers was captured in the Atlanta campaign, but succeeded after many hardships in making his escape from a rebel

prison, and reached the Union lines in time to lead his regiment in the great "March to the Sea."

The distinguished bravery of Captain J. W. Stinchcomb, of this regiment, and the leading part he took in rallying on the second line at Chickamauga, are more fully stated in the sketch of the Thirty-First Ohio. It is enough to say here that he was not unnoticed by brave old General Thomas, being handsomely mentioned in his official report of the battle.

SIXTY-FIRST O. V. I.—The principal part of Company G, of this regiment, was enlisted in Perry county, the men coming mostly from Pike, Jackson, Reading and Monroe townships. The Company was mainly recruited by Lieutenant Young, though Colonel S. F. McGroarty visited the county, made a number of rallying speeches, and gave his personal efforts and influence to the raising of the men. A brother of Colonel McGroarty became Captain of the Company, when organized.

The Sixty-First was organized at Camp Chase in April, 1862, and in May left the camp for Western Virginia, soon after joining General Fremont's army, who in a short time was succeeded by General Pope. The regiment was on hand at Cedar Mountain, but was not actively engaged in the fight. It was engaged at Second Bull Run, and was with the forces that covered the retreat, along the Centerville pike, in the direction of Washington. It was also sharply engaged at Chantilly. It was ordered to join General Burnside, in his operations against Fredericksburg, but before its arrival the battle had been fought and lost. The regiment was warmly engaged at Chancellorville, losing five men killed and a large number wounded. The Sixty-First was of the troops that opened the fight at Gettysburg, being thrown out as skirmishers, met in force, and compelled to fall back in great haste and confusion to Cemetery Hill. The regiment lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. Thomas J. Smith, of New Lexington, Captain of the Ewing Guards, and Commander of the troops in the "Corning War," was taken prisoner at Gettysburg. He was then only about sixteen years old.

In September, 1863, the Sixty-First, along with the Eleventh Corps was transferred to the Western army, under General Grant. It left Brandy Station, West Virginia, September 26th, and arrived at Bridgeport, Alabama, October 1st. Soon after the regiment got into a fearful fight at Wauhatchie Valley, in which action Captain McGroarty, the Commander of the Perry County Company, was killed. It also was in the battle of Mission Ridge, after which it was sent to the relief of the National forces at Knoxville, Tennessee, but soon after again rejoined the main army.

In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted and came home on veteran furlough, of thirty days: after its expiration, much strengthened by new recruits, it returned to the front and joined the army at Rocky Face Ridge, May 7th, and immediately entered upon the Atlanta campaign. The regiment was engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, and in a number of minor affairs, some of which were serious enough to the Sixty-First, at least. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment promenaded with Sherman to the sea. It was on the campaign

through the Carolinas, and engaged at the battle of Bentonville. At Goldsboro, North Carolina, the Sixty-First was consolidated with the Eighty-Second Ohio, the consolidated regiment taking the name of the latter. The Perry county boys, with the consolidated regiment, joined in the march through to Richmond, and the grand review at Washington.

September, 1865, the regiment was mustered out, paid off and discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

The Perry soldiers of the Sixty-First, though not so numerous as those of some other regiments, have a military record unsurpassed by any. Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Sherman's March to the Sea, the Campaign of the Carolinas, Bentonville and other minor engagements tell in part the story of the trials, perils and sacrifices of the regiment, a full history of which can never be written.

One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth O. V. I.—Company K, of the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth—a six months regiment—was enlisted in Perry county, by Captain A. D. S. McArthur and Lieutenant James Taylor, the men coming principally from the townships of Pike, Pleasant, Madison, Monroe and Saltlick. The regiment was organized at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, in August, 1863, and was promptly ordered to active duty, and assigned to the Ninth Army Corps. The regiment left Camp Nelson for Cumberland Gap, joining the forces already oongregated at that point, under the command of General Burnside. Cumberland Gap was a strongly fortified position, but when a demand was made for its surrender by the commander of the National forces, the demand was readily complied with, and the whole garrison fell into their hands. The Perry soldier boys were of the opinion that the bloodless victory was due to the strategy of General De Courcy, who paraded his men and batteries in a circle, so as to mislead the rebel Commander to believe that there was a very large force investing his position. After the surrender of Cumberland Gap, the regiment remained in the vicinity until about the first of December, when it left and had repeated skirmishes with the enemy. The regiment operated in East Tennessee all winter, suffering greatly from lack of clothing, provisions and other necessary supplies. But the Perry soldiers endured the hardships and privations better than many of their companions.

From East Tennessee the regiment went to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and from there to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was mustered out of the service in March, 1864. Like all the other short time regiments, it will be observed that the time for which this regiment enlisted was considerably extended. Many of the Perry boys after reaching home, in a few days, or weeks, enlisted in other regiments and again entered tht service.

One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.—The Legislature of Ohio, at the session of 1863-64, passed a military act providing for a home organization of the Ohio National Guard, for the purpose of protecting the State from actual or threatened invasion. Companies were organized under this law with great rapidity, in nearly all the counties of the

State. In May, 1864, Governor Brough issued a proclamation calling this large body of men into active service. At the time of the call to the field, there were six full companies of men organized under this statute in Perry county. The Perry county companies were ordered into camp at Zanesville, Ohio. They all reported promptly, on a wretchedly inclement day, at New Lexington, and immediately took the cars for the place of rendezvous. These companies, with a number of others from neighboring counties, were organized into the One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel, D.W. D. Marsh, the Major, Henry L. Harbaugh, the Adjutant, Robert F. Hickman, jr., and the Chaplain, Rev. James White, were elected from the Perry county companies. Samuel Lyons, Andrew J. Tharp, David C. Fowler. Wm. H. Spencer, Henry C. Greiner and George Ritchey were the Captains; James T. McCormick, John T. Ball, Levi Bowman, Francis M. Wright, James F. McMahon, John H, Huston, Simeon Hansley, Thomas J. Post, Andrew J. Whipps, Abner M. White, William Stalter, and Austin J. Watts were Lieutenants. These were the line officers from Perry. The companies were all strong in numbers, and, previous to being called out, had been duly equipped, as well as fully uniformed in the National blue.

The regiment remained in camp at Zanesville but a few days, when duly mustered into the service, it was soon on its way to Harper's Ferry, the place to which it had been ordered. It was not suffered to remain idle, but was at once sent to work guarding supply trains along the Shenandoah Valley. These supply trains were frequently attacked by Mosby's men and other guerrillas, and skirmishes were at times, of almost daily occurence. In one engagement with Mosby's command, several men in the One Hundred and Sixtieth were wounded, but fortunately none were killed. Thomas Jackson of Somerset was one of the severely wounded. The men of the One Hundred and Sixtieth behaved very gallantly. Fourteen rebels were killed in the action. Mosby learned by dear experience, that it was no fun to capture supply trains in charge of the One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.

The regiment was required to march and countermarch, up and down the Shenandoah Valley, most of the time exposed to the fire of skulking bushwhackers, and in continual apprehension of attack by guerrillas in force. *Ohio in the War* says: "That of all the Ohio National Guards, the One Hundred and Sixtieth, probably, can show the most continued service in the field."

Andrew J. Wright, of New Lexington, died in his tent at Maryland Heights. Nathan S. Kelley, also of the same place, took sick and died at Maryland Heights. He was the Republican nominee for County Auditor at the time, and had he lived, would doubtless have been elected. Wright and Kelley were both highly esteemed citizens, and the news of their death dispelled the illusion that the "Hundred Day's Service" was mere play. Private Marlow, of Captain Fowler's company, was captured, and never heard from, and probably died in a rebel prison.

On one of the trips down the Shenandoah Valley, the One Hundred and Sixtieth brought along a number of young girls out into "God's Country," as the soldiers were wont to call the North. These girls did

not have a very elegant conveyance, but they got "Out of the Wilderness" safely, nevertheless. One of these girls afterward married a well-known citizen of New Lexington, and yet resides in that town.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth was mustered out and paid off at Zanesville, September 7th, 1864, having been in the service four months lacking three days.

The conscription of these Hundred Days men worked great hardships in many communities. The men belonged principally to the same localities, that had already contributed heavily in volunteers to the three years service, and, in many cases, there was no one left to plow the corn or save the harvest; but women—wives, sisters and mothers of the absent soldiers—took the farm work in hand, and pushed it with an energy and success, that was one of the many wonderful things of the war period.

When the men reached home, after the muster out at Zanesville, it was easy to see that the "Hundred Years War," as sometimes called, had been no holiday, Many of the men were sick and disabled, and those who were not, looked fatigued and haggard, resulting no doubt from irregular and insufficient sleep, as well as almost continual harassments, and apprehensions of attack, while guardingsupply trains through an enemy's country, where guerrillas and bushwhackers were almost as thick as blackberries.

The One Hundred Days men were not volunteers in the strictest sense; but they turned out cheerfully and promptly at a gloomy period of the war, served their country faithfully and well, and are justly entitled to consideration in any important history of those eventful and perilous times.

Miscellaneous—A historical outline has been given of the companies from Perry county which served in the war of the Rebellion. But, in the very nature of things, the full details of this war, as of other wars, must forever remain unwritten. And it should be further kept in mind, that numerous other soldiers from Perry served in the war of 1861, who were not members of any of the companies the history of which has been herein sketched. There were detachments of men from Perry in the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-Second, Forty-Sixth, Seventy-Fifth, Sixty-Eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-Second, and perhaps other infantry regiments. There were also individual soldiers from Perry in many other infantry regiments. There were detachments of men from Perry in several of the cavalry regiments, notably in the Ninth and Tenth, and individual soldiers in others who enlisted from this county. The county was also represented in the Sharp Shooters, Heavy Artillery, and quite a strong detachment from New Lexington and neighborhood served in the Signal Corps. It is not possible, even were it desirable, to follow these men and their commands through the long, weary and tortuous civil war.

Perry county furnished its share of Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Adjutants, Quartermasters, Chaplains, Surgeons, Captains, Lieutenants, and about three thousand men in the ranks, who fought, and bled, and suffered, on almost every battlefield and hard march of the great war. They fought in the early battles of the war at

Bull Run, at Rich Mountain, at Wild Cat, and at Mill Springs. Perry boys were also with the noble General Lyon at Wilson's Creek, and afterward made that long wearisome retreat under General Sigel to Rolla, Missouri. Perry soldiers marched with the Regulars in McClellan's advance up the Peninsula, and participated in the series of disastrous but bravely contested battles that surged around the rebel capital in the summer of 1862. They fought at Fredricksburg, at Chancellorsville, at Second Bull Run, at South Mountain, at Antietam, and at Gettysburg. They were engaged at Shiloh, at Perryville, at Stone River, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Chickasaw Bluffs, at Arkansas Post, at Thompson's Hill, at Champion Hill, at Black River Bridge, and in the long, wearisome siege of Vicksburg. They fought at Rocky Face Ridge, at Dallas, at Resaca, at Kenesaw, at Peach Tree Creek, and Jonesboro. They charged at Fort Wagner, at the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, at Cold Harbor, at Deep Bottom, at Hatcher's Run, at Five Forks, at Fort Gregg, and at Petersburg. They trod the bloody fields of Monocacy, of Winchester, of Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. They were at Franklin, at Nashville, at Bentonville, at Appomattox, and at the capture of Mobile, the closing battle of the war. As members of cavalry regiments, they rode and raided with Sheridan, Stoneman, Wilson, Pleastanton and Kilpatrick.

They suffered and died, or endured incredible hardships at Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville, Salisbury, Lawton and other rebel prisons. They—some of them—made their escape from those prisons, and hiding by day, and walking by night, fed and otherwise assisted by the faithful negroes, after toilsome days and nights of peril, once more reached in safety the Union lines and the starry flag. They died in battle, in camp, in hospitals, on the march, in rebel prisons, every where, and many of them occupy nameless and unknown graves, far distant from home and friends, and all that they loved so well. They cheerfully sacrificed their lives that there might be but one country from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from Ocean to Ocean, and that the Republic established by their fathers might live.

The Morgan Raid.—The celebrated John Morgan and his troopers, in the famous raid through Indiana and Ohio, took in Perry county on his way. He only raided through two townships, however, coming in on the Sunday Creek road into Monroe township, and going out in Bearfield township, near Porterville. This was in July, 1863. It was in consequence of Morgan's invasion of the North, that Governor Tod ordered out the Militia of Southern Ohio. Morgan, in his northward journey through Athens county, appeared to be heading for New Lexington, and, in fact, he gave out the word that he intended to visit and plunder the town. A citizen of Vinton county, who had for a while resided at New Lexington, followed up the raiders, mingled and talked with some of them, and believing that they really intended to sack the town of New Lexington, made a detour around Morgan's command, and being splendidly mounted, urged his steed along the ridges and valleys, and over the hills, determined to give his friends warning of the threatened danger. The weather was warm, the Vinton county friend had left his home in a hurry, not dreaming of taking so long a ride, and

was minus coat, hat and shoes. Barefooted and bareheaded, with his flowing locks streaming in the breeze, he plied the whip, and his magnificent charger, in a foam of sweat, and with nostrils distended, dashed furiously on. The chivalrous rider's trousers, by the swift motion of the galloping horse, had worked up to the knees, and leaning forward, horse and rider might almost be mistaken for one being. They dashed into town at the south end of Main street, and the entire length of the street was speedily traversed, while every few rods, in a stentorian voice, came the terrifying words, "John Morgan is coming! John Morgan is coming!!" The people of the place, by the daily journals, and private telegrams, were apprised of the movements of Morgan, and knowing that he was not far off, were prepared to believe that he might be coming this way, and they feared that the cry of the friendly horseman might be realized. The men of the town were nearly all in the army. The few that remained held a brief consultation, and two leading citizens were sent out on the road on which Morgan was to come, instructed to surrender the town, with the view of thereby saving a useless destruction of life and property; as, under the circumstances, it was agreed on all sides that no successful resistance could be made. Money and other valuables were hastily secreted, horses were hurried off to supposed places of safety, and numerous persons left town and took refuge in the country. There was anxiety, of course, but no general panic occurred, and most persons calmly and quietly awaited events. But nine o'clock—ten—eleven—twelve—came, and no Morgan and men put in an appearance, and it began to be evident that the great raider had given New Lexington the go-by. But many people remained up all night, and others procured horses and sallied out to learn, if possible, what direction Morgan had taken. It was ascertained, the next day, that when Morgan reached the neighborhood of Sunday Creek cross-roads, he filed square to the right, gave Millertown a visit, and then passed on to Chapel Hill. From this place he went to Porterville, and near this point passed out of Perry into Morgan county. Morgan and his command camped all night on Island Run, near Porterville. From Sunday Creek cross-roads to New Lexington, is about the same distance as to Island Run, where Morgan encamped, and had he not changed his course, and possibly his original intention, New Lexington or neighborhood might have had the doubtful honor of entertaining him and his band over night.

The general character of Morgan's raid is well known, and only some of the incidents that occurred in Perry county will be related here. The stores in Millertown and Chapel Hill were sacked, all the whisky that could be found was confiscated, and the farce of buying and paying for a few articles went on, while wholesale robbery and destruction occurred without rebuke or interruption.

A plucky lady of Monroe township, who was riding along the road, gave the raiders a piece of her mind. They did not retaliate in words, but gently lifted the lady from the saddle and appropriated her horse. Dr. W. H. Holden, of Millertown, then on a tour of visits to his patients, was promptly relieved of his horse, but was kindly permitted to retain his saddle-bags, which he carried the remainder of the way on his arm, as he trudged homeward on foot. A farmer was hauling a load of hay

along the road. His team was halted, the harness stripped from the horses in a twinkling, and there the farmer sat upon his load of hay, a much astonished and bewildered individual. There was a wool-picking party at the house of a farmer; quite a number of ladies was there and supper was just announced. Morgan's men came in uninvited, appropriated all the seats, and remarked that it was very impolite to take precedence of the ladies, but they were in a great hurry and could not afford to wait. What they left in the way of eatables was hardly worth mentioning. Good fresh horses were everywhere picked up, and the jaded animals turned loose. The raiders also sent out scouting parties right and left, to gather up a fresh supply of horse-flesh.

On the night that Morgan was expected in New Lexington, D. W. D. Marsh, Sill Colborn and James R. Carroll, rode out for the purpose of discovering the whereabouts of the rebel force. They struck the trail, followed it up, and just at daybreak, without being aware of the near proximity of the enemy, rode in to the camp at Island Run, near Porterville. They were ordered to halt by some of the band who were on the alert. Marsh laid whip to his horse and dashed off through the woods. Colborn and Carroll thought it would be safer to stay. They parleyed with the raiders, who told them they were prisoners and must go along. Colborn and Carroll were taken some forty miles, and turned loose in Guernsey county. Their horses were, of course, taken by the raiders. They were with the raiders in the skirmish at the crossing of the Muskingum, near Eaglesport, where one citizen was killed, and several of the raiders wounded, one severely. Colborn and Carroll reached home in due time, reporting that they had been treated to a very invigorating ride, though they acknowledge it to have been a rough one.

One of the Morgan men got sleepy and fell behind, within the limits of Perry county, and was "gobbled" up as a prisoner. He was brought to New Lexington, and, under all the circumstances, was something of a curiosity. The populace crowded around him, and some remarks not complimentary were made. He did not like the looks of things, and said that all he asked was to be treated as a prisoner of war. He was sent to the military prison at Camp Chase. The raider who was so severely wounded at Eaglesport, on the Muskingum, lay for some weeks at a hotel in Zanesville, but finally convalesced and was sent to a military prison.

Hobson's Cavalry were on the trail of Morgan, and only two or three hours behind. Several of the soldiers gave out, came to New Lexington, and slept a day or two in the court house yard. The most they needed was rest and something to eat, which they got, and soon went on their way. Hobson's Cavalry seized fresh horses, but Morgan, coming along first, had the pick. But the pursuers gained on the raiders, nevertheless.

This was the last of John Morgan in Perry county, but not the last of the John Morgan scare. Some days after this, and while he and his band of men were yet in Ohio and uncaptured, late one evening, a "solitary horseman" came into New Lexington, announcing that Morgan had been driven back across the Muskingum, and that he was making his way in this direction, this time burning houses, barns and other

property. The horseman referred to had heard of the approach of the Morgan band, seen the fire of the burning buildings, and had indisputable information that it was the Morgan raiders who were doing the dreadful incendiary work.

When the astounding news reached New Lexington, Colonel Lynch of Circleville, and a battalion of Pickaway county Morgan pursuers, were at the depot conferring with Governor Tod as to discharge from further service. The command had been around in the wake of Morgan, but being infantry, could do nothing effective in the work, and Colonel Lynch very sensibly asked that they might be discharged.

When the messenger brought the report that Morgan was surely approaching, Colonel Lynch hooted at the idea, and said it was impossible. The order discharging the Pickaway battallion was received, but Colonel Lynch, without announcing it, decided to remain over night, organized his command and marched it up the hill. He established a sort of military head quarters in Butler & Marsh's law office, and sent out pickets on all the principal roads leading to town. These faithful sentinels remained out all night, and the people of New Lexington, for the most part, slept in quiet and security. But no raiders made their appearance. The whole thing was a "bugaboo," of the hugest kind. There was no intentional deception, and how the false news of the second coming of Morgan originated, was never satisfactorily ascertained.

The Pickaway county volunteers, after their night's vigils, were breakfasted by the ladies, and entertained in the most hearty and hospitable manner, and they were as much honored and respected as though the enemy had been really in the vicinity, and the town in the most imminent danger. The Pickaway boys did, indeed, deport themselves handsomely, and were well treated in return. The next morning they took the train for home.

Some little time after this last fright, Morgan and his men were captured in the eastern part of the State. The leaders were not treated as ordinary prisoners of war, but, for a time, found a home in the Ohio State Prison. Morgan and some of his officers escaped therefrom and succeeded in reaching the South. But the great raider did not survive the war. He was shot and killed when on one of his characteristic expeditions, while trying to make his escape from a house where he had remained over night, which was surrounded by Union soldiers, for the purpose of capturing him. He tried to make his exit and was shot dead.

The Marietta Campaign.—In July, 1863, David Tod, Governor of Ohio, called upon the independent military companies and militia of some fifteen or twenty counties of South-Eastern Ohio, to rendezvous at Marietta, to protect the southern border of the State. The State Militia had recently been enrolled and organized under a statute supposed to meet the emergencies of actual war. This was a wholesale conscription, and the entire militia force of a majority of the townships of Perry promptly reported at New Lexington to take the cars for Marietta.

The militia were neither armed nor equipped, but they were determined to obey orders. New Lexington had an independent military

company, commanded by Captain D. W. D. Marsh, and of course it was included in the call, and responded. The conscripts poured in and fairly overwhelmed the town of New Lexington. The "troops" traveled by rail to Zanesville, and then by boat down the beautiful Muskingum, some of the "boys" pathetically singing "The Girl I Left Behind Me." There was much discomfort aboard the boats, but all safely arrived at Marietta, the objective point. The like of the militia camp at Marietta was probably no where else seen during the war. There were no fire-arms and few equipments or conveniences of any kind. But the men lay in camp there two weeks and did the duty required of them. There were several good-sized scares during the short campaign, but no rebel gunboats came up the dark ravines, as sometimes announced, and John Morgan and his troopers did not put in an appearance, though anxiously expected. At length the militia were mustered out, and embarked on boats up the Muskingum, and then traveled by rail to New Lexington. The whole campaign was without casualty, but abounded in fun, if the stories of participants are to be fully credited. The whole demonstration was no doubt designed as a scare, and it probably was not without effect on the notorious John Morgan and other raiders. At any rate, as the events of the war grow dim, many a man will remember that he, at least, was in the Marietta campain, and a soldier in the service of his country. And it is possible, in the distant future, that men may draw pensions from the United States government, in consideration of their "fourteen days'" service during the great war of the rebellion.

The Barn Burning Scare.—In July, 1863, a barn was burned in Madison township, and at the same time one was burned in Hopewell township. These barns were full of grain and the loss was heavy. In the first case there was writing on the walls of the house, threatening to burn it, also, and do sundry other dreadful things. It was alleged that the barn was burned by persons who were disguised and wore masks, and after frightening the lady of the house nearly out of her senses, until she ran across the fields to a neighbor's, the masked men retreated to the woods and became lost to sight. It was just in the twilight of evening that the affair took place, and nothing was done that night, but the next morning the whole country was aroused, and when it was learned that another good barn had been burned, a few miles distant, the alarm was great among farmers, and they all rallied and joined in the effort for the apprehension of the incendiaries. The people of the townships of Madison, Hopewell and Reading, turned out in great force, and large numbers of men were also present from the southern part of Licking county, and the western part of Muskingum. There were miles of men in line, stationed along roads, and many of them armed with such weapons as the country afforded. The fields, woods, ravines and all good hiding places were searched, but no suspicious characters were found. It is possible, of course, that the guilty persons may have mingled in the throng, and even joined in the search. For many nights farmers watched their houses and barns, and scouting parties were constantly on the alert; but as no more burning was done, the interest and dread gradually died away. At this distant

day, and after the lapse of so many years, it is impossible to conceive of the general and widespread excitement that prevailed at that time. The incendiaries were never discovered, and the question of who did set fire to the buildings, is yet shrouded in mystery. But, in some way or other, the burning is believed to have been directly or indirectly connected with the war, and therefore a part of its bitter fruits.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### REUNION OF VETERAN SOLDIERS.

For a year or two after the close of the war, Reunions of veteran soldiers were very common in Perry county. These, however, were usually originated and managed by ladies, and were mostly held in the country or in the vicinity of small villages. There was, on these occasions, always a good dinner, and in some cases the lay out of eatables was most extraordinary. All the labor and expense was cheerfully incurred by the ladies, in order that the returned veterans might have a good time, and as a manifestation of their good will toward them. After a year or two, however, this style of Reunion gradually ceased, and except for the pinching times that came, as a consequence of the war and an undue inflation of currency, it seemed almost forgotten that a great war had occurred, and that in almost every household, were carefully filed away scores of tender missives from brave boys in blue, whose hands would never write again.

As the years rolled away and the ranks of the returned veterans began to thin out by death, military reunions revived, in all parts of the country, and in this county. A few years since there was a Reunion of the ex-soldiers of Perry county, on the County Fair Ground, near New Lexington, during one of the days of the annual County Fair. There was a large attendance of veterans, who formed in front of the court house, under command of Colonel L. J. Jackson, from which place they marched to the Fair Ground, where the entire body was admitted free to the exhibition then in progress. There was not much opportunity for ceremony, speeches, or business, and little was had, but the Reunion was large and successful.

The Thirty-First Ohio Regimental Reunion is the only one of this kind ever held in the county; but it was highly successful, and held in September, 1882. The following account of the Reunion is from the New Lexington *Tribune*, of October 4th, 1882:

REUNION OF THE THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.—The Annual Reunion of the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry was celebrated in this place on Wednesday, September 26th. Many business houses and quite a number of private dwellings were handsomely decorated, as was also the court room, where the Reunion exercises were held. Several pictures of army scenes were hung behind the Judge's stand, including one representing the charge made by the brigade of which the Thirty-first Ohio was a part, at Stone River.

The Veterans formed at the C. & M. V. depot, about 11 a. m., and under the escort of the New Lexington Guards and a fine band of martial music, marched up Water and Main streets to the Court House, where Colonel Moses B. Walker, of Findlay, promptly called the meet-

ing to order, after which an appropriate and eloquent speech of welcome was delivered by his Honor, Mayor J. E. Johnston. Colonel L. J. Jackson responded in behalf of the veterans in appropriate terms. Then a recess was taken for dinner.

Upon reassembling, in the afternoon, the roll of the living members of the veterans of the regiment was called by companies. Every company was represented, though some of them, from the more distant parts, by only a few members. Three of the companies, A D and G, went out from Perry county, commanded respectively by J. W. Free, William H. Free and L. J. Jackson. Licking and Hocking each had a company. The others were from more distant parts of the State. There was one company from Union, one from Clark, and one from Auglaize. Delaware also furnished a company, or part of one.

After the roll call, Colonel Walker delivered the Oration, according to programme. It was an able and eloquent effort, and brought out much applause. Walker is a brainy man and eloquent of speech, but he is growing old, as are many of the veterans, and he did not make such a finished and classical speech as he did from the same platform, eighteen years ago, when the Thirty-first was home on veteran furlough, for thirty days.

After the regular oration, letters were read from absent members, and then speeches were made by Captain H. C. Greiner, Colonel L. J. Jackson, Major J. W. Free and, Comrade J. P. Frances, of Newark, Ohio. Frances said that Colonel Walker and other speakers had been entirely too modest. He then eulogized Colonel Walker in the highest terms, and asserted that there were in the Thirty-first Ohio, and from this very town of New Lexington and neighborhood, as brave men as ever trod a battle-field in either ancient or modern times.

Most of the speakers had amusing or pathetic anecdotes of the war to relate. Two of them are brief, and are here given: Captain Greiner said that on one occasion a cannon ball had gone through a mule, and quick as thought Garrett Hayden, a member of Company A, from Saltlick township, said, "there was a d—d good place for a window!" At Jonesboro the Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Ohio was shot dead in the battle. Just after the fight, when the body of the Colonel was being taken from the field, and all about was still as death, John Anderson, a private in the Thirty-eighth, half crying, said to a squad of Thirty-first soldiers, "That is two young Colonels the Thirty-eighth has had killed, and you have your d—d old Colonel yet."

Major J. W. Free was fixed up for a good speech, and was about to begin speaking of the one hundred and one men of his original company who left this county in August, 1861, when he broke completely down, and could not say another word.

The night session was devoted to business affairs principally, but more good short speeches were made and other good army anecdotes related. The committee appointed to report upon a place of meeting for the ensuing year divided, the majority report being for Logan and the minority report in favor of Mt. Gilead. After some discussion, the minority report was adopted, and Mt. Gilead agreed upon as the place for a Reunion, to be held on the second Wednesday of August, 1883.

The Reunion was a success in every way. The battle flags of the

regiment had been sent down from Columbus, and were carefully uncovered and placed around the speaker's stand. They were mute but eloquent historians of the awful conflicts through which the regiment passed.

The name of Payton Shields, a private of Captain Bill Free's company, was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Shields was one of General Thomas' most efficient and reliable scouts, and put his neck in jeopardy hundreds of times. He was at one time during the war blown up on a steamboat on the Mississippi, was two hours and a half in the water, floated seven miles, and narrowly escaped drowning. Ever since that dreadful night he has been to a greater or less degree afflicted, and at times has nervous fits, in which he involuntarily strikes with his hands and feet like a drowning man, as he did that dark night in the cheerless water of the Mississippi. Mr. Shields was present, one of the most modest, retiring men in the assembly. It was with difficulty that he could be persuaded to stand up a moment that the audience might see him.

Several of the veterans came hundreds of miles to attend the Reunion; one traveled over a thousand miles to get here. The far away States of Kansas and Iowa had their representatives. It was good to see the old veterans meet, shake hands and talk over the old times. It was also painful to see some of them fail to recognize each other, in consequence of the changes of so many years.

The Thirty-first left Camp Chase, ten hundred and forty strong, September 26, 1861. It received three or four hundred recruits during the war, and yet was mustered out in 1865 with only two hundred and ten men. It probably did as hard fighting and marching as any regiment in the service.

General Walker said he could only speak generally of the dead, yet he must name the intrepid Colonel W. H. Free, who was loved by every man in the regiment, and was as brave as any that ever shouldered a musket or drew a sword.

Most of the veterans remained over night and attended the night session. Many ladies graced the Reunion with their presence.

The following is the list of comrades present:

Officers—President, M. B. Walker; First Vice President, Major J. W. Free; Second Vice President, James P. Frances; Secretary, James C. Walker; Colonel Lyman J. Jackson, C. C. March.

Company A—G. Hayden, G. W. Gordon, D. Mariart, S.W.White, Captain H. C. Greiner, M. Barnes, A. D. Hemry, A. J. Gordon, J. A. Grant, Captain W. F. Bennet, J. Powell, H. J. Strait, Asa Harbaugh, J. Shrieves, E. G. Spurrier, Alf Wilson, Samuel Longstreth, Eli Strait, Samuel Stainbrook, P. P. Stotler.

Company B—R. C. Kitsmiller, W. H. Martin, Ben Bond, J. L. Rouse, T. D. Wood, D. B. Whitcraft, J. W. Campbell.

Company C—Captain W. S. Carlisle, D. C. Henry.

Company D—J. F. Whipps, G. W. Watts, W. M. Sanders, L. L. Norris, T. W. Tracy, Payton Shields, A. Brown, J. B. Selby, W. E. Norris.

Company E—J. Culver, A. H. Cutter, Joseph Hennis, Captain L. M. Cunard, A. H. Cunard, J. A. Closson.

Company F—H. N. Simmons, Joseph Rice, B. Brown, Dr. Jerome Oatley.

Company G—Horatio Sowers, Jacob Carnicour, Charles Hatenfels, David Brown, Captain C. L. Williams, Dick Brown, W. H. Russell, J. Ridenour, H. W. Lasure, George Essington, F. T. Smith, George Nichols, James O'Neal, Isaac Souslin, J. M. Dodd, J. H. Boling.

Company H—Theo. Warthen, W. M. Parkinson, D. H. Barrick, William Spence, H. Allspaugh, John Jones, G. B. Woodcock, C. E. Darlington, W. Vanasdal, D. G. Mills, H. C. Burch.

Company I—W. W. McDonald, R. Stringfellow.

Company K—Captain A. S. Scott.

Regimental Band—D. Oblinger, T. H. Battan.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### THE CENTENNIAL.

The one hundredth Anniversary of the birth of the American Republic was everywhere celebrated with great eclat, and no where with more enthusiasm and parade than in Perry county, Ohio. Early in the spring the subject began to be discussed and preliminary steps taken. The people of the old town of Somerset were the first to move in the matter, but New Lexington soon followed suit and other places took up the strain.

There was some talk of the entire county uniting in an observance of the great day at old Overmyertown, (New Reading,) as the first permanently settled village in the county ;but the idea was not very favorably received, for the reason that there could be no adequate accommodations at that place for the very large number of people who were sure to be present. Finally, Somerset and New Lexington decided upon having separate celebrations, and then Shawnee and New Straitsville came to the same conclusion. The Odd Fellows of New Lexington had previously announced a celebration for July 4th, 1876, and the veteran soldiers had likewise determined on that day to dedicate the soldiers' monument, and these facts were considerations that prevented the people of New Lexington from uniting with those of Somerset in a Centennial Celebration.

The following accounts which are from the New Lexington *Herald* of July 6th, 1876, give a fair and correct idea of the great Centennial in Perry County :

The Centennial at Somerset—1776-1876.—The celebration of the Fourth, in Somerset, on last Tuesday, was the occasion of bringing together the largest crowd of people witnessed in the county "since Work was hung." Every township in the county was represented, besides a delegation from Rushville nearly a thousand strong, and parties from Licking and Muskingum counties. In numbers and in point of display the celebration was a grand success—"the biggest crowd and biggest day" ever known in our history.

The coming of the Fourth was indicated in the early evening by the Small Boy, with his hand cannon, his torpedo and his universal fire cracker. Main street from the school house to Pig Foot Square was occupied by the boys, pickets on the advance line, and a rattling fire was kept up along the entire street, checked occasionally only by the explosion of a whole pack by some more adventurous cuss, when each little chap would pocket for the moment his own single cracker and rush to the spot where the fascinating explosion was taking place. This rattle and clatter and din kept up till about eleven o'clock, when the boys, tired and sleepy, went to bed.

At midnight the sleeping town and country were awakened to the Centennial by the booming of cannon, the firing of musketry, the ringing of bells and every instrument and device of noise that could be called into requisition. A steam whistle, the very incarnation of discordant voice, was turned loose from a planing mill, and this infernal thing got down on its hind legs, as though at the doors of Pandemonium, and howled and screamed and yelled until men swore, babies cried and women fainted. The Small Boy again came to the front with his fire cracker, adding to the sublimity of the noise. Occasionally the steam whistle, which without change of note, modulation or inflection, overpowered all other noises, would stop for a few moments to catch breath or gather steam, and in the lull could be heard the melody of the town bells, the music of organ, piano and bands, and occasionally the deep and mellow tones of St. Joseph's big bell borne on the waves of the midnight winds. The advent of the Centennial was aggravating at first, but inspiriting, and from midnight until day the town slept but little, and the commotion and busy preparation in house and on the street kept nearly every body awake and expectant.

With morning came on a heavy rain storm, which, however, cleared off about eight o'clock and the streets began to fill up with people from the country. Delegations began to arrive from the townships at about ten o'clock, and were formed into procession by Captain Greiner, Chief Marshal, and his assistants.

Mr. W. S. (Bee) Ream personated George Washington, and was dressed in a suit of the old Colonial time, his breeches being more than Centennial in age, coming into possession of his family from Mrs. Ream. Mrs. Tom Stillman represented Martha Washington, and did it finely. Accompanied by a military band, Mr. Ream called upon Mrs. Stillman at her residence, and escorted her to the place assigned them in the column.

The procession formed at the public square, passing up Main street and returning by North Columbus street, thence down Main street and along the pike to Dittoe's grove, about a mile distant from town.

The following is the order of the procession:

Somerset Brass Band.
Officers and orators of the day.
Band of martial music.
Cannon and gun squad in uniform.
George and Martha Washington in costume.
Elderly ladies in costume representing the thirteen Colonies.
Thirty-eight young ladies representing the thirty-eight States.
Goddess of Liberty in costume.
Township delegations in carriages.
Delegations on horseback.
Citizens from town and country on foot.

The procession was the finest display ever made in the county. The wagons containing the ladies in costume were large and commodious, festooned with vine and foliage and flowers, patriotic emblems and devices. Flags and pennants nodded from horses heads and waved from the hands of the thousands, as they sped to the grove amid the thunder of cannon, the thrilling music of the bands, and the cheers of the densely peopled sidewalks.

A group of ladies represented the colonies and states. Each was a beautiful and fitting representative of the sovereignty—the highest, greatest, purest type of nationality, and in her virtues the absolute as well as ideal guardian and protector.

Mrs. George Brown in tasteful costume and adorned with appropriate emblems, personated the Goddess of Liberty. As the cortege containing this group of magnificent beauty in the gayest trappings of modern taste and culture passed along the streets, cheered and applauded by the thousands of enthusiastic Perry countians, we thought no incident was more expressive, no feature more appropriate in contrasting to-day and its living scenes with the historic memory of the century that has passed,

Nearly a hundred years ago Ebenezer Zane and Jonathan Zane passed almost identically over the line taken by the procession, in making the "Zane trail" from Wheeling to Maysville. Then there was not a house in the county—not a white man—all a wilderness—all in savage nature, unbroken except by the discordant tones of wild animals, or the yells of Indians as wild. Neither refinement nor comfort, neither protection from the storms nor safety from the savage; and a descendant of one of those pioneers represented the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by all that refines and ennobles, and emblematic not only of a free and enlightened county and community, but of the change of a century made by the force of free opinion in a free government, and it was only the more strong in contrast by the circumstance that with magnificent beauty, clothed and crowned as a Goddess, surrounded by a bevy that might have awakened the jealousy of Juno and Jove.

The delegation from Jackson township, led by the Junction City band, was universally conceded to be the largest from any township and the flag was awarded them. The procession numbered five hundred and fifty-eight carriages passing the American House, and it is estimated that an equal number came in from north and south on Columbus street, which are not included in the count.

As the procession was leaving town the delegation from Rushvile arrived. This delegation made a very fine appearance, and was welcomed by the Somerset people in the most hearty and enthusiastic style.

Immediately on arrival at the grove the exercises were opened by Rev. M. White by prayer. Next followed the reading of the Declaration. The stand was occupied by the officers, "George and Martha Washington," and a number of aged citizens. The oration, by Hon. W. E. Finck, followed the reading of the Declaration, and was in this gentleman's best style.

Just as Mr. Finck was closing, the clouds which for an hour had been gathering burst upon the crowd, and every thing in a moment was complete demoralization, and the occasional showers following at half hour intervals culminated in a terrific storm at about four o'clock in the afternoon, disarranged the programme agreed upon, and all the exercises following were conducted under the most dispiriting circumstances. A bountiful free dinner was spread, and although the dry bread got a little too wet, the wants of all who were hungry were amply supplied, and every one seemed satisfied.

Immediately after dinner Mr. E. S. Colborn was introduced to the crowd and delivered a valuable and interesting Historical Address.

Following the Historical Address were a number of toasts read by Dr. Willard.

Mr. W. E. Finck, Jr., responded in very happy style to "Washington," combining historic facts and pathetic sentiments in a masterly manner, showing a thorough knowledge of the history of our country and a true conception of the lessons to be learned from it.

The "Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion," was the subject of the next toast. Colonel L. J. Jackson being called upon made the following response:

"It would require more time and, in view of the coming storm, a more auspicious occasion to do justice to the toast given. No man can imagine, without actual participation, the dread and gloom that overhung this country at the inception of the late war. It was like the storm that we hear now in the distance. We hear the distant thunder, we know it is freighted with wondrous force and livid lightning; we know it has the elements of danger and destruction, and we wonder in fearful suspense where its lightnings may strike and where its waters may fall.

"So was the dread and danger then—we knew the storm was in the air and that if it came upon us there would be mourning and desolation in the land; that some, at least, of us and ours would be called to die in the shock of battle, and be laid in the last sleep under a strange sky by stranger hands, without woman's gentle hands to soothe the parting struggle or lead to the life eternal.

"Well I recollect standing by the telegraph operator at New Lexington, on April 14, 1861, waiting in fearful suspense, as the whole world was waiting, to hear the news from Carleston. And while so waiting there came that historic and portentous dispatch: "Fort Sumter is on fire and enveloped in smoke, but the Federal flag is still waving over it." As if the emergency and sublimity of the moment had evoked the spirit of prophecy, it announced to the world that with lurid flames below it, and war's terrors surrounding it, and death's most potent instruments assailing it, the God given emblem of Freedom still floated and was safe in the hands of Him who made our country free. And that sublime incident, under God—the soldiers and sailors of the late war, His instruments—foretold the vicissitudes and results of the war. The terrible defeat at Manassas came, but the Federal flag did not go down. The blood-stained fields of Shiloh, and Donelson, and Chickamauga, and Stone River, and Atlanta, and Gettysburg, and Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and a hundred others came, and the Federal flag still waved; three hundred thousand true and gallant soldiers died around it, but its stars still shone and its stripes still gleamed in the sky. It was still between us and Heaven in the battles of the Wilderness, on the ocean and our rivers, in the swamps of Louisiana and Mississippi and Carolina—the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee. No matter how lurid the flame nor how deadly the moment, the boys in blue still carried it until it waved in triumph over the capital of every State, the grave of every dead hero, and threw its cheering gleam through the bars of every prison, until Libby and Andersonville threw off their gloom and ended their horrors.

"And to-day beyond danger, triumphant over all enemies, it waves above us in peace, and those that fought for it as well as those who fought against it, together celebrate the Centennial year of the existence of the Nation it represents. And that commemoration is not as of enemies having opposing interests and hostile purposes, but as friends in a common country, under a common flag, having a common interest and common purpose for all coming time. Yes, all are brethren now; those that fought for it and those that fought against it. No ill-starred traitor can ever divide us again; and for the future we share together the fortunes of a common country. Not admiring their cause, but conscious of the fact that braver men never lived—not remembering in vengeance the errors of the past, but looking only to the future: we the victors take the hand of the vanquished and from our hearts say, we are rivals now only as one people looking to the good of one country."

Altogether, it was a "big day," and many a man tottering in his old age, as well as the youthful and vigorous in his prime, will treasure its recollections as one of the eventful incidents of our local history; the little boy, big-eyed in wonder, and perfectly overcome with what he saw and felt, will make this day and this celebration the starting point in the misty memories of future life, and measure his recollections from this milestone.

Jackson township claims a delegation of sixteen hundred. Other townships had large delegations; none however equal to Jackson. The crowd was estimated at from eight to ten thousand.

The day closed in Somerset by a brilliant display of fire works, and the ascension of thirty-eight balloons, representing the several States—with the firing of cannon, the explosion of rockets, the bursting of fire crackers, with din and clang, and clatter and confusion. And so it should. The pageant to-day was no idle show; the explosion of cannon and crackers not an empty noise; the flaming rockets spangling the heavens with stars and streams of light, not an empty, transient glory. It is the voice, the spirit, the inspiration of '76, running down through the ages. And when the Fourth of July again comes, let recurring celebrations be made with the same spirit as has crowded the demonstration of to-day with such sacred recollections, and crowned it with such magnificent success.

Celebration at New Lexington.—On the evening of the 3d of July, the "universal small boy," whose normal and original home appears to be New Lexington, with several townships to hear from, seemed determined to begin the celebration early, and with whoops and yells, and something less than a million fire crackers, it was plain that the coming events of the morrow were casting their shadows before. At midnight pandemonium, duly modified for the occasion, of course, broke forth in uncontrollable fury. All the bells in the city were rung, the cannon blazed and pealed away, jarring the houses, windows and nerves of people, nobody could sleep, and the pavements and streets were alive with people. The universal small boy aforesaid, unsuppressed and irrepressible, was in all his glory, and gravely impressed with the idea that the future destiny of this country was resting, or soon would rest,

on his shoulders, was indifferent as to whether his suspenders were off or on.

When the noise of the shrieks, and shouts, and yells would subside, as they occasionally did, the concert of the city bells was very fine, inspiring, and quite endurable, not to say musical and harmonious.

The morning of the Fourth came bright, clear and joyous. The city was gaily decorated, and banners and flags waved and flapped in every breeze. Early in the morning, people began to flow into the city from all directions, on foot, on horseback, in wagons, in carriages, buggies, and, a little later in the day, by the railroads. By ten o'clock the town was overflowing with people.

A little before ten the procession was organized at the public square, under the direction of General J. H. Kelly, Chief Marshal of the day. The procession was formed in the following order: First, Ewing Guards; second, soldiers of the war with Mexico, and of the war of 1861; third, the New Lexington Lodge of the I. O. O. F; fourth, citizens on foot, on horseback, and in carriages and other vehicles. The procession, preceded by the Roseville Cornet Band and the New Lexington Military Band, moved southward as far as the intersection of Main by Mill street. Here it countermarched and proceeded northwardly on Main street. The pavements on either side, and the court house yard, were lined with people, and from windows, balconies, and the front yards on the line of march, women and children looked and gazed upon the inspiring scene. The Catholic Church was very handsomely and appropriately decorated, and the morning services of High Mass had just concluded; and, as the head of the procession passed the church building, the choir appeared in the front yard, singing in a highly creditable manner, the song of "The Star Spangled Banner," and continuing to sing as the procession moved by. It moved on northward, crossed the iron bridge, and halted at Monument Space, near Broadway, where the inaugurating ceremonies took place.

The battle-scarred and riddled flags, which had been borne in the procession by veterans, were deposited on the terrace of the monument, and saluted by the military. A brief and appropriate address was then made by Wm. A. Hale of Lancaster, after which the following letter was read by General J. H. Kelly, from General Hugh Ewing, the first commander of the Thirtieth Ohio:

"LANCASTER, O., July 2, 1876.

"COLONEL JAMES TAYLOR.—I sincerely regret to say that an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, under which I am suffering, will render it impossible for me to accept the invitation of your committee.

"I beg you to present them my acknowledgments for the honor of the invitation, and through them to present to our old comrades, who assemble to do honor to our immortal dead, my profound and heartfelt sympathy. Truly your friend,

HUGH EWING."

L. J. Burgess, of New Lexington, then made some brief and appropriate remarks.

Major John W. Free, of New Lexington, who had been selected to

give a history of the flags that adorned the terrace of the monument, spoke as follows:

"Soldiers and Fellow Citizens—I have a duty to perform in presenting to you these tatterted flags, with a short history of each, which I almost feel incompetent to do, for the past is so full of recollections that it crowds my memory, and almost chokes my utterance. This is an occasion of the inauguration of this Monument to the memory of the dead of the Thirtieth Ohio. We have thought it appropriate to bring together the flags of the different Regiments that have at one time or another, done duty in the same Division, Corps, or Department of the army, during the war for the Union. General Hugh Ewing, who wrote the letter just read in your hearing, was the first Colonel of the Thirtieth to which this tattered flag belonged. For want of time I shall not attempt to name the battles through which this flag has gone, for it is history well known to you all. Several color-bearers fell dead carrying it to victory. At Antietam these colors were badly torn with bullets. Two color-bearers fell here—Sergeant White fell never to rise again, and immediately Sergeant Carter grasped the flag staff so firmly in his death agony that it could with difficulty be taken from his hands. To men as equally as brave as these this monument is erected to their memory. This regiment did duty in the army of the Potomac and in the Western army; joined in the march to the sea, came through Richmond, was at the grand review at Washington, and what was left of these brave men returned to their homes. Some maimed, some diseased, and others robust and ready to do or die for the old flag.

"Next in order is the flag of the Thirty-First. Under this old flag I had the honor to serve. Eleven bullets struck this staff, many through its folds. Five color-bearers were killed and several severely wounded. This regiment did service in the Western army, joined in the march to the sea, was at the grand review at Washington, and soon thereafter discharged.

"Next is the Sixty-First. This regiment, like the Thirtieth Ohio, did duty in both the Eastern and Western armies; joined in the march to the sea, and soon thereafter was discharged. The brave Colonel of this regiment, Stephen J. McGroarty, had twenty-seven wounds upon his body received in battle, and died some two years ago on account of the same. This flag has been in some twenty battles; the regiment fought three days at Gettysburg and five days in the Wilderness, and it is a befitting emblem to be present at the inauguration of this beautiful monument.

"Next is the Sixty-Second. The gallant Colonel of this regiment, F. B. Pond, who came home like many of his men, all covered with wounds, was the right man to lead the brave boys who carried this flag to victory. This regiment, unlike the others spoken of, did duty in the Eastern army only. Its tattered flag and spliced staff speaks louder than words of the awful carnage it has passed through. Several color-bearers fell carrying it on to victory. This old flag was in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18th, 1863, and many gallant boys went down and now sleep in unknown graves.

"Next is the Hundred and Twenty-Sixth. This flag has been in many engagements; its history is written, and you all can read. It is

enough when I tell you that during the term of service of the Hundred and Twenty-Sixth it lost nineteen officers and 490 men killed and wounded. The flags of the Ninetieth and Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio were expected here to-day, but had been engaged for other places which we all regretted.

In sending our invitations to the soldiers of the different wars for our union, no invitation was given to the soldiers of the Revolution, for we knew they had all passed away; but we invited the soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war; and I know of but two soldiers of the war of 1812 yet living in our county—Henry Hazleton, sen., of Saltlick, and John J. Jackson, of Reading, father of Lyman J. Jackson, of New Lexington—and they are too aged and feeble to leave their homes. And I see here to-day but three soldiers of the Mexican war, Captain Ralph Spencer, Hugh McGonagle and Frederick Hoffman, and they also are fast passing from among us."

After the history of the flags, Colonel Wm. H. Free, of New Lexington, came forward and made an appropriate and eloquent little speech, as follows:

"Comrades and Fellow Citizens—When I first looked on these tattered, torn and riddled banners, this morning, I could not refrain from tears; for many who followed them from the Ohio and the Potomac to the Gulf and the Atlantic, through smoke and fire and blood, now sleep in honored, but unmarked graves, on the fields where they fell, and in the fence corners, on the hills, and in the Valleys of Virginia, Kentucky Tennessee, Mississippi and the Corolinas, as well as on the shores of the Gulf and the ocean; but still, thank God, under the old flag, and within the sacred domain of our free and united Republic. And here, to-day, I thank God that this nation, aye, and this county, had so many brave and true men who were willing to die; so many, whose deaths were not merely the spilling of so much blood; but whose memories are esteemed worthy of this memorial shaft; (combining the holy emblems of Religion and Liberty,) whose names will be remembered everywhere, in hamlet, village and city, so long as memory shall perform her office—so long as this polished marble shall last, or time endure."

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Monument, the procession re-formed and moved up Broadway, to near Arnold's Mill; then crossed the bridge over Rushcreek, and marched into the beautiful grove belonging to Robert E. Huston.

Arriving at the stand in the grove, the first thing was the reading of the Declaration of Independence, which was admirably done, by Prof. H. F. Acker, of New Lexington.

After the reading of the Declaration, came the regular Oration of the day, by Wm. A. Hale, of Lancaster. This was a masterly effort, of over an hour in length. Mr. H. is only twenty-nine years of age, but is one of the finest and most accomplished orators in the State. He traced the history of the country throughout, and commented forcibly, eloquently and grandly, upon the most important events of our national history. Mr. Hale was also a soldier, a member of the Eightith O. V. I.

Now came the recess and general picnic dinner. Families, acquaintances and groups organized throughout the grove, and did ample justice to the many good things prepared by the ladies at home.

After recess and dinner, the first thing in order was the Historical Address, by James Taylor, of New Lexington. Mr. Taylor had not proceeded far until the rain began to fall and he asked to be excused from the further reading of his speech, as it was quite lengthy, and would appear in full in the newspapers.

The assemblage was widely scattered by the heavy shower of rain, but when it was over, undaunted, the hundreds and thousands reassembled in the neighborhood of the stand, and again were called to order, and the reading of the responses to toasts was the order of the day. Of all this order of business, by some mishap or other, we are furnished only the following:

Toast—"Thirteen Colonies (response by E. H. Heagler)—Virginia, Massachusetts, Rode Island, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Delaware, Connecticut.

"Muster Roll of an infant Republic; waked by the reveille of Liberty in the grey light of the morning of the first century."

"Patriot battalion, stepping to pulsations of hearts quickened by Him whose presence giveth liberty."

"A constellation in the Zodiac of God's works, lingering till the Prince of Peace loves the nations into one. He reigns over all blessed."

Other toasts were read and responses given, but they were prboably lost or demoralized in the heavy shower of rain that followed. At any rate, they have not been furnished us, and we of course can not give them. While the toast and response business was in full progress, there came up the heaviest shower of the day; the assemblage reluctantly broke up, the vehicles began to move hurriedly and in long lines out of the woods, and the vast assembly poured over and in upon the city, filling private houses, stores, shops, offices and public buildings. But all were jolly, and kept in the best humor and plight possible, and gradually, quietly and orderly, after the rain was over, the people from the country set out for their respective homes. The night of the Fourth was beautiful and serene, but warm and sultry. Soon after dark, there was a fine exhibition of fire works at the public square, and rockets and balloons were sent up. The streets and pavements were alive with people; and there was great danger of accident, but happily none occurred.

One great attraction of the Centennial Fourth at New Lexington, was the bullet-scared staffs, and the tattered flags of the 30th, 31st, 61st, 62d and 126th O. V. I. The veterans and men and women did not design to weep, but as they gazed upon the emblems of country and death, the tears came unbidden, and the emotion, with many, was uncontrollable. These mute messengers awakened or revived many a sad thought, and retouched the wounded and stricken hearts of hundreds upon hundreds of people. Orphans, little children when made so, now young men and women; and fathers and mothers who had laid their darling sons upon the altar of their country, crowded around, and with tear dimmed eyes, intently gazed upon the historical banners, which the loved and lost had bravely followed to victory or death.

The number present has been variously estimated at from five to ten thousand, and we cannot, of course, decide even if we wished to, as to

the number of people present. It was a grand and memorable time, and so let it be recorded, and so let it pass down, to be read and pondered by the generations which are to come after us.

CELEBRATION AT SHAWNEE.—The Odd Fellows of Shawnee and citizens of the place celebrated their Fourth by a pic nic in a grove one-half mile north west of that village. Prayer was offered by Robert Weedy, the Declaration of Independence was read by William Davy, Mayor of Shawnee, and an address was delivered by Dr. R. B. Woodward, of Somerset, which was listened to very attentively.

National airs were sung by the Welsh choir; and also music by an excellent string band. The occasion passed off very pleasantly, agreeably and orderly, till about 2 o'clock, when a very violent rain and storm drove the crowd from the grove.

CELEBRATION AT NEW STRAITSVILLE.—The celebration at Straitsville on the Fourth was a grand success. The Hibernians and Odd Fellows, in uniform, with full regalia, formed in procession, and made a splendid display. The day passed off pleasantly, and everybody had a good time.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### CYCLONES AND FLOODS.

CYCLONES, OR WIND STORMS.—Different parts of the county have, at one time or another, been visited with wind storms of greater or less severity; but two were of such exceptional character and violence as to merit special mention. They are known as the storms of 1832 and 1845. It is a common saying that lightning does not strike twice in the same place, and hurricanes or cyclones scarcely ever do; but those of 1832 and 1845 did, and the centers of these storms, where the destruction was greatest and the violence of the contending elements the most fearful, were only about two miles distant from each other. The cyclone of 1845 seemed to reach its greatest violence at a point about one mile east of Rehoboth, and the storm of 1832 at a point some two and a half miles southeast of the same village. There are differences of opinion about the direction from which the cyclone of 1832 came; some claiming that it came from the south, and others that it came from the west or northwest. Such storms usually come from north of west; but the one of 1832 may have been an exception. This hurricane unroofed buildings, blew fences where they were never found, and converted heavily wooded forests into labyrinths of broken, twisted, and slivered timber and brush. This "fallen timber" district, along the head waters of Bear Run, subsequently became the home and hiding place of large numbers of rabbits, and though most, if not all, of the tangled timber has been cleared away, Bear Run is noted as a rabbit hunting ground until the present day. At the time the cyclone came up, a circus show was exhibiting at Rehoboth. The wind broke the center pole and blew over the canvas, creating a panic among showmen and spectators. No houses were blown down, though many were unroofed, and many families living in the line of the storm took refuge in their cellars or other supposed places of safety. This storm, in its greatest severity, was confined to small portions of Pike, Clayton, Bearfield and Harrison townships.

The storm of 1845 indisputably came from the northwest. Persons standing a little out of its line describe it as having a grand, majestic, and yet frightful appearance. Dark, murky clouds were rolled, whirled, tossed and driven in every direction, whilst the body of the great mass moved swiftly and and steadily forward. The cyclone had its origin only three or four miles west of Rehoboth; and it spent its force three or four miles east of that village. Several houses were unroofed in Rehoboth, and many others to the eastward. The dwelling, a large log house, of Benjamin Banks, situated one-half mile north of Rehoboth, was blown so that scarcely one log was left upon another; the household goods scattered in every direction, and some of the articles were never found. Strange to say, the inmates of the house all escaped with

very slight bruises. At a number of places in the vicinity of Rehoboth, all kinds of trees were blown down, and not one left standing. Many of the trees were blown up by their roots; but most of them were broken off a few feet above the ground. It was the work of days to clear open the public highways, through some of this fallen timber. Saddles, bridles, harness and other articles, were carried off, and many of them never recovered. No lives were lost in either of the storms of 1832 or 1845, though many marvelous escapes were made.

THREE GREAT FLOODS.—About 1834 or 1835—the oldest inhabitants differ as to the exact year—there was a tremendous flood at New Lexington and vicinity. It was in July, and the farmers were cradling oats. The wonderful deluge was not preceded by any warning: many people were caught in it, and some of them were in danger of drowning, though no such calamity occurred. It had been a clear, calm day, and between four and five in the afternoon, a light cloud began to obscure the sky, and, unexpectedly to all observers, the rain was soon descending in torrents, though apparently not a breath of air was stirring. The rain lasted nearly an hour, and then ceased as suddenly as it began. The streams became marvelously swollen: horses and men were swimming where an hour before had been dry land. Rush Creek was booming, and spread over all the bottom, from the New Lexington hill to the hills half a mile and more northward. Great damage was done to crops and fences, but no buildings were washed away.

Another notable flood of somewhat similar characteristics, occurred Saturday, August 5th, 1882.

The New Lexington *Tribune*, of August 10th, after speaking of the flood at Corning and Rendville the previous Thursday, thus describes the flood at New Lexington and vicinity:

The wonderful rain-fall and flood of Saturday night, we will more particularly describe. From a New Lexington point of observation, the cloud was light, and approached slowly and gently from a westerly direction, and gradually the whole heavens became overcast, and the big rain drops began to fall. It rained hard and steadily for about an hour, but not harder than it had frequently done before, in former years. As soon as the long shower was over, it was discovered that Oxawoosie or Fowler's Run was raising very fast, and, at the west end of town was soon out of banks and overflowing the low lands adjacent. Soon after, Yerger's Run, which empties into Rush Creek a few rods below the mouth of the Oxawoosie, was observed to be still higher than its neighbor on the other side, and the great flow of water from these two tributaries, began to back water up Rush Creek, and the novel feature of logs, boards and other drift, flowing up stream, was for some time exhibited. The back water extended for more than a fourth of a mile from the junction of the two streams named with Rush Creek. A number of citizens were looking upon this novel back water scene, when a tremendous roar was heard up the creek, which is also up the track of the C. & M. V. R. R. One person suggested that it was an approaching train. Another said no, it is the roaring of water. True enough, and in a very few minutes the floods came, which meeting and uniting with the back water from Yerger's Run and Oxawoosie,

rose three feet higher than was ever before known, and caused the water to flow into some forty or fifty dwellings; and in some of them it was three or four feet deep. The night was tolerably dark, and the sudden influx of water upon dwellings was very alarming. The degree of danger could not at once be known, and the screaming of women and children was frightful enough for a while. All, however, safely waded or were carried to higher grounds, and not a life was lost. The flow of water was so sudden and bewildering, that carpets and many other articles of household goods were seriously damaged. The waters were booming for hours, and did not recede much until after midnight.

The Ohio Central Railroad bridge across Rush Creek was carried away, and some of the adjacent track washed out. The passenger train was standing near the Ohio Central depot, and a good part of the railroad bed was washed from under it. The iron bridge that spanned Rush Creek at the north end of Main street, was carried away. It floated off beautifully at first, with the street lamp attached to it, lighting up the scene; but fifteen or twenty rods down the stream the floating bridge was dashed against something, and the lighted lamp disappeared beneath the waves. The principal bridge, leading from up town to the C. & M. V. depot, escaped. The bridge north of town, near Arnold's Mill, was for a time under water, but safely weathered the storm. The railroad bridge of the C. & M. V., across Rush Creek, about three-fourths of a mile north of town, was carried off, and the track for about a quarter of a mile washed out. The water and drift had evidently gathered and dammed up at this point, on the north side of the railroad track, and when the break was made, everything went with a rush. The Ohio Central depot, though in an exposed situation, and thoroughly bumped and punched with drift wood, stood the racket well, and did not receive any serious injury.

The great rain and flood at this place have been sufficiently described, but some of the accessories to the flood are deserving of mention. The gathering of waters and drift three-fourths of a mile above town already referred to, did much to swell the flood at New Lexington—just how much it is impossible to determine. When the new channel for the creek was cut out, along the north side of the railroad, it was probably sufficient to carry all the water; but a thicket of willows and other young timber has gradually accumulated along the banks, and reaching out over and into the creek bed, until the channel is far from what it should be. Here the water and drift dammed up, and when the bridge and track broke, everything went at once, and this damming up of the water of Rush Creek was the cause, in part, of the unusual back water from Fowler's and Yerger's Run, as well as the extraordinary rise of Rush Creek at New Lexington. There is another reason for the unprecedented back water, at this place. The channel of Rush Creek, just below town, is very crooked, and is, at this time, much obstructed by logs and other drift, so that the great surplus of water had no sufficient outlet.

There was a marvelous flood at Rendville and Corning on Thursday, August 3d, 1882. A correspondent of the New Lexington *Tribune*, who was a witness of the whole affair, as nearly as one person could

be, gave the following description of the unprecedented flood and the consequences resulting from it:

On Thursday afternoon we were visited by the most destructive flood that ever occurred on Sunday Creek. In about half an hour's time the water had risen fifteen feet, and was destroying everything in its course. Every bridge, county and railroad, was washed out between Moxahala tnnnel and two miles south of Corning, with the exception of the depot bridge at Corning, and it was saved by the torrent of water breaking over the track above the depot and running down the east side.

At Mine No. 2 the entire side track and about five hundred feet of main track was carried some distance down the stream. Six coal cars that were on the side track were scattered along the creek for some distance, two of them lodging against a tree about one-quarter of a mile below. At Middletown the water was up to the second floor of the houses nearest the creek. One house was moved from its foundation. Both bridges at this place were swept away. At No. 3 bridges and the side track from the hill to the main track were swept out. The main track for some distance below the depot was washed from the road bed. The water was from one to three feet deep in nearly all the houses in Rendville. The majority of the stores are losers to some extent—some of them quite heavy. The damage to the Sunday Creek Company's store is not less than $1,000. Shepperd & Co. lose about $800. Clifford's saloon was the first building to go from Rendville. It went to pieces on the railroad bridge, carrying the bridge with it. Two houses belonging to Clifford were in great danger, with their occupants, who had not time to get out of the water as it rose so rapidly. A house was washed from the foot of Main street and lodged on the railroad track. Two houses belonging to William McBride were washed away; one of them, which was occupied by a family by the name of McMahon, having eight persons in it, fortunately lodged long enough against No. 9 bridge for them to be rescued before the house and bridge both went to pieces. Two house belonging to George Venning were washed from their foundations and lodged against the hill. Mrs. Burns was in one of the houses, sick, and was rescued while the house was in motion. The Sunday Creek Mine side-track was partially washed out and a number of loaded cars drifted some distance into the meadow. Between that point and Corning nearly all the main track is carried from the road-bed. Frank Rogers had his entire stock of lumber floated off; also, the Jones Brothers, at Corning. About two miles of track below Corning is swept away. A number of small houses from the lower end of Corning were carried off. Two large houses were floated right across the end of Valley street. The Corning depot was flooded, and the boys abandoned it in a hurry, all striking for high grounds, except Agent McKay, who made for the platform of the old depot, and as the waters rose he mounted on a pile of beer cases and was thus enabled to defy the flood. Jim Cody, for the time, lost all interest in telegraphy, and took a sudden notion that he had business up town. Our Rendville agent, H. C. Bowles, although he thinks Rendville is no such a place as his old home in Virginia, did not want to leave on a floating depot, and made a rush for the passenger train which was caught here by the flood. Mr. J. H. Harsh started from the store to his home near

the mine when he saw the flood coming, and succeeded in getting to his house just before the water began to rush around it. He thinks he could have outrun the Champion Valley. Rend & Co. and No. 11 shaft were partly filled with water. Si Nelson, from Porterville, was at the mill with two horses and an express wagon, which were swept away. Considerable stock was drowned.

It is impossible to give anything near a correct estimate of the damages of the flood in this valley, but it will not fall much short of $150,000. It will be several weeks before the mines are in full operation again. It will be several days before trains can get here.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Pioneer Association has been one of the things long talked of in Perry county, but, for various reasons, never inaugurated until quite a recent date. A few weeks previous to the annual County Fair of 1882, a notice was published in the county papers, requesting the Old Settlers of the county to assemble at the fair ground, on the second day of the fair, for the purpose of organizing an Old Settlers' Association. A fair degree of interest was at once manifested in relation to the matter, and the simple announcement referred to brought together at the appointed place and time a respectable number of persons, men and women, from various sections of the county. It is presumable that meetings will be held annually or oftener hereafter. The annexed account of the Old Settlers' meeting, and the organization of the society, is from the New Lexington *Tribune*:

Agreeable to a call through the press, quite a number of the old settlers met at the Perry County Fair, at two o'clock p. m., Thursday, September 28th, 1882, and organized an "Old Settlers' Association," by appointing D. C. Fowler as temporary Chairman, and E. Teal, Esq., temporary Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a plan of organization, consisting of the following gentlemen: R. E. Huston, E. S. Colborn, Wm. Story, Robert Bennett and J. K. Milligan.

After due deliberation the committee reported the following, and recommeded its adoption:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.—This Association shall be known as the Old Settlers' Association of Perry county, Ohio. Its object to be for mutual enjoyment, socialities, and the collection and preservation of historical incidents, etc. It shall hold its meetings at least once a year, or as often as the society shall direct.

Any person, male or female, having resided in the county fifty years or more, may become a member of this society by subscribing their names hereunto.

The officers of this society shall consist of a President, and one Vice President from each township within the county, and one Secretary, together with what assistance he may choose. Also an Executive Committee of five. The officers shall be elected viva voce, annually, at a regular meeting of the society.

The duties of the President shall be the usual duties of Presidents of deliberative bodies. The oldest Vice President present at a meeting, in the absence of the President, shall preside. The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep a record of the names, date, and place of birth and death, together with such incidents in the lives of the members as he

may be directed by the President and Executive Committee from time to time.

The Executive Committee, together with the President and Vice Presidents, and Secretary, shall constitute a Board, with power to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Association, subject to the approval of the society.

On motion the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion a committee was appointed to report permanent officers for the Association for the ensuing year. The committee reported as follows:

President, Peter Overmyer. Vice Presidents—Pike, R. E. Huston; Clayton, Eph. Teal; Reading, Martin Scott; Thorn, John Good; Hopewell, Bernard Mechling; Madison, Alex Melick; Harrison, Harvey Allen; Bearfield, John K. Milligan; Pleasant, James Fowler; Monroe, Benjamin Sanders; Monday Creek, Alex McLean; Coal, Harrison Hazelton; Salt Lick, Henry Hazelton; Jackson, Daniel O'Harra. Secretary, J. J. Johnson.

Executive Committee—Robert Bennett, Ephraim Teal, D. C. Fowler, Jehu Jones, Brice J. Welch. On motion the report was adopted.

The temporary Chairman then introduced the Permanent President, who, after thanking the organization for the honor conferred, gave a clear, straightforward, historical statement of the early history of the county, connecting therewith a short synopsis of the war of 1812, at the conclusion of which the society extended a vote of thanks for his very satisfactory inaugural address.

By general consent, the subscription for membership was presented, and the following membership obtained:

Peter Overmyer, born in Northumberland county, Pa., August 24, 1799; came to Perry county in 1802.

Robert E. Huston, born in Somerset, Perry county, O., March 16, 1815. Wesley Iliff, Jos. Snider, Mrs. N. B. Colborn, Andrew Moore, James Fowler, Henry Wilson, Susana King, Mary Ann Wilson, David Brookhart, Mary A. Brookhart, Rual Sayres, John McBroom, Thomas Selby, James Martin, Solomon Longstreth, James Longstreth, Israel Watt, Jos. Stoneburner, Thomas S. Mains, Peter Cochran, Jane Vansickle, Daniel O'Harra, William Rose, William Story, William J. King, Robert Bennett, Benjamin Sanders, S. H. Milligan, George W. Moore, Lucinda Aid, Lydia Feigley, Isaac Brown, John Jonas, Matthew Clayton, E. S. Colborn, James Clark, James Taylor, Charles Vanatta, Josiah Grimes, Ephraim Teal, J. K. Milligan, Alexander McLean, D. C. Fowler, William Bennett.

The Association then adjourned, to meet at the call of the President and Executive Committee.

## CHAPTER XX.

### MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

THE ZANESVILLE AND MAYSVILLE TURNPIKE.—This public improvement was made in 1839-40, and, though the road passed only through the townships of Reading, Madison and Hopewell, merely touching the latter, the improvement was regarded as one of considerable note at the time, and the splendid line of coaches, which rolled over it, from Zanesville to Lancaster, and vice versa, was the pride of the county in those days, prior to the advent of the railroad. Though the pike passed only through one end of the county, it was, in some degree, a benefit to all; for the grain-haulers from the southern end of the county, were accustomed to strike the pike at either Uniontown or Rushville on their way either to Zanesville or Lancaster. The greatest drawback for a long time was six miles of unfinished road west of Somerset, but, in course of time, this was completed, making a continuous line of pike through the county, and from Zanesville to Lancaster and beyond.

CHURCHES AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.—Religious worship came in with the first pioneers, or quite soon after them; and no matter of what denomination, the circumstances and surroundings were very much the same. First, there would be preaching at private houses, in double log cabins and in barns; then the old style log church went up, where the people, on stated occasions, were accustomed to assemble. At a later day came the frame and brick church edifice, with tower and steeple reaching and pointing heavenwards, and with bell to call the people to the house of God.

Sabbath-schools came later, and they are as compared with the churches, of modern origin. Somerset and Rehoboth were the pioneer Sabbath schools of the county. There is not much difference, in point of time, between their establishment in the two places. Other villages and communities organized their schools in course of time. A wonderful change and improvement have been made in Sabbath-schools, since their first introduction in the county, and almost every church has such a school connected with it.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination has the most churches, and probably the greatest membership. This denomination has churches in every township in the county. The Catholics probably rank next in point of numbers. They have strong churches in Reading, Jackson, Pike, Harrison, Pleasant, Monroe, Saltlick and Coal. The Lutherans probably come next in order of numbers, and have churches in Thorn, Hopewell, Reading, Jackson, Monday Creek and Pike. The Baptist,

Presbyterian, Reform and United Brethren denominations, are something nearly equal in churches and numerical strength. The Baptists have churches in Thorn, Pike, Hopewell, Pleasant, Monday Creek, Saltlick and Coal; the Presbyterians in Clayton, Pike, Harrison, Pleasant, Bearfield, Madison and Saltlick; the Reform in Reading, Thorn and Hopewell, and the United Brethren in Reading, Jackson, Pike, Monday Creek, Harrison and Monroe. The Methodist Protestants, Disciples of Christ, Bible Christians and Dunkards, (German Baptists,) also have one or more churches. There are two colored churches, one Baptist, the other Methodist. Both are at Rendville. A more detailed account of churches is given in the history of townships.

Schools and Teachers' Institutes.—The pioneer schools are all very much of the same character. A roving "Master" of the old style would come along, go around and obtain a few pupils for a short term of school, and on a given day begin work. The school would probably be held in an old abandoned cabin, with the roughest kind of a puncheon floor. Then came the old log school houses with immense fire-places, and long windows filled with greased white paper. Then, still later, came a coal or wood stove and glass panes for the windows. This made the school room now almost a paradise, compared with the old way. Then, in course of time, came the frame and brick school houses, and a better kind of school-room furniture. Teachers also gradually improved in knowledge and methods of teaching. As time rolled on it ceased to be regarded as masculine, or out of her sphere for a girl to be seen with a slate and pencil. This prejudice, however, wore away slowly. After many more years came the uniform school books, and graded schools for the larger towns and villages; and the general public school system, as it exists at present. The old log school houses have disappeared, and brick or frame edifices have taken their places, most of them with something like fair surroundings. Applicants for certificates are required to pass a tolerably rigid examination in all the common branches, and United States History, and also in the theory and practice of teaching.

Teachers' Institutes are of comparatively modern origin. They were organized in Perry county about 1868–69, but did not make any great progress, or become generally attended by teachers and students, until 1874–75. Since this date the Institutes have been numerously attended and generally regarded as successful, though not always coming up to the full expectation of teachers and spectators. Nevertheless, it is unquestionable that the Institutes, of late years, have been highly useful and instructive.

Patrons of Husbandry.—This order, a few years since, had Granges established in most of the townships of the county, and in some of them two or three. They flourished for a season, and interesting public meetings and parades of the order were had at New Lexington, Somerset, Thornville and other places, but the Granges have not been kept up, except in a few instances, and the order has consequently died out. While in active operation, the Grange meetings were reported to be of much interest, and the source of considerable information to

the farming community. Farmers' Clubs, not connected with the Patrons of Husbandry, have been organized at several points, and flourished for a season, but none of them proved to be very long-lived. Farmers' Institutes are now agitated, and are looked upon with considerable favor by the farming communinty.

Lyceums and Literary Societies.—These organizations have received more than ordinary attention in this county. New Lexington, Somerset, Rehoboth, Oakfield, Maxville, and most of the villages and country school districts, have had their societies of this kind. New Lexington had a very large and flourishing one, especially from 1842 until the beginning of the war, in 1861. The "graduates" of this institution were very numerous, and they are scattered far and wide over the earth. Several of the participants in the village and country Lyceums, have since held high positions in church and State. Many Lyceums are now existing, but they are mostly confined to the country school districts and smaller villages. They do not appear to prosper in the atmosphere of the larger towns.

The Great Snow Storm.—The memorable snow fall of 1833 was altogether unprecedented in this section of country. It came unheralded and unexpected, in the night season, and fell to the depth of three feet. There was no wind, and the snow did not drift, but lay as level as a floor, and was almost as smooth as a pane of glass. The inhabitants necessarily kept within doors the next day, and it was several days before the roads were much broken. Men went out on horseback breaking the roads so they could be traveled. The snow was soft and wet, and the big boys of 1833 tunneled along under it like a ground mole, though not breaking or disturbing the surface of the snow. It is difficult to see where the fun consisted, nevertheless many snow tunnels were made in the manner herein described. This was the deepest snow ever experienced in Perry county since its first permanent settlement by the white people.

The Names of Streams.—Rush Creek is generally believed to have been named from the numerous bulrush swamps that existed along its banks at the time the county was first settled. It was probably first named below the junction at Bremen, and, accordingly, above that place the two forks took the names respectively of East Rush Creek and West Rush Creek. Several men by the name of Rush were pioneer settlers in the neighborhood of this stream, but it is said that the creek was known by the name of Rush Creek when these men came to the country.

Sunday Creek and Monday Creek are said to have received their names in this wise: An expedition, sent out by the authority of the Virginia Colony to treat with the Indians on the Pickaway Plains, encamped one Sunday evening on the banks of a large creek, which the commander of the expedition wrote down in his journal as Sunday Creek. The woods were dense, the members of the expedition did not travel fast, and the next night tents were pitched upon the banks of another large stream, and it was in like manner named Monday Creek.

The expedition referred to, doubtless, passed through south of the present border of Perry, but the circumstances alluded to gave the names to the creeks, both of which have their sources in Perry county. Sunday Creek, in the southern part of the county, has several branches nearly equal in size, and they are all called Sunday Creek. This condition of things has led to some confusion. Monday Creek has conditions somewhat similar, but the two principal branches of it are known as Big Monday and Little Monday.

Buckeye Creek was named from the buckeye trees that grew along its banks. McLuney Creek is said to have derived its name from a roving explorer or hunter, who at a very early day made it his abiding place. Nothing else appears to be known of him, except that he gave his name to the stream, where he hunted, fished and had his temporary abode. Bear Run was named from the fact that it was once the well known habitation of this animal. The early settlers often tracked or chased bears into the dark and lonely region of Bear Run. Bear Wallow, a tributary of Rush Creek, was also named from the fact that it was a bear haunt. Turkey Run was so named because in early times it was famous for the wild turkeys that clucked, gobbled and roosted in the neighborhood of its banks. Honey Creek, a tributary of the Reservoir, was so named for the reason that it was long a disputed question whether the bee-trees adjacent to it were the property of the bears or the pioneer settler. Oxawoosie, a tributary of Rush Creek, and running through the town of New Lexington, was so named by some person, but is often called Fowler's or Skinner's Run, from early settlers who lived near it. A great many of the smaller streams are named after early settlers.

Moxahala was named by the Indians. The name signifies, in Indian language, "Elk's Horn." The aborigines had followed it from the Muskingum river to its forks, and up both of them to their source, no doubt, and thus learned that the creek and branches resembled an elk's horn. The creek, especially the northern branch, has also received the name of Jonathan's Creek, and this name is accounted for in this way. The late Rev. Cornelius Springer of Muskingum county, relates that in his young days he conversed with men who related that they were on a hunting expedition in what is now Licking and Muskingum counties, about the year 1792. The name of one of the hunters was Jonathan Evans. The hunters separated during the day, and returned to their camp at night. One evening Evans was missing, and could nowhere be found when night set in. The search for him was continued the following day, and he was at last discovered encamped on a high hill near the north bank of the Moxahala, not far from where it flows into the Muskingum. Rev. Springer says, that from this circumstance the stream became known as Jonathan's (Evans) Creek.

There is also another story as to the origin of the name, which tradition or legend, has been duly celebrated by the poet, Charles Edgar Spencer of Somerset, Ohio, in his "Legend of the Moxahala," published by the house of J. B. Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia. Spencer's story, in brief, is this: A man, whose Christian name was Jonathan, was born and bread in the East. He wooed and won a beautiful and winsome maiden, whom he made his wife. Jonathan was brought up a

Christian, and was a farmer, hunter, fisherman and much of a lover. He built a cottage near the shore of Otsego Lake, to which he took his wife; there they lived, and loved, and there their children were born. One night Jonathan was attacked by an overwhelming Indian force, his wife and children were butchered, his cottage burned, himself badly wounded and left for dead, but the sharp blade of the tomahawk had not penetrated deep enough to accomplish its deadly mission. After Jonathan had regained his health and strength, which required a long while, with an awful vow he turned his face to the West, made a long journey, stopping at last on the northern branch of the Moxahala, in what is now Madison township, Perry county, Ohio. There he sought out the rockiest, wildest place he could find, and built a rude hut near a cavern of rocks. Here, with only his gun and faithful dog, he made his permanent abode His mission was to slay all the Indians he could, for this was the wretched man's strange vow. He wreaked his vengeance, and scores of Indians fell beneath his rifle's unerring aim. But Jonathan could not forever conceal himself, and at last his red enemies hunted and tracked him to his labyrinthian abode. Let the poet, in his own words, relate the story of

"THE LAST CONFLICT."

The sun had set; the crescent moon
With halo wan had followed soon;
And Moxahala shadowed o'er
By buckeye, beach, and sycamore,
Flow'd gurgling 'neath the gloom of night;
And, 'tween the leaves that rippled light,
Look'd, trembling, here and there a gleam
Of starlight on the dimpling stream.

With piercing glance and noiseless tread,
Quick from his hut the hunter fled,
(While Don, as stealthful, keeping nigh
Glared fiercely round with savage eye),
For, having cross'd the woody vale,
He came upon an Indian trail,
And all his deadly peril felt:
Well did he know the place he dwelt
Was sought by Indians far and near—
To wreak revenge—for many a year.

The Shawnee Chief had tracked the bear,
At last, e'en to his hidden lair.
And, stealing from the bosky glen
With half a hundred ruthless men,
Before 'twas his the foe to take,
He mentally burned him at the stake
For many a murder'd warrior's sake.
The red men, feeling sure the prey
Was in his fastness brought to bay,
Closed round the hut on every side;
And some the firey brand applied,
While others, yelling, turn'd to bind
The dreadful foe they thought to find,
And rush'd within with tiger-bound—
But, lo! no captive there they found.

Hark! ringing on the midnight breeze
Afar 'neath labyrinthian trees,
A rifle shrieks with sulphurous breath
Sending its message dire of death—

The Shawnee Chief with dying whoop
Falls, quivering, midst the motly group.
Ha! now amazement dumb appalls—
A sharp report, another falls—
O pale-face Chief, away! away!
Loud, fierce, resounds the deep-voiced bay
Of ghoulish forms, a horrid pack,
That, howling, bound upon your track
With bow and spear, and gun and knife,
And tomahawk to take your life!
Away—away—go, seek the cave
Where oft before, your life to save,
With mystery deep, you did elude
The hordes that at your back pursued.
Ah, hark! they come with sounding tread
And whoops that echo wild and dread!
* * * * * *

Dewy, and fragrant breath'd and pale,
Came morn, with wakening voice of bird
And bee, and cool leaf-stirring gale,
And squirrel's chirp, mid branches, heard.

'Twas on a hill-side's bluffy edge,
Where rocks stuck out with mossy ledge,
Where wavy-scallop'd ferns between
The fissured rocks grew rich and green.
And delicate flowers, to us unknown
Save—hid from man—in forests lone,
Bloom'd 'neath the trees that, arching high
Shut out the azure summer sky.

Where ivy wild and grapevines clung
To drooping shrubs that overhung
The lichen'd rocks and shady ground,
Beneath the ledge a passage wound,
That, to a cavern dark and small,
Led through a jagged, narrow hall.
There Jonathan the night before
Escaped the Indians in his flight;
He seem'd to vanish—be no more!
And they, with awe and sore affright
And superstitious fancy fraught
Deem'd 'twas a demon they had fought,
And hied them homeward full of thought.

But Jonathan lay cold and dead,
The cavern-floor his rocky bed;
And on his bosom, clotted o'er
With oozy drops of blackish gore,
A ball had left its circle red;
And in his back an arrow-head,
With shaft protruding, broke in two,
Had proved its fatal guidance true.
Yes, Jonathan, the pale-face Chief,
Had found at last that sweet relief—
Nepenthe for each earthly grief.
And e'en o'er him *one* mourner kept
His vigil—yea, and, haply, wept;
For think not man alone can know
The bliss of love, the pang of woe:—
With paws upon his master's breast
And plaintive howl of deep unrest,
His lonely dog, though all unheard,
Implored a look, a loving word,
And lick'd his master's cheek and hand,
And seem'd to vaguely understand
His soul was in a happier land!"

INTERESTING RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OCTOGENARIAN PRINTER.—John M. Laird, now editor of the Greensburg (Penn.) *Argus*, and one of the earliest printers and newspaper men in Perry county, wrote not long ago the following recollections to the New Lexington *Tribune:*

"In the Spring of 1822, Mr. James Patterson, a merchant of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, came to Pittsburgh to purchase a supply of goods. He was also empowered to purchase materials for a printing office. He called on John M. Snowden, Esq., who then published the *Mercury*, a prominent and influential Democratic paper, with a view of purchasing type and other materials to equip a printing office. Mr. Snowden was agent for Johnson's Type Foundry in Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson purchased one hundred and twenty pounds of long primer and about forty pounds of English job type, and a font of canon for head-lines for posters. Mr. Patterson asked Mr. Snowden to assist him in securing a practical printer to manage the paper.. Mr. S. recommended (me) his nephew, who had graduated in his office the previous fall. I was not in the city, but after corresponding with Mr. Patterson, I left Pittsburgh, for Somerset, Ohio, on the first week of May, 1822. I took the stage (a rough two horse wagon) by way of Washington and Wheeling—there were no turnpikes in those days. The roads were muddy and the passengers had to walk a great part of the way, and frequently to confiscate rails from neighboring fences to pry the wagon out of mud holes. We were to be landed in Somerset on Saturday noon, but owing to the bad roads we did not get there till Sabbath afternoon, when I landed at Eaton's Hotel, where I remained a boarder for eighteen months. On Monday morning I called on Mr. Patterson, and found that he had no more idea of the material necessary for a printing office than a child. He had provided but a small font of long primer, a small font of job type, and an old dilapidated Ramage press, and two bundles of paper, royal size. We gathered up three old cases, and set up outside matter. Found that the new type was not sufficient to set up one side. John Lidey and Rev. Andrew Henkle, a Lutheran Minister, who was also a pretty good engraver, had purchased some type at the sales of the *Scorpion* and *Rattlesnake* papers, came to the rescue, and I was enabled to get out the first number of the *Perry Record*, without having a single subscriber. The citizens of Somerset and adjoining neighborhood generally subscribed, with the full understanding that the paper was to be free from the influence of any of the factions by which the community was distracted. The friends of the enterprise assured all timid persons that the reason for procuring a stranger to manage the paper was that he might be impartial to all factions. I concluded, in this state of affairs, to accept "wages" instead of partnership, or becoming sole proprietor.

"There were only three post offices in the county. One in Thornville, Somerset and New Lexington. There were some post offices at or near the lines of adjoining counties. An exciting Congressional election took place, in which D. Chambers of Muskingum, General McConnell of Morgan and W. W. Irvin and Lyman Beecher of Lancaster, were candidates. Beecher was successful. Jacob Catlin, and some one in one of the other counties in the district, were candidates for Senator. Catlin was elected. A Presidential election was approach-

ing. Jackson, Clay, Adams and Crawford, were the candidates. The voters of Perry county were chiefly divided between Jackson and Clay. There were but two lawyers in the county—John B. Orton and Peter Odlin, the latter now of Dayton, Ohio. Orton was a warm Clay man. Odlin and a merchant named Hanna, were the only supporters of Adams in the county. The excitement on this national question, in a great measure, overshadowed all local issues.

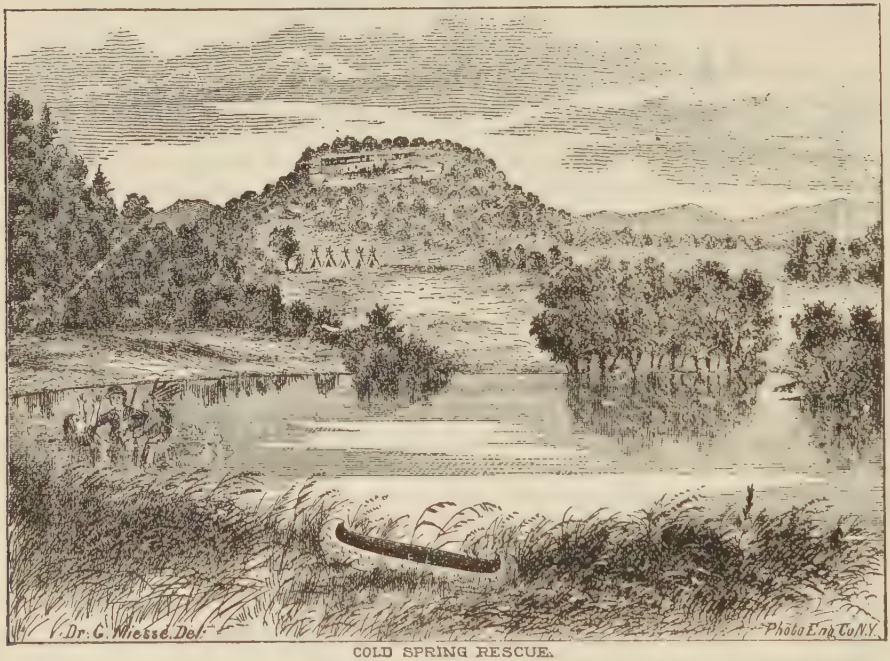
I supported Jackson. The only Jackson papers in the State were the Cincinnati *Republican*, Cincinnati *Advertiser* by Moses Dawson, the Batavia *Sun*, by Sam Medary, the New Lisbon *Patriot*, by W. D. Leaper, and my paper. John Harmen published an English and German paper in Lancaster, Ohio. The English paper was of demi size, and although a Jacksonian, took no part in the contest except to publish the official proceedings of all parties. I was made chairman of the Jackson county committee. The State Committee raised funds and sent each week to the chairman of County Committees from two to four hundred copies of the two Cincinnati papers, and the Jackson party in Pennsylvania sent me large packages of the Columbia *Observer*, published in Philadelphia, by Simpson & Conrad. My postage on these documents was from two to four dollars per week. The packages of the two last weeks before the election did not arrive until after the election, when I refused to pay the postage, amounting to eight dollars. Perry county gave Jackson a majority of four hundred or five hundred. Clay carried the State by less than one thousand. One township in Perry county voted one week too late, casting the entire vote for Jackson. After being in Somerset about one year, I took typhus fever, in May, and was not in the office until October. G. W. O'Harra, of Coshocton, conducted while I was confined by sickness. The paper was never remunerative.

The people of Perry county, in that day, were proverbially hospitable. My sojourn among them was most pleasant. I found many Westmorelanders among the earlier settlers—the Trouts, the Bowmans, Mechlings, Bughs, and others. There were many Pennsylvanians from other counties. Jonathan Babb was sheriff, then Benjamin Ream.—Harper was Presiding Judge and John Trout and C. C. Hood, Associates; J. Lidey, Auditor; and John Beckwith, Clerk. Mr. Odlin removed to Dayton. Mr. Orton married Matilda Reynolds. He is long since dead. The Reynolds, Yost, Spencer, Skinner and Ream families were numerous and highly respectable. After remaining in Somerset about three years, I was solicited by my friends in Pennsylvania to join another party in establishing a Democratic paper in Steubenville, which I accepted, and left Somerset with many regrets."

The Rescue of the White Squaw.—This section of Ohio was, from 1750 to 1800, the theater of many of the most thrilling incidents and some of the most interesting romances that the world ever witnessed. White men, women and children, were frequently captured along the frontier in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and carried to the homes of the Indian tribes along the Muskingum and Hocking rivers. Where the captives were children or young people, they were taught the ways of Indians, and brought up as nearly like savages as possible. Most

of these captives, however, longed to escape from captivity and return to the East. The footsteps of scores of these captives were familiar sounds here, long before the land surveyors lighted their camp fires, or the boldest pioneer blazed his way into these primeval solitudes.

The case of the rescue of a white girl from captivity among the Indians, is here related and illustrated, because the principal scene is not far from the border of Perry, and there is a tradition, upon what evidence is not known, that the captive girl and deliverers rowed in a dug-out canoe across "Big Lake," while making their escape from the hostile Indians who were in pursuit.




COLD SPRING RESCUE.

The girl was a captive at the Indian town then existing on the present site of Lancaster. The Indians were at the time all hostile, and two noted scouts, for some unknown purpose, came up the Hocking, and from a place of concealment on "Standing Stone," (Mount Pleasant) watched the movements of the Indians on the plain below. The white scouts were compelled to come down to a place called "Cold Spring" to procure water to drink. On one occasion, while one of the scouts was after water, he suddenly came upon two squaws at the spring or pool, and instantly comprehending his danger, if they were permitted to escape, he seized the two women, with the intention of thrusting their heads under water until they were drowned. One of the squaws, who was young and active, struggled severely, and, to the surprise of the scout, pathetically addressed him in English. The scout made sure of the death of the old Indian squaw, and then he and the white girl captive, hastened to the hiding place on Mount Pleasant. The prolonged

absence of the two squaws was observed by the Indians, search was made, the lifeless body of the squaw was discovered in the pool, after which there was an unusual commotion in the lttle Indian town on the the plain, among the Indian braves. The retreat of the scouts and the rescued girl were at length discovered, and finally, in the night season, there was an attempt made to storm the heights; but the intrepid scouts, with their unerring rifles, picked off Indian after Indian, as the red warriors advanced up the narrow defiles, whereupon the remainder of them prudently concluded to try and starve out the enemy above. There was a possibility of doing this, of course, but the vigilant scouts watched their opportunity, and favored one night by great darkness effected their escape at an unexpected point, taking the rescued white girl with them.

This is the substance of the story, as related by the late General Sanderson, of Lancaster, in a lecture before a Literary Institute, in 1844. Sanderson was acquainted with the earliest pioneers, and with many of the Indians as well, and he considered the story authentic. It is also stated, upon what appears to be good authority, that the rescued girl had a sister in captivity, who was also restored to her friends at a subsequent time, afterwards married, and that some of her descendants yet reside in Fairfield county. The fact has already been referred to, that the adventures of the rescued captives have in some way been connected with "Big Lake" (Reservoir), but upon what authority cannot at present be ascertained.

As marvelous as the foregoing story may appear, it is not more so than scores of others, well authenticated, connected with this section of Ohio during the latter part of the last century.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### SOME "PERRY COUNTY BOYS."

General Philip H. Sheridan, born and brought up at Somerset, Ohio, was sent to West Point, graduated, and subsequently became, as General Grant once said, as great a soldier and General as any of ancient or modern times, capable of managing or maneuvering the largest armies. It is not expected that any thing here said can add or detract from the fame of General Sheridan, yet it is quite certain that he has not, in many respects, received the credit and honor that is justly due him. It has been frequently said that he saw the backs of more rebels than any other Federal General; this is doubtless true, and, of itself, expresses as well as implies a good deal. It is known that he was about equally skillful in the command of artillery, cavalry and infantry. He commanded in the East as well as in the West, and was popular and successful with both armies. He changed the cavalry arm of the service from an inefficient, unreliable force, into a well diciplined, invincible, victorious army. He brought his division—all there was left of it—intact out of the deadly struggle in the tall cedars at Stone River. Though badly cut up with General McCook's Corps at Chickamauga, Sheridan rallied the remnant of his division and proceeded to march in the direction of the sound of General Thomas' guns. It was Sheridan who changed the valley of the Shenendoah from a valley of humiliation into a land of triumph. After the Shenendoah was cleared of the enemy, he was called back to the main army in front of Richmond. Grant's whole operations, during the summer of 1864 and the early part of the year 1865, had been little less than a series of bloody disasters, and, as offensive movements, were certainly not successful. Eventually, Grant decided to make a last desperate attempt to break the rebel lines, and General Sheridan was selected to lead the momentous expedition. About three o'clock one morning Grant called Sheridan from his bed, and told him what was to be done. "I want you to break the rebel lines," says General Grant, "and if you fail, go and join Sherman." "I'll make the attempt," replies Sheridan, "but I'll not go to Sherman; I propose to end it right here." Right there, in the breast of little Phil Sheridan, was the crack of doom for the Southern Confederacy. Sheridan's command charged at Five Forks, the hitherto invincible lines of General Lee were broken, and Richmond doomed. Lee's army was routed, retreated in great confusion, and the Confederate Administration hastily deserted the rebel Capital, as rats desert a sinking ship. It was a great victory for the Army of the Potomac; but few dreamed —not even General Grant—that the war was virtually over. It was Sheridan who, with his accustomed habit of following closely upon the backs of the defeated rebels, at once discovered the true condition of things, and dispatched back to Grant: "Hurry up the troops; Lee

must surrender if closely pressed. I am sure of it." Meanwhile Sheridan had a sharp engagement at or near Hanover Court House, the last stand Lee's ragged and brave veterans ever made. Grant "Hurried up the troops," and Appomattox was the result. Sheridan is a Major General in the Regular Army, with headquarters at Chicago. His aged mother still resides at Somerset, in this county.

Janairus A. McGahan was born and brought up in the neighborhood of New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio; afterward attended school at Notre Dame, Indiana, and before he was twenty-one was a reporter and correspondent of the daily press at Saint Louis. In a year or two he went East and secured a position on the New York *Herald*, where he suddenly arose to the front rank among newspaper men. In a short time he was sent to Europe as a war correspondent of the *Herald*. He also made a similar engagement with the London *News*. As a correspondent of these journals, McGahan was in all the wars of Europe for eight or ten years previous to his death, including the great French-Prussian war. McGahan was in Paris during the reign of the Commune, and gave vivid but faithful pictures of that exciting and eventful period. He was arrested and imprisoned by the Commune, and would have been summarily executed but for the intervention of powerful and influential friends. McGahan was with one expedition of the Czar of Russia into the heart of Asia, and at another time he accompanied an exploring party to the Arctic ocean in search of the North Pole—all in his capacity of newspaper correspondent for two of the greatest journals of the world. It was McGahan who penned the faithful descriptions of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, and he then told the suffering people that he would be back there in a year with the army of the Czar; and, sure enough, he was. McGahan is known over the civilized world as the deliverer of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarians so regarded him; and when he was there the second time the people—men, women, and children—crowded around him, kissing his bridle, spurs, and even the horse that he rode. McGahan was no common man. He was a statesman and philanthropist, as well as newspaper correspondent. He had the ability to be first writer on any newspaper on either side of the Atlantic. He fell in love with and married a Russian lady of rank, though no man was more democratic in his notions than he. McGahan died about four years since at Constantinople from a malignant fever, which he contracted while nursing a friend who was afflicted with the disease. McGahan died at the age of about thirty-three years, and his mortal remains were consigned to their mother earth near the bank of the Bosphorus, hard by the ancient city of Constantinople. His widow and baby boy, not long since, visited the boyhood home of the lamented husband and father.

James M. Comly was born and brought up at New Lexington, Ohio. He went to Columbus to learn the trade of a printer, and was successively "devil," "jour," foreman, local editor, and finally editor and proprietor of the *Ohio State Journal*. He was Colonel, then General in the army, postmaster of Columbus, and was subsequently appointed by President Hayes as Minister to the Sandwich Islands, from which country he has recently returned to his home in Columbus.

J. M. Rusk was brought up in Bearfield township, Perry county,

Ohio; worked as a day laborer on the old C. W. & Z. R. R. at McLuney in 1853; went to Wisconsin, became a General in the Union army, subsequently served three terms in Congress, and is the present Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

Jacob Strawn, one of the early settlers of Thorn township, remained a citizen of the same until he had accumulated considerable property, sold out and left, with the stereotyped remark that he would be the first in his State or nothing. He did become the largest land owner in the State of Illinois, to which he went, and was at the time of his death the greatest cattle owner in the world.

John W. Iliff, born and lived to man's estate in Harrison township, near McLuney, went to the Far-west at the age of about twenty-one; went into the cattle business on the Plains; raised, sold, and speculated in cattle until he became very wealthy; and at the time of his death, which occurred a few years ago in Denver, Colorado, was the largest cattle owner in the world, and was known far and wide as the "Cattle King." His estate is estimated to be worth about two million dollars.

Thomas C. Iliff, a cousin of John Wesley Iliff, the Cattle King, born and brought up in Harrison township, near McLuney, served in the war while in his 'teens; went to school and graduated at Athens University; subsequently became a minister in the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then was sent to Helena, Montana, and finally to Salt Lake, where he is now in charge. Though only a Presiding Elder in rank, Iliff is practically a Bishop throughout all Utah Territory. One of the Bishops, in presenting Iliff, in a late session of the Ohio Conference, announced that he would now introduce to them "The successor of Brigham Young." Iliff is an able and eloquent preacher, as well as organizer and explorer. He visited the Old World, not long since; spent a year in Palestine, and rode all over the Holy Land on horseback.

Walter C. Hood, born and brought up at Somerset, Ohio, clerked in his father's store, learned the trade of a printer, taught school, became editor of the Perry County *True Democrat*, Ironton *Times*, Portsmouth *Times*, Marietta *Times*, and was one of the best political writers in the State, and, in some respects, had no peer. He was said to be a walking library and dictionary, and scarcely ever made a misstatement of anything. He was a nephew of the celebrated Charles Hammond, a distinguished old-time editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Mr. Hood was appointed State Librarian by Governor Allen, a position for which he was eminently qualified, and he died in the city of Columbus, while holding that office.

Rezen Debolt, son of Rev. George Debolt, brought up in Thorn township, learned the trade of a tanner, afterward studied law, went West, and subsequently became a District Judge and member of Congress for the State of Missouri.

Stephen D. Elkins, a native of Thorn township, has, for several terms, been a delegate in Congress from the Territory of New Mexico, and would have been one of the United States Senators, had New Mexico been admitted as a State. Mr. Elkins is married to a daughter of Senator Davis, of West Virginia.

Fifteen or sixteen members of the Ohio Conference of the Method-

ist Episcopal Church hail from Perry county. Of these, Isaac Crook, James F. Gardner, Wellington Harvey, and several others, are very distinguished. Crook has now been transferred to a Michigan Conference. Harvey served quite a number of years as Presiding Elder.

Joseph Carper, of Reading township, Jesse Stoneman, of Thorn, and Samuel Harvey and Samuel Hamilton, of Madison township, were all, in their lifetime, itinerants in the Ohio Conference. Jesse Stonemon, with James Quinn as a colleague, was appointed by the Baltimore Conference, in 1800, to what was then called the Muskingum and Hocking circuit, embracing Marietta, Zanesville, Coshocton, Mount Vernon, Lancaster, Athens, and all the country lying between; and they rode this extensive wilderness circuit in 1801, as the Church record shows. The mortal remains of Rev. Stoneman repose in the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery at Thornville.

# TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### BEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bearfield is one of the original townships of Perry county, Ohio, and was organized in 1818. It is situated one township north of the southeast corner of the county, and, with Monroe township, forms the most eastern portion of the county. At the time of its organization it was a full township, containing thirty-six sections, and remained so up to 1850, when there were nine sections taken from the southwest corner of it to form a part of Pleasant township, thus leaving it with twenty-seven sections, or seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Harrison township, of Perry county, and Harrison township, of Morgan county; on the south, by Monroe and Pleasant townships, of Perry county; on the east, by Harrison and Dearfield townships, of Morgan county, and on the west, by Pleasant and Pike townships. The township is naturally divided into two parts, or slopes, by a ridge passing in a northeastern and southwesterly direction, the northern slope dipping toward the Muskingum valley, and occupying about two-thirds of its surface. The southern slope dips toward the Hocking valley, and contains about one-third of its area. The streams are all small, and from this natural division flow both north and south, the greater number rising within its own borders. The largest stream is that of the south branch of Jonathan's Creek, which flows from the central northern part of Pleasant township, in a northeastern direction, and flows out at its northern boundary, near McLuney, in Harrison township. The township is all underlaid with a stratum of the best of soft coal, four feet thick. This coal is mined in the northwestern part by drifting; but if it were obtained in the southern and eastern parts it would necessarily have to be by shafting, so rapidly does the stratum dip. Iron ore and fire and potter's clay are found in many places. The iron ore is of the black band mineral, and yields about forty per cent of iron. The potter's clay is of the best quality, from which all kinds of common stoneware are successfully manufactured.

The surface of this township may well be said to be everywhere undulating. It has so small a portion of valley land that it is scarcely worth a mention. The hills are not so high, but a great many of them

are rather steep; yet there is not much of the land that is not arable, and its fertility is beyond dispute, as many an industrious farmer, who now enjoys a full competency for his declining years, can testify. Coal mines, iron ore deposits, potter and fire clay banks, and farm products, are seldom more happily united than in Bearfield township.

It is said that James Black was the first settler in this township, who must have come before 1812, but how long before is unknown. He settled near where Porterville now stands. As early as 1815 came the father of Jacob Hearing and settled, a neighbor to James Black. The following is a list of the first settlers, as could best be obtained from available records: Benjamin Tatman, Bartholomew Tatman, John G. Hearing, David Worley, Charles Crook, Samuel Ogburn, John B. Holcomb, Benjamin Morgan, Lawson Teal, Samuel Worley, James Palmer, Edward Conner, James Montgomery, Isaac Kent, Michael Longstreth, William Lashley, Andrew Woods, John Younkin, Thomas Tatman, John A. Hearing, Samuel Younkin, William J. Moore, Elisha Palmer, Matthew Palmer, Leon Strait, William Tatman, John Montgomery, John Thrapp, L. J. Baker, Ezekiel Rose, John J. Jackson, David Little, Lloyd Teal, and John Handsley. These people came from the Eastern States and the Old Country; consequently, were a mixture of various nations.

Upon their arrival, all the hardships and realities of a pioneer life were upon them. The "Giant Oak" stood king of the forest, and defied the "Woodman's ax." At once it was to be seen that there was life for a struggle, and prosperity for continued effort. Making bare their muscles to the labor, and with wills determined to know the best or worst of it, log cabins sprang up like mushrooms from a hot bed, and passed away like fairies in the morning dew-drops, giving place to the hewed log-house, and eventually to the unique frame and brick architectural dwellings of the present day and generation, as the harvest of the fallow, broken by the wooden mouldboard as it was directed by the muscle that received sustenance from the hand and horse grist mill, and toated upon the pack saddle, together with the venison, the bear and the turkey, nature's provision for man's coming. In those pioneer days, the sickle was thrust, the flail was wielded or the oxen trod out the grain, which was fanned by the sheets of pioneer couches, for twenty-five cents per bushel, in trade.

Corn was plowed with the rudest plows for twelve and a half cents in trade. Tea and coffee were luxuries that was too expensive to be often indulged in; upon Sunday or a holiday they might be allowed. Yet at their log rollings and house and barn raisings we still can catch a breath of their hilarity and neighborly feeling, and we are often constrained to say, "They enjoyed themselves more than we do now," never taking a thought that then they had no time to quarrel with each other, or look up the intricate points of law and push a law suit. They were busily employed.

The most of the land in this township was entered directly, by the citizens themselves, at $1.25 per acre. Some of the southern part came through the hands of Buckingham and Sturgess.

It is creditably stated that of those who took up land through Buckingham, many were unable to pay for it, and some could no more than

pay the interest on the money they borrowed from him, or was due on back payments, the enormous interest of twenty per cent. being charged by him for money invested, or upon back pay for their farms, purchased of him at from $5.00 to $10.00 per acre. In consequence of this they were obliged, many of them, to sell out the very land they had doubly earned and made fruitful by their toil, in many cases saving a mere pittance from years of hard labor. Hence it comes that, few of the first settlers or their children remain to this day in the southwestern part of the township.

It is difficult to tell now, where the first mill was built, but it is quite likely it was upon South Fork creek, in about 1817, by Frank Harris. That part of the township was afterward made a part of Pleasant township, where a more complete history of the mill is given.

Levi Little, who once lived upon the present site of Porterville, in an early day had a hand mill where they used to grind all night, and in that length of time could grind about two bushels of corn, three or four bushels of buckwheat, or one and one half bushels of wheat. The burr was small and turned by means of a pin fastened near the edge upon the top. They turned with one hand and fed it with the other. It was afterward turned to a horse mill.

It is claimed by some that the first mill was built upon the head waters of Black's Fork creek, by a man by the name of Fate, who afterward sold it to Petit. At this mill they ground corn, buckwheat and wheat, and sawed lumber. A man by the name of Underhill once had a horse mill on the line between Perry and Morgan counties. One of the oldest mills was built by Levi T. Deaver, near the edge of the township, not far from Deavertown, of Morgan county.

There is now no mill running in the township, all having gone down.

For a better class of work, and quicker returns, the farmers often went to Zanesville on horseback to mill, via the cow paths, riding one horse and leading another, which wore the pack saddle and carried most of the grain.

In 1818, as above stated, this township held its first election, and the names given as the first settlers, were the first voters, or at least most of them were voters here at that time. Then the ballot was cast for the first Justice of the Peace, who in all probability was Samuel Ogburn. At that time the votes were polled as they have been ever since, some place, and in some kind of a building, upon the sixteenth and school section of the township. If Ogburn was not the very first, he was among the first to hold that office. Upon the sixteenth section they now have a township house where the votes are polled. The number of votes cast in 1882 was two hundred, not varying but little from that number at any time. It is said that David Hearing was the first man married in this township.

This township has no railroads nor pikes. The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, a branch of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, passes near its northern boundary at McLuney.

As James Black is considered the first settler, it is altogether probable that around him gathered the first neighborhood, and thereby the first schools were held in that neighborhood, on a farm owned at the

time by Jesse Simmer, and now owned by Ephraim Bennett. The first school teachers there were, first of all, Abraham Striker. Samuel Younkin soon after. Robert Sandburn taught in 1820, and Thomas Petit in 1821. They all taught in the log cabin school house, so frequently described in this history, that a repetition here would be to increase the monotony of the story. The public school system was adopted as soon as practicable, and as is shown in the county history.

There is now in this township six sub-school districts, and in each there is a good, substantial frame school house, where at least an average term of school of six months is kept up each year, the teachers receiving their pay from the public school fund. There are one hundred and forty-eight male and one hundred and forty-eight female scholars enrolled.

CHURCHES.—Fletcher Chapel is of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and is commonly known as the Holcomb church. It is the oldest church we now have any knowledge of in this township, and was probably organized in about 1815, and met in private houses previous to 1820 to 1825, at which time they built a log church on Joseph Holcomb's farm. In private houses they meet at George Reed's, John Fate's and Joseph Holcomb's. The first members were John Fate and and wife, Joseph Holcomb and wife, Mrs. George Reed, Patton Ferson and wife, Thomas Hollingshead and wife, Asher Holcomb, who was the first class class leader, and a few others. The first preachers were Rev. Samuel Hamilton and Rev. Cornelius Springer. They were afterward supplied by the Ohio Conference, and were known to be in the Zanesville district, and in Deavertown circuit until 1882, when a change was made, and it became one of four appointments of which the Rev. Raymond Griffith is pastor, but is still in Zanesville district. Previous to the change they for many years past had preaching once in three weeks, but since that they have preaching alternate Sundays. The old log church was supplanted in 1846 by a frame building that is now standing.

The first Sunday school met in the log house and was kept up until about 1867, only during the summer season: since that time they have continued during the whole time, and now number about fifty scholars, with M. G. Sayre as Superintendent. Charles Crider, Ephraim Bennett, Bartholomew Longstreth and William Sayre are class leaders of the church, and there are about seventy members.

Pleasant Grove M. E. Church is commonly known as the Tatman Church, and is situate in the southeastern portion of the township, near Joseph Wallace's farm. It was organized in about from 1832 to 1837, and first met in Bartholomew Tatman's house on the farm now owned by Joseph Wallace. Bartholomew Tatman and wife, one McClannahan and wife, Samnel Ogburn, one Mr. Iden and some others, were the first members. B. Tatman was likely the first class leader. The first ministers were Samuel Harvey and Samuel Hamilton, and have since been supplied by the Ohio Conference.

Soon after their organization, they built a hewed log church hard by the site of the present frame church, which took its place in about 1861, built under the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Barringer. There are

now about sixty communicants, with John M. Holcomb and Isaac Cooper as class leaders.

The first Sunday school was organized in about 1867, and met only during the summer season until 1881, when it was continued during the year, and up to the present time. There are now about fifty scholars enrolled.

This charge belonged to the Deavertown circuit until 1882, when it was changed and put into the Millertown circuit.

Bethel M. E. Church was organized about 1837, with James Moore, Elias Moore, William Moore, Urias Moore. John Handsley and family, Alexander McClannahan, and some of the Petits as first members. James Moore was the first class leader. The first preachers were John Reed and Samuel Hamilton. They first worshipped in a log school house near where they afterward built a hewed log church.

That house stood until about 1845, when the society having removed to Porterville charge, the house went down or was moved away, but the cemetery is still kept up.

In a very early day there was a class organized in the vicinity of where the United Presbyterian church now stands, and near which they built a church, now remembered as the Teal church; but for some unknown reason, and at a date unknown, they disorganized. It was a pioneer church, no doubt. Some time previous to 1854 the Methodist Episcopal church organized a class in section 16, and met at first at private houses. Rezen Hammond and wife, James Allen and wife, Alexander Burgess and family, Bernard Smith, who was the first class leader, Eliza Koons, and others, were the first members; about twelve or fifteen in number. In 1854 they moved the Teal church from where it stood and rebuilt it on the farm of Rezen Hammond, where they worshiped until the time of the late rebellion, when differences of opinion split the society, and it became disorganized, some joining at the Holcomb church, while others went to near Poterville, and, with others, formed what is known as the Christian Union church. The Hammond church, by which name it was usually called, held Sunday school for several summer seasons, during its organization.

Zion.—In about 1847, there was organized a Disciple church, near Poterville, with Daniel Rusk at the head, which continued for a few years, when it was changed and became a Christian denomination.

The Disciples, and other Christian people, had built a log house, for general church purposes, but it appears that a deed for the lot was made to the Christian denomination, who still hold the deed. How long either the Disciples, or Christians kept up their organization, is unknown, but together they held meetings until the time of the late rebellion, at which time the Christian Union church was organized, taking the place of the others. In 1868 they supplanted the log church by a neat frame building, where they still hold services. It was changed to the Christian Union denomination, with Rev. Ammon Biddison as their pastor. Simultaneous with the organization of the church Sunday school was commenced, and is still continued with an attendance of twenty-five or thirty persons.

Porterville Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the old log church, where the Zion now stands, under the pastorate of Rev. Ben-

jamin Ellis, in 1855, and in 1856 they built a frame church edifice in Porterville, under the direction of Rev. Sheets and Rev. Jno. Gregg. The first organization consisted of about thirty members; among whom were Jno. Bell, who was the first class leader, and his wife, one Bullick and wife, Jacob Brock and wife, Mrs. Abi Butt, Mary Skinner, Adam Dennis and wife, and at that time, the Bethel charge, west of this place, was disbanded, and most of that membership moved here. The first church-house stood until 1881, when a neat new frame church was built in its stead, at a cost of $1,975.00. Rev. G. P. Fry was pastor during its building. They now have a membership of about eighty, with Rev. R. H. Griffith as pastor, and George Holcomb, J. S. King and Marian Newlon as class leaders. Sunday School was organized at the time they first occupied their own church, with Jno. Ball as Superintendent, since which time it has been continued, and for several years past, during the whole year, and now has an average attendance of about thirty or forty scholars. Levi Aler is now Supertendent.

Goshen United Presbyterian Church.—In 1827, a society was formed in the vicinity of where the above church stands, known as the Associate Church, which so continued until 1868, at which time that body and the Associate Reform Church were united, and formed the United Presbyterian Church.

The Associate Church was organized by Rev. John Walker. In 1839 they built a church-house, under the pastorate of Rev. David Lindsay, which stood until 1877, when a larger frame house was built in its stead, which still stands, the ground being leased by W. C. Moore for as long as it is used for church purposes.

W. C. Moore and wife, Nancy Moore, Mary Moore, James Beard and wife, Mrs. Jane Rusk, Miss Feckner, Mrs. Margaret Adams, Robert N. Moore and wife, Martha Moore, Margaret Moore, Susannah Moore and Robert R. Moore, were first members. From 1827 to the time of building the first church, they met in houses and barns, and many times at Robert Moore's, sen. W. C. Moore was the first Elder. There are now twenty-two members, with Jno. Taylor, James L. Moore and Robert N. Moore as elders. The largest membership they have ever had was about fifty or fifty-five souls. Sunday school was first organized in 1877, when James L. Moore was Superintendent, and had about thirty scholars. They now have about sixty scholars, and Jno. Taylor is Superintendent. Previous to 1877 they had Sunday school only a part of the time. They now have school every summer, but do not continue during the winter season.

Porterville.—The town was laid out by John Porter in 1848, in the treme eastern edge of the township, and on the dividing ridge, before referred to, from which the water sheds both north and south.

This is a village, or hamlet rather, of about forty souls, beautifully situated, in which health, the greatest temporal blessing vouchsafed to humanity, is abundantly enjoyed. It is surrounded by the most desirable farming community of the township, as the hills seem not quite so rugged. From here to every point of the compass, stretches out before admirers of nature, hill and dale, forming every variety of scenery. Soon after it was platted, Jno. Adams opened, in Porterville, a general

merchandise store, and a postoffice was established, receiving mail by horseback carrier from McConnellsville; the mail now is carried in the same manner but from Rendville, in Monroe township. The stores have changed hands several times since Adams first opened the business. There is now one store of general merchandise kept by P. W. Newlon, and a furniture and undertaking room, kept by E. Hearing. It has one church and blacksmith shop.

In 1870 there was erected, in the extreme north edge of the township, near McLuney, a potter shop, where all kinds of common stone ware is manufactured. It employs several hands, and makes seven hundred gallons of ware per week. A great deal of the first ware made here was shipped to Maryland and Virginia, but it is now wholesaled at McLuney Station.

The facilities for manufacturing in this vicinity are not excelled any place, as everything is found near at hand, except salt.

There is a claim made that a pioneer by the name of Dusenberry settled on Bear Run, in Bearfield township, in 1802. If this be correct, it is undoubtedly the first settlement in the township, and one of the first in the county.

James Moore, of Bearfield township, was the inventor and operator of the first portable steam saw mill ever run. He had an eight-horse power saw mill, and employed a firm in Zanesville to build him a light engine, such as he directed. He invented the attachments, set up the machinery, and operated the mill for eight or ten years. It was the first portable steam saw mill in the world. William Moore, a brother of James, also had an interest in the mill. The well-known Zanesville mills, which have been shipped all over the world, are all of a later date than the Moore mill. The portable mill was not only the conception of a Perry county man, but it did its first work in Bearfield township, Perry county.

The population of Bearfield in 1880 was 997.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

Clayton township, which before the formation of Perry, belonged to Muskingum, was organized as a political township about 1810, and was named in honor of one of its early settlers. It was originally six miles square, and of course embraced thirty-six sections; but when Perry county was organized, or a short time thereafter, four sections were taken from it and attached to Harrison. The divide between the Muskingum and Hocking rivers runs through Clayton, leaving about two-thirds on the Muskingum slope and the remaining one-third on the Hocking slope. The land on the Muskingum side is drained by the waters of Buckeye, McLuney, and other tributaries of the Moxahala, while that on the west side is drained by the head waters of East Rush Creek. More than one half of the township is good laying land, while the remainder of it is hilly and some of it extremely rough. Some of the most enterprising and wide awake farmers in the State reside in Clayton township. Its wool-growers are especially distingnished. Fruit growing also receives considerable attention. About three fourths of the township is underlaid with two seams of valuable bituminous coal, respectively four and five feet in thickness. These seams are known as 5 and 6 of the geological series. Number 4, another good seam of coal, is also found in some places, but it is not thought to be so persistent as the other two seams. Considerable iron ore also abounds in nearly all parts of this township; limestone, chert, and sand rock are also plentiful. Potter's clay of good quality is abundant, and several potteries are in successful operation. Coal has been mined in Clayton for fifty years or more, and there are numerous openings, in both numbers 5 and 6, in various parts of it. The old Dr. Poujade mine—now the Isaac Denny mine—near the southern border of the township, was one of the first regularly operated mines in the county. The coal of all the open mines is of a desirable quality.

Clayton township was first settled about 1806 or 1807. It is difficult, in most cases, to determine who was the first settler of a township, and in attempting to do so inaccuracies are liable to occur, and injustice is often unintentionally done. There is no doubt, however, that the Claytons, Thralls, Wilsons, Phersons, Gardners, Browns, Bennetts, Kings, Goodins, Rhodes, Teals, Sellers, Skinners, Crosbys and Cooksons, were among the first settlers of Clayton. It is stated that Robert Pherson settled in Clayton township in 1806; if this be correct, it is safe to presume that it was one of the first permanent settlements in the township. The following named persons were all citizens of the township as early as 1817, or very soon thereafter:

John Moore, Amos Roberts, Christian Barnd, James Wilson, Wm. C. Martin, John Rodman, Jeremiah Reed, Moses Goodin, Arabram Bennett, John Sellers, Samuel Heath, Joseph Clayton, William Clay-

ton, Daniel Cusack, James C. Wallace, James Rusk, Sen., Isaac DeLong, Samuel Rusk, Jacob Hightshoe, Joseph Cookson, John Bradley, John Hough, John Gibson, Henry Shaner, Thomas King, Charles Wizwell, George Moore, Thomas Wilson, James K. Wilson, Wm. Rodman, Joseph DeLong, Solomon Dusenberry, Daniel Pugh, Andrew Cusack, Tuba Taylor, Jacob Emerick, William Larkins, Michael Cooper, John Rusk, Samuel Thrall, John Hartsel, Wm. McCormick, Caleb North, John Clayton, Benjamin Hull, John Gardner, Jacob Hollenback, Henry Shaner, Andrew Wright, Lewis Shreeves, George Skinner, William Thompson, Absalom Chenowith, John England, Edward Crosby, James Wright, John Grove, Frederick Amrine, Robert Love, George Gardner, Joseph Mills, Samuel England, Thomas Dusenberry, Joseph Claypool, James Shreeves, James Crosby, William Hammond, Isaac Brown, John Hull, Ruel Sayre, Ebenezer Davidson, Samuel Hull, John Skinner, John North, Levi Burgoon, John Yarger, Jacob Acker, John Crosby, Jacob Pace, John Clayton.

These early settlers came mostly from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, though a small number of them were from other of the older States and a few from the Old World. There were not so many Pennsylvania Germans among them, as in Thorn, Hopewell, Reading and Jackson.

Clayton is as yet intersected by no railroad, but the Columbus and Eastern is surveyed through its territory, and is under contract to be finished by the first day of August, 1883. Though touched by no railroad, Clayton even in the past has not been very distant from railroad facilities. A part of the township is not far from Somerset, on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville road; and other parts are near New Lexington, McLuney and Crooksville, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley. Previous to the railroad era, all the surplus products of the township were marketed at Zanesville. After the building of the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike, it was reached by most of the Clayton township grain-haulers, at or near Uniontown. The wheat was hauled either to Putnam or Zanesville, and was mostly disposed of at Whipple's, Reaves' or Dillon's Mills.

Most of the eastern part of Clayton township was originally covered with large poplar timber, of a very superior quality. Logs from these trees kept several local mills busy for many years, and a large quantity of lumber was sawed, which found a ready market. Not much of this good poplar timber is now left. There were also numerous sugar groves in this part of the township, and much good maple sugar was made for many years after the first settlement of the country.

Martha Wilson, wife of Judge James Wilson, one of the earliest settlers, was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, Feb. 1786, and died March, 1880, in the ninety-fifth year of her age, and was the last of the pioneer women in Clayton township to pass from time to eternity. She came to the neighborhood where she lived and died, in 1811, when neighbors were few and far between. Bears, wolves and panthers, were frequently seen. Once, during the war of 1812, when her husband was absent at Zanesville, there was an alarm that the Indians were coming across the country and murdering the white people. Many families

loaded up and fled. Mrs. Wilson having no way to go and take her three children, converted her cabin into a fortress and prepared for battle. She barricaded the door with timbers, prepared her gun and ammunition, and with the great dog at her side, stood with gun in hand all through the night and until dawn of day; but no Indians came. On another occasion when her husband was away from home, the wolves attacked her only sheep, before she had put it in the pen for the night. She heard her faithful dog fighting and striving to drive the wolves away; but they were ravenous and would not be driven off by the dog. Mrs. Wilson lighted a torch, rushed out, frightened away the wolves, and rescued the sheep. The savage animals remained so near that she could distinctly hear their teeth gnash and grind together as they thus gave vent to their unavailing rage. For many years previous to her death she had been blind, but she was cheerful, resigned and happy. Most of the time during her later years, she fancied and believed that she was living with her husband and children who had long been dead. Again she would recognize and converse intelligently with her living sons and daughters at her bedside. Mrs. Wilson was a religious woman; she united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1809, at her old home in the State of Maryland. The Methodists held camp meeting for a number of years in a grove upon her husband's farm, and a church (Wesley Chapel) was subsequently erected near the old camp ground.

The M. E. Church organization in Rehoboth is about the second oldest in the county, and one among the oldest in the State. The original class was organized in 1812 or 1813, by George Gardner, who was soon after ordained as local preacher. Gardner and wife, James Thrall and wife, Grandmother Carroll, Hannah Carroll and one or two others, were the members composing it. Rev. Martin Fate preached the first sermon, at Gardner's house, which was a preaching place for some time, and until the log church was built, about 1818, on the front part of the cemetery lot, a few rods south of the present site of Rehoboth, on the New Lexington road. The old church was in regular use until about 1832, when the brick edifice was erected, near the east end of the town. The early preachers on the Rehoboth charge were the same who served Somerset and other charges, of whom a sketch is given in another chapter. School was also held at the old church mentioned, and as regular preaching always took place on a week day, it was a common occurrence to dismiss school for an hour, that religious worship might be held. The circuit preachers, as they were called, would come from the direction of Uniontown or Somerset, sing, pray and preach, and after shaking hands with the congregation, would mount their well-fed and well-kept horses, and move on westward, dear knows where, for there was no church in New Lexington or neighborhood, at that time.

The Rehoboth Church has had some up and downs, but it always has been a strong society, and remains so at the present day. Two or more eminent preachers have gone out from its portals into the life work of the ministry. It maintains a flourishing Sabbath school, and has during almost its entire existence. The Sabbath school was organized previous to 1820, George Gardner probably being the first superintend-

ent. The Rehoboth circuit, at one time, and for quite a number of years, included the New Lexington, Uniontown and Somerset churches, along with many others, and three ministers were assigned to its service. The old circuit has been divided into stations and smaller circuits. Rehoboth church is now attached to New Lexington station, and is only two miles distant therefrom.

Unity Church is one of the oldest in the county, and is the mother Presbyterian Church. On the occasion of the dedication of the new sanctuary in 1875, Rev. Henry Beeman delivered a carefully prepared and highly interesting historical discourse, from which the following is taken. It will be readily observed that the history of the Unity Church also embraces the history of three or four other Presbyterian churches:

"The early settlers, few and scattered, were eager for and appreciated divine service. It was the golden link connecting them with their ancestral homes in the Eastern States. Clergymen passing westward and eastward, along the great highway, often stopped for a night in the settlement and preached. This began as early as there were any considerable number of settlers. As early probably as 1808-9. These transient services continued two or three years before any stated services began. An aged church member says that when she moved into the settlement in 1811, Rev. James Culbertson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, came regularly once a month and preached in private houses or barns; the people gathering from a circuit of many miles. He preached to them for the last time in 1814, in Isaac Sellers' barn, from the text "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."—Eccl. 12, 1.

At the close of the service he went into the road and held out his hand. The people filed past him in a long procession to say farewell. He was greatly moved. He said, "Had I known this parting would be so painful, I would not have come out to you from Zanesville on this occasion." The aged narrator, sister of Isaac Brown, first elder of Unity, said, "I cried all the way home, then I went out yonder," pointing to a retired spot in the forest. "And there I prayed on and on until there came into my heart such peace and comfort as I cannot express." She had been distressed in view of her sins for several years, and this was the hour of her conversion. Two years afterward, at the first sacrament of the Lord's Supper, administered by Rev. Moore, she with two others, were admitted into the communion.

Through the labors of Mr. Culbertson, numerous churches were organized in Ohio. His death occurred about 1850. Isaac Sellars, a warm-hearted Christian, in whose barn this farewell sermon was preached, died in 1818, aged forty-nine years.

Unity is the mother. Her children are scattered over the western plains, and are found in many States of the Union; were they and their immediate descendants here to-day, respectable as is this congregation in numbers, it would be exceeded five to one. Unity! Fond recollection of their boyhood and girlhood has not died out of their hearts. Here they were born into the world; here they were given, at this sacred altar by their parents to God in the rite of baptism; and here they were born again, and here they were married; here in Unity's church-yard lie fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, brothers and

sisters. And, to-day, Unity is fondly cherished by many, who, learning its history from their fathers, yet have never seen it.

Not only individuals, but whole churches rise up to call her blessed. Seven daughters are hers: Bethel, Bremen, Somerset, New Lexington, Roseville and Uniontown.

In the year 1816, Rev. Mr. Wright of Lancaster, Ohio, on his way to the Synod at Pittsburgh, was interviewed and urged to come and organize the scattered followers of the Savior into a church. Isaac Brown, afterward the first elder, guided Mr. Wright from Somerset through the dense forest to this hallowed place. September 2d, 1816, in the old log school house which stood within a few feet of the present edifice, fourteen persons were organized into a church of the blessed Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. A vote was taken and they called it "Unity." "Because we are all of one mind," they said. Happy name when it expresses a fact. It reminds one of the trite but famously true adage, "United we stand, divided we fall." One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all. And for nearly two generations, through all the vicissitude of time and changing fortunes and peoples, Unity still bears her name, giving it to the neighborhood around for many miles. Then no human habitation was visible from her altar. The forest seemed illimitable; no roads for vehicles, only bridle paths blazed through the wilderness. Now before the march of improvements, the red man has disappeared toward the setting sun: beautiful farms, well stocked and cultivated, pleasant dwellings and happy homes are seen in all directions.

Rev. Mr. Wright, the founder of this church, died in 1855, at Logansport, Indiana, well nigh one hundred years old.

In the same month and year of the organization, Rev. Thomas Moore became the first pastor. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, studied divinity at Yale Theological Seminary. Previous to settlement at Unity, he preached for several years in Pennsylvania. His pastorage continued sixteen years. During it the old log church, (dimensions thirty-five feet by twenty-seven feet,) was built in 1826. The neighbors assembled to roll the logs; the women spun cloth and sold it to purchase glass; one good lady said she gave her cow; and thus with loving hearts and willing hands, they built a house. One hundred and twenty souls were added to the church during this long pastorate. An argument in favor of a permanent ministerial settlement. In our theory of church polity, the unity existing between pastor and people, is like that of the marriage relation, until death shall separate them. In 1832, because of the increasing infirmities of age, a successor was called, though the aged pastor continued to officiate occasionally until the day of his death. At times his feebleness necessitated his sitting instead of standing in the pulpit to address his congregation.

The remains of Mr. Moore lie beside those of his aged companion in Unity Church yard. And on the large flat stone covering his grave you may read this inscription:

"In memory of Thomas Moore, who died August 24, 1840, aged 78 years, 11 months and 21 days. He was 52 years a Minister of the Gospel."

In 1832, Rev. Francis Bartlett succeeded Mr. Moore in the pastorate

of Unity. He received his theological training at Princeton, and while a student of theology, he was associated with Mr. Nettleton, the great revivalist, for six months. And fresh from those great revival labors he came to Unity and New Bethel. And in five months twenty-five persons were received into the church. And during his pastorate of two years forty were added. Through his labors at New Bethel the roll of church members increased until it reached the surprising number of three hundred and seventy-five. Thus the years of his pastorate to both these churches were years of the right hand of the most High. Through all the region where he labored so successfully, the name of Francis Bartlett is spoken with veneration. In October, 1837, he and Roswell Tenny and Edmund Garland were a committee of Presbytery to organize New Lexington church.

After the departure of Mr. Bartlett, Rev. Roswell Tenny became the pastor. During his pastorate of three years two additional Elders were elected and ordained—Robert Ewing and John North, in 1835. These, together with Isaac Brown, Isaac Reynolds and David Pugh, Sen., constituted the Session. Seventy persons were added to the church, making the membership 110. There were thirty infant baptisms; $65.50 were contributed to the various causes of the church. September 1, 1837, the Session dismissed twenty-three persons to unite in the organization of the New Lexington church, which organization was effected the next day by authority of Lancaster Presbytery.

Mr. Tenny gave one-third of his time to New Lexington, one-third to Unity and one-third to Somerset, which was held at this time as a mission station; as had been New Lexington, from an early period, up to the time of organization.

In the latter part of Mr. Tenny's pastorate, through no instrumentality, however, of his own, the date of the waning period of Unity may be fairly placed. For a score of years unexampled prosperity attended the church; accessions on profession of faith were almost constant for twenty years, until the membership reached the large number of two hundred. The moral and spiritual condition was equal to the additions. The Holy Spirit's influence seems not to have been withdrawn during all this happy period. A jubilee period; a score of years that should be celebrated by Unity's people. But now Unity's 12 o'clock had struck. Her sun had reached its zenith, then began slowly to descend. At times, like Joshua's sun on Gideon, it seemed to stand in the midst of the heavens, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies, but soon resumed its declension until in 1866, it was just visible above the horizon. In other words, from May 1835 to May 1866, Unity's history was exceedingly checkered. There were times when the ebbing tide stayed and gathered only to burst the barriers and run lower.

There were additions, but at the end of scarcely a single year, during all that waning period of one score and ten or eleven years, did the accessions keep pace with the deaths and removals.

There were causes, however, for this declension, besides those found in the records. The mountain stream pours down into the basin, filling it, rolling back upon its course, overflowing and passing on. So the stream of emigration pouring along the great thoroughfare, filling Perry,

overflowing and passing on farther westward. Children of the early settlers, and in some instances, the oldest inhabitants themselves sought new homes in the west. With each migration Unity lost her sons and daughters.

Mr. Tenny passed the last ten years of his life in Marietta, laid aside from the work of the ministry by an affection of the throat. After suffering three years with paralysis he died in August, 1866, in the seventieth year of his life.

Unity's fourth pastor was the Rev. Edmund Garland. His pastorate extended from the autumn of 1837 to 1840, three years. At the beginning of his labors he made an examination of the records, and after careful inquiry found that out of the vast number on the register of communicants only fifty remained as active members. A rapid decrease in a very few years. It will be remembered, however, that a colony of twenty-three had just gone out to organize the New Lexington church, and others later were dismissed to unite with the same church.

A year and a half subsequent—February 25, 1839—another colony left Unity to organize the Somerset church. So that during this period, the aggregate membership of the three churches was still about one hundred. The three formed one parish. But the old hive never again swarmed. One of Mr. Garland's sermons from the text, "What think ye of Christ?" preached, probably, at the organization of the Somerset church, is still remembered. Mr. Garland is yet alive, residing upon his farm in Licking county, in comfortable circumstances. Too aged for active service in the ministry, but faithful and devout, giving of his means to the cause of Christ, thus preaching by proxy. During his pastorate Unity gave about $75 to the Boards of the church.

Mr. Garland's successor was unhappy in his relations with the churches. He continued, however, something more than a year. And there were some additions to the church. Among the number Mr. Noah Moore, who afterward became a ruling elder, and his wife.

His successor was Rev. John Forbush. He remained about two years; but judging from the meagre records during his ministration but little was accomplished.

After Mr. Forbush, Rev. A. S. Avery labored nearly two years. The records show one case of discipline and suspension, but no additions. Mr. Avery died at the residence of his daughter, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in the summer of 1867.

From July 1848 to July 1852; during these four years there were some accessions to the church, Margaret A. Acker, Mary Leach, Juliet Sellers, D. Stokely and the lamented James Wigton. The two latter elders of Roseville. Wm. Cookson, David Fulton and Noah Moore were ordained to the office of Ruling Elders. The church at Somerset, though promising well in the beginning, having bought a house of worship, conveniently located, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, hardly had an organized existence ten years. After Mr. Garland's departure, becoming feeble and greatly distressed, mother Unity took back her daughter under the maternal roof with her accumulated property.

The Somerset church property was sold for about $300. And with the proceeds, in 1849, Unity, originally built of hewed logs, chinked and daubed, was weather-boarded, ceiled, plastered and painted at an ex-

pense of $280. Somerset was lost; Roseville was gained. Several members of Unity. Thomas Beard and wife, Jane Beard, James Wigton and wife, and D. Stokely were dismissed, and a number of other persons, living in the vicinity of Roseville, united in the organization of the Roseville church, October 20, 1849. From that time until the present, Roseville, Unity and New Lexington have constituted one parish. Their interests and history have been intimately connected.

After a vacancy of a few months Rev. Warren Nichols began his labors at Unity in November, 1852. He continued about two years. The records show a few additions.

Mr. Nichols died some years since in the western part of this State. His widow, much loved by all intimately acquainted with her, fell asleep in Jesus some years ago, at the residence of her daughter, near Jackson, Illinois.

Rev. Samuel Westcott Rose was the successor of Mr. Nichols. Mr. Rose's pastorate extended from September, 1854, to January, 1857—about three years. As had done his two predecessors, so he ministered to the three churches, preaching also in private dwellings and school houses through his extensive parish, sometimes preaching three times a day. Abundant in labors. Said a good woman to him one day: "Mr. Rose, you will kill yourself." He smiled as he replied, "I wish to die in the service of the Lord." And so, after a brief illness, he fell asleep in Jesus at his residence in New Lexington.

Two pastors thus have fought the good fight, finished their course, and kept the faith in this field of labor.

Mr. Rose was a man of earnest piety, a faithful and laborious pastor and unimpassioned preacher. Had the esteem and confidence of his co-presbyters, once moderated Presbytery. He devoted much time to the study of the prophecies. Lectured upon them. It is said that some of his interpretations concerning the visible church and the country, have been remarkably fulfilled. He is the author of one or two published sermons; one a Thanksgiving discourse, finds its theme in "The stone cut out of the mountain without hands," which broke in pieces the great image of Nebuchadnezzar. He makes the stone the United States, which, if true, is certainly very flattering; and just now, with rottenness in almost every branch of the Government, very encouraging.

While I cannot accord with this interpretation of prophecy, his arguments to establish it are ingenious.

Rev. Samuel Loomis followed Mr. Rose, in March, 1857. He served the church less than a year. Mr. Loomis is now, and has been for many years, a successful Missionary among the Freedmen at Chester, South Carolina.

Rev. James Lamb labored irregularly at Unity for less than a year. Mr. Lamb came in the spring of 1859, fresh from the Seminary. He is now pastor of Bethany Church, Utica, New York.

Rev. Theodore Stowe came next in the spring of 1860. His labors extended for over a period of about two years. Mr. Stowe resigned to accept a Chaplaincy in the service of the country.

This gentleman, having found a new home a year ago in Saginaw, Michigan, and a new wife, ministers to two little churches in that vicinity." [Rev. Stowe is since deceased.—COMPILER.]

No record is made in the Sessional books of Unity of the services of these four ministers. During all these ministrations, covering a period in the aggregate of about seven years, there is no record of any Sessional meetings; no additions, nothing to show that any thing was done. It is probable that, except during the time of Mr. Rose, the services were irregular.

I find, however, several records in November, 1857, to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Hildreth, leaving his own pulpit vacant one Sabbath, visited Unity and held a series of meetings, day and night, administering the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and received one person, Miss Mary Cookson, into the church; also, ordained Jacob Sellers as Ruling Elder. Mr. Ebenezer Reynolds was elected to the same office at the same time, but there is no record of his ordination. Most likely this meeting of ten days, encouraging the feeble membership, saved the church from extinction.

Rev. Mr. Stuart followed Mr. Stowe, a gentleman who never had a regular connection with the church. He continued not more than a year.

The three churches had now been vacant from one and a half to two years, supplied occasionally, in the meantime, by appointment by the Presbytery. Members of Unity were hopeless and out of heart—reduced to a handful, the houses of worship neglected, the possession of bats; birds built their nests and brooded their young over God's quiet altars. One of the three—the New Lexington edifice—had disappeared entirely, its very foundation plowed up.

Such was the mournful state of affairs when your pastor appeared upon the scene in May, 1866.

The Uniontown Church, then and for some years subsequent O. S., made application for his services. From that day to this her interests have been intimately connected with these. Her history is theirs and theirs hers.

He came fresh from his first year in the seminary, "not with excellency of speech or wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God; for he determined not to know any thing among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified. And he was with you in weakness and in fear, and in much trembling;" and his speech and his preaching were not with "enticing words of man's wisdom." He was with you for four months in each of two years, spending the remaining time in pursuing his theological studies. Having finished his course at Union Seminary, New York city, he returned, and on the 11th and 12th of November, 1868, was installed pastor of Unity, New Lexington and Roseville churches, Revs. D. Tenny, of Newark, S. P. Hildreth, of Dresden, and D. E. Beach, of Granville, officiating. Continuating the stated supply of Uniontown till 1871, when the New Lexington church, growing so rapidly, having built a church edifice at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, it was deemed expedient to hold services there every Sabbath day. But alas! for the chequered life of that church. Its congregation ran down almost as fast as it ran up. So, after an interval of two years, the old relations were resumed September, 1873.

Unity's elders have now reached the apostolic number—twelve: Isaac Brown, Isaac Reynolds, David Pugh, Sr., Robert Ewing, John

North, William Cookson, Sr., David W. Pugh, Jr., David Fulton, Noah Moore, and the present incumbents, Jacob Sellers, John Welch, and William R. Cookson, Jr. Isaac Brown, David Pugh, and William Cookson, Sr. sleep in Unity church-yard. Isaac Reynolds and David W. Pugh, Jr., found a peaceful grave in White county, Indiana. Of Ewing, North, Fulton, living or dead, I know not. I cannot say that those who have left us here and departed to the land of pure delight can see or hear or know what their friends and children are doing. But if they can, these fathers and spiritual guides of old Unity, along with the Great Head of the Church, have seen their posterity, to the second generation, gathering around this sacred altar, heart worshippers of the God of their fathers. It is pleasant to think, at least, these fathers of Unity are to-day rejoicing and singing the *Gloria Patria*, that "the glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former."

The dedication of the new church at Unity was a memorable occasion, and the services of more than usual interest. The annexed account of the dedication and description of the new house of worship is from the New Lexington *Tribune*:

"The dedication of this little rural temple of worship took place last Saturday and Sabbath. On Saturday morning a well-filled house listened to an appropriate preparatory sermon, full of the unction from on high, by Rev. H. Kingsbury, of Newark. The afternoon was given to the Sabbath-school cause. Sabbath was the Pentecostal day. As early as seven o'clock in the morning vehicles were in motion over the hills and along the valleys, having Unity as the objective point. There were there dwellers in Newark, Zanesville, Somerset, New Lexington, Roseville, Uniontown, Bremen, and Rushville. And the whole neighborhood seemed to be poured out, filling the classic grounds of old Unity. The edifice is Gothic in design, thirty by forty-five feet, and to the tip of the spire seventy-five feet. Entrance through the tower at right corner, forming a vestibule ten feet square. The church was elegantly furnished with three Gothic chairs, upholstered in maroon terry, and an elaborately wrought little communion table. The pulpit is of a chaste design, white pine finished in walnut. The carpets, matting, and chandeliers gave the house a cozy, rich, and attractive appearance. The whole cost was twenty-four hundred dollars. The debt was seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, every dollar of which was secured before the services of dedication. Mr. Jacob Sellers, a large-hearted Christian, carried off two hundred dollars' worth of the prize. The young gave nobly. Then, in the presence of that concourse of people, this house was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God, henceforth separated from all unhallowed, ordinary, and common uses. The officiating clergymen were, Revs. Dr. A. Kingsbury, of Zanesville; E. H. Heagler, Methodist, of New Lexington; Z. H. Adams, Methodist, of Uniontown; Beacham, of the United Brethren Church, Rushville, and A. H. Amrine, of Mount Perry."

Some of the earliest settlers in the county were Presbyterians, and, in the pioneer days, members or adherents of Unity church.

There was a popular superstition for a long time connected with the old log Unity church. It was a current report that one of the great double doors of the edifice would not remain closed, and it is a fact that,

for a long time, it nearly always stood open. It is asserted that sometimes during divine service it would remain closed for a little while, and then mysteriously swing open. All the singular action of this door could, no doubt, have been accounted for, had an investigation of the premises been made by a competent mechanic and builder.

Wesley Chapel, a Methodist Episcopal congregation, was organized and a church built about twenty years since. Stated preaching, and other church services, have been sustained until the present time.

A Catholic log church was built in the eastern part of Clayton township, near the Zanesville road, at an early day, and it was used as a place of public worship until about 1832 or 1833, when a church was located at Rehoboth, and the old log church was abandoned. Dr. Poujade, a Frenchman, who had built a large frame structure, near the south end of Rehoboth, intended for a grist-mill, which he proposed to run by means of a sort of perpetual, endless pump, an invention of his own, upon realizing that the machine would not work, effected a sale of the premises to the Catholics, and the large frame edifice was converted into a house of worship. It was thus used for about twenty years, the congregation most of the time being very large. The communities now accommodated by the churches at New Lexington, McLuney, and South Fork, nearly all worshiped there. At last the building was removed to a back lot, with a view of erecting a new and commodious brick edifice on the spot where the old frame house stood. This intention, for some reason, was eventually abandoned, and the congregation built the McLuney church, just over the line in Harrison township.

The Methodist church at Saltillo was built in 1849. It was composed, to a large extent, of those who had been members of the Mount Horeb church, in Harrison township, which appointment was discontinued after the establishment of the church at Saltillo. The Saltillo church was, in effect if not in fact, the successor of the Mount Horeb church, though some of the members of the latter probably united with other congregations. The Saltillo church first belonged to the Somerset circuit, and then for a series of years to the Rehoboth circuit. It is now a part of the Uniontown circuit.

The village of Rehoboth was laid out about the year 1815, by John and Eli Gardner. The record is imperfect, and this may not be the exact date; but, if not, it is very near to it. Rehoboth, like almost all the towns in the woods, grew slowly at first, but it was not long until it had its store, post-office, tavern, blacksmith and shoe shops. From 1830 to 1842 it was a considerable village, and one of the best business points in the county. During most of these years it had two hotels, two or three stores, school-house, post-office, a physician or two, half a dozen shops, and a large tobacco warehouse. The latter establishment brought more business to the town than everything else together. Soon after 1842 the tobacco trade began to wane, the town for a while barely held its own, and then rapidly declined for several years. Of late, however, Rehoboth has been regaining lost ground, to some extent, and is again a village of some life and business. It has, at present, a post-office, school-house, one church, one store, one grocery, several shops, and a population of one hundred and sixty-two, in June, 1880.

Saltillo was laid out in 1849, by F. Bradshaw, and is situated on Buckeye Creek. There had been a tavern there for many years before the town was laid out, which had been a general stopping place for travelers and grain-haulers. Saltillo has at present a post office, M. E. church, schoolhouse, store, a number of shops, and a population of 80 in 1880. The Columbus and Eastern railroad is located along the Buckeye Valley, near the village. The name of the post office is Buckeye Cottage, and at present receives its mail twice a week from New Lexington, a distance of seven miles.

The population of Clayton township, including villages, at time of last enumeration was 1164.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### COAL TOWNSHIP.

Coal township was originally a part of Saltlick, and was struck off into a seperate township in 1872. It contains only thirteen sections and borders on Hocking county. The early history of Coal is inseparably connected with that of Saltlick, and the early history of that township necessarily includes that of Coal also, except as hereinafter related.

The building of the Straitsville branch of the Hocking Valley railroad, and the establishment of the town of New Straitsville, were the causes which led to the organization of the township of Coal.

New Straitsville was laid out in 1870, by the Straitsville Mining Company, and at once began to grow with a rapidity that no other new mining town in this section of the State had equaled. Large coal companies were organized, and the shipping of coal engaged in on a large scale. Coal-works, stores, shops, dwellings, and churches grew up as if by magic. Miners, mechanics, general laborers and business men, gathered from nearly all quarters of the globe. The population of the place increased wonderfully, and in a short time it appeared to be almost a city. It was duly incorporated, and otherwise prepared for permanent growth and lasting habitation. It contains a bank, post office, railroad station, telegraph offices, furnace, and stores, shops, etc., corresponding with the population and business of the place. It also has a large union school-house of eight rooms, four churches and a number of costly private residences. The population of New Straitsville, according to the census of 1880, was 2782, and now probably exceeds 3000.

Straitsville (the old town,) situated about one mile from New Straitsville, was laid out in 1835 by Jacob and Isaac Strait. The village is pleasantly situated on a broad and commanding ridge, overlooking much of the surrounding country. It grew slowly, however, and for many years, had simply a postoffice, store or two, tavern, and church, and less than one hundred inhabitants. Though only an unimportant country village, it is historic ground, for there the first three years company of volunteers in the county rendezvoused and drilled, before they came to New Lexington to take the cars for the seat of war. Straitsville and surrounding country was a favorite recruiting ground, which kept far ahead of its quota, and the dark shadow of a draft never fell upon its homes, though no part of the State, so far as is known, gave a greater percentage of its population to fight for the Nation's life, and the mortal remains of a large number of them sleep in the soil which their valor helped save to Liberty and Union. Truly, these considerations should make the old village of Straitsville historic ground. The old tavern mentioned is gone, but the village now has a good

schoolhouse of two large rooms, a Baptist church, and post office, which is now called Sheldon. A branch of the Hocking Valley railroad comes up to a mine about a fourth of a mile from the town. Straitsville had, by the census of 1880, a population of 308.

The Methodists organized a society, and built what was long known as the "Harbaugh Meeting House," at an early day. It was a regular appointment in the Ohio Conference, and was, for many years, a strong and influential congregation. The Harbaugh church stood in what is now the suburbs of New Straitsville. After the town was laid out, the congregation decided to build within the town limits, and the old "Meeting House" was abandoned and torn down.

The Baptists organized a society, and erected a log church in Old Straitsville, at a very early day. After a few years, the old log church gave place to a new frame building, which is yet in use.

The churches in New Straitsville are, of course, all of more recent origin. The Catholic church, which is a large brick structure, was built in 1871. The M. E. church, a frame building of good dimensions, was erected in 1872. The Welsh Baptist and Disciple churches were built in 1880. The society of Primitive Methodists have not yet built, but worship at Odd Fellow's Hall. The Methodist Protestant congregation have no building of their own, but hold regular services at Kohn's Hall. All of these churches have Sabbath schools connected with them, which schools are said to be in a flourishing condition.

New Straitsville has a Masonic Lodge, an Odd Fellows' Lodge and a Lodge of the Knights of Labor. The last named has an extraordinary list of members, said to embrace four or five hundred persons.

Coal township abounds in iron ore as well as coal. There is a good market for the ore at Bessie Furnace, situated in the suburbs of New Straitsville.

The Straitsville coal has a reputation equal to any in the State, and the output is most of the time very large. The statement is made, which is doubtless correct, that New Straitsville ships more coal than any other one point tributary to the Hocking Valley railroad.

For a small, inland township, the population of Coal is very cosmopolitan. It consists chiefly of English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch and American born; with a considerable sprinkling of other nationalities, including a comparatively small number of persons of African descent.

There were, a few years ago, very serious troubles at New Straitsville between the miners and operators, but latterly strikes have been of infrequent occurrence and of short duration. As a general thing, capitalists, operators and miners appear to work together with a fair degree of harmony.

New Straitsville is a first-class market for much of the neighboring country in Perry, Hocking and Athens counties; but, after all that can be done, much of the produce consumed by the people is shipped in from other parts of the country. There is little attention given to agriculture, in the near vicinity of the town. The land is not adapted to such a pursuit, and if it were, it is now nearly all the property of coal companies, and has been thrown out as commons. The population of Coal township in 1880 was, including villages, 3836.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Harrison township was named in honor of General Wm. H. Harrison, and was organized as a separate political township, in 1820. Previous to that time it was attached to Clayton. The territory comprising it, before the organization of Perry county, belonged to Muskingum. Harrison is not a full township, and contains only twenty-four sections.

The territory comprising it lies wholly on the Muskingum slope, and is drained by the waters of the South Fork of Moxahala and tributaries, chief of which are McLuney, Black's Fork, Buckeye, Burley's Run and Wigton's Run. About one-third of the township is extremely hilly, the remainder principally level or gently rolling. The greater part of the soil is fairly productive, and the land is well watered. The landholders are mostly engaged in general farming, stock raising and wool growing. Some of the best sheep in the county are in Harrison township.

It is rich in minerals. Coal No. 5 and No. 6 underlie nearly the whole township, except in the low valleys. Coal mining has been extensively carried on, at and near McLuney and Crooksville for several years—at the first named point for quite a long time. The coal has been shipped far and near, stands well in market, and has a good sale. Much of the township is also rich in iron ore, but there has not been much practical development of this mineral. A considerable portion of Harrison has a valuable seam of potter's clay, which has been well tested and worked for a long time. The manufacture of potter's ware is a very considerable industry at various points in the township. There are also seams of fire clay, but these have been but little developed.

The first permanent settlement appears to have been made in Harrison about 1806, several families coming about the same time. It is claimed that James Clark, who owned land on both sides of what is now the county line, came in 1799 or 1800, and built a cabin on the Perry county side, residing there for a number of years before settling on the Muskingum side. Clark, afterward, was a State Senator, Justice of the Peace, and kept a tavern at Roseville, (then called Milford,) at an early day. The Iliffs, Brumages, Burleys, Dusenberries, Roses, Holcombs, Dennis', Hightshoes and Hitchcocks were among the first settlers. The following named persons were living in the township as early as 1816 or 1817: John Iliff, William Iliff, John Dusenberry, John Burley, John Brumage, W. McCaslin, John C. Cox, James Spurgeon, William Combes, Joseph Taylor, Hugh Lennington, Jacob Reed, James Mumford, M. Plummer, William Turner, James Iliff, Nicholas Hitchcock, James Rose, Tubba Taylor, John Hough, Israel Hitchcock, Wm.

H. Herron, Jeremiah Rose, Aaron Dennis, Sen., Aaron Dennis, Jr., John Barcroft, John Melick, John Moore, John Reed, John Rose, Alexander Brumage, William Cox, Jacob Holcomb, John Carr, Robert Allen, George Moore, Robert Moore, Thomas Taylor, Sen., Thomas Taylor, Jr., John Taylor, George Taylor, John Combes, Israel Combes, Stephen Owens, Bennett Woods, Isaac Hitchcock, Jacob Richards, John Hitchcock, George Wolf.

The first church in the township was the Iliff church, a log building erected in 1819 or 1820, by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. A class had been previously organized, which met mostly at the house of Jacob Holcomb, who resided on the sixteenth section. The Iliff church prospered, and about 1852, built a new frame church. Rev T. C. Iliff, a prominent minister of the M. E. Church, is from this place. The next church in the township was built at Roseville, for the use of all denominations of Christians, and was so used for a long time, and until the several sects erected their own houses of worship.

The Bible Christians built a brick church at Roseville, on the Perry side of the line, in 1844, which is still in use.

A society of the M. E. Church was organized at Reeds, and a church was built in 1846, which is still a regular charge.

The Presbyterian Society at Roseville was organized in 1849, at the old house on cemetery hill, which was open to all denominations. The society was organized by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Pataskala, and continued to worship at the house named, until the erection of their own church in 1859. This building was dedicated free from debt, and a large congregation was present to hear the dedicatory sermon, preached by Rev. Kingsbury of Putnam. Rev. Henry Beeman of New Lexington has been pastor of the church since 1866; previous to that date, the pastoral connection had frequently changed, and, at certain periods the pulpit was vacant, except when visited by a clergyman of some neighboring charge.

The Methodist Protestants organized a congregation and built a church at Roseville, about twenty years ago, which is still in use, and a regular appointment of the denomination.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination erected a church edifice, known as Mount Horeb, in the northern part of Harrison township, about 1832, which was a regular appointment of the church for about twenty-five years. The congregation, in connection with other persons, finally built a church in Saltillo, Clayton township, and the Mount Horeb charge was discontinued.

The Catholics erected a fine brick church edifice near the northern border of Harrison township, in 1851. The principal portion of the congregation had previously worshipped at Rehoboth, in Clayton township. The congregation is a large one, has a resident pastor and regular services. There is a very numerous Catholic population in the vicinity.

A United Brethren Church, near McLuney Station, has been in existence some twenty or thirty years, has a neat, commodious house of worship, and maintains regular church services.

McLuney, a village situated in the western part of the township, on the C. & M. V. R. R., was established in 1855, and takes its name

from McLuney Creek. It has a railway station, post office, stores and church. A number of potteries are in the town or near vicinity. There are also mills in the suburbs or near vicinity. The coal mines at this point are extensively worked and coal shipped to distant markets. The mines are principally in seam No. 6, but No. 5 is also mined to some extent. The coal of both seams is a good marketable commodity, though differing somewhat in quality from each other. McLuney had in 1880 a population of sixty-six, though with the suburban inhabitants would doubtless count considerably more.

Crooksville, situated two miles east of McLuney, on the C. & M. V. R. R., was established about 1874, and soon became a considerable point for coal mining. It has also several potteries, and a large quantity of potters' ware is manufactured there, most of which is sold in distant markets. The town has a railway station, post office, store, etc. Crooksville does not appear in the census reports as a separate village, but it is justly entitled to recognition as such, and has a population of about one hundred inhabitants.

Roseville is situated chiefly on the Muskingum county side, but the railway station, several churches, a number of potteries, and twenty or thirty private dwellings are on the Perry side, in Harrison township. The population of Roseville is about five hundred, of which the census returns ninety-six as in Harrison township, Perry county. Most of the buildings on the Perry side are new, and if Roseville continues to improve, it is likely to extend still further on the Perry county side.

The population of Harrison township, in 1880, including villages, was one thousand five hundred and sixty-two.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Hopewell was originally organized as a political township, about 1810. The source from whence the name was derived, does not appear to be known, but it is worthy of note, that two neighboring townships —one in Licking and the other in Muskingum—bear the same name. A majority of the early settlers were Pennsylvania Germans, who were, in religion, Lutherans, German Reformed and Tunkers or Dunkards.

There is a claim that one Ridenour, whose first name has not been obtained, was the first settler of the township, but this is by no means certain, and it now seems to be impossible to determine with any considerable degree of accuracy, who was, in reality, the first permanent settler. It is evident, however, that the Ridenours, Zartmans, Swineharts, Cooperriders, Skinners, Strawns, Helsers, Bowmans and Basores, were among the earlier settlers. The following named persons were residents of the township, as early as 1816 or 1817: Asa Wilson, John Jonas, James Bogle, James Dean, George Stockbarger, Wm. Armstrong, Holmes Bogle, Benjamin Shelley, Daniel Nunnemaker, John Basore, Peter Eversole, Charles Hamisfar, John Helser, Joseph Ferguson, Cornelius Skinner, Henry Warner, David Boyer, Alexander Zartman, George Gordon, Henry Walters, John Strawn, John Helser, William Skinner, Jacob Ridenour, Philip Rousculp, Wm. Dannison, Thomas Tipton, Daniel Parkinson, Jacob Keefover, Wm. King, George Shelley, Sen., James Ramsey, Jacob Fought, Isaac Fickle, Daniel Fickle, John Swinehart, Lewis Wilson, John Cooperrider, Adam Cover, Robert Herron, Henry Zartman, John Daniels, Joseph Wheatcraft, Edward Wheatcraft, Jonathan Franks, Adam Wiseman, George Swinehart, John Ridenour, Isaac Wilson, Martin Ridenour, Andrew Smith, Henry Fought, Isaac Ridenour, Benjamin Overmyer, James Wilson, Jacob Mechling, William Bogle, Jeremiah Strawn, Lewis Ridenour, John C. Strawn, John Gordon, Thomas Strawn, Bernard Bowman, Robert Chalfant, Thomas Benjamin, John Sturgeon, Thomas Cowen, Christian Darsham, Thomas Kendall, Abisha Danison, Henry Walters, Peter Rison, Jared Danison.

Hopewell is a full congressional township, or six miles square, as originally surveyed. It lies in the Muskingum valley, and is watered by the north branch of Moxahala (commonly called Jonathan's Creek,) and tributaries. It is a good township of land, the greater part of it sufficiently rolling to afford good drainage. The principal portion of is in a good state of cultivation and is chiefly devoted to grain, stock raising, and wool growing. Considerable fruit is also grown in certain sections of it. A small portion of it is hilly.

Previous to the railroad era, the greater part of the surplus products

was taken in wagons to Newark and Zanesville. Wheat was the principal export. The Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad was built through the township in 1871, and there are now two railway stations in it, Glenford and Chalfants. The projected Columbus and Eastern Railroad is to pass through this township, in a little different direction from the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville, though following the line of this road a part of the way. The township will have good facilities for marketing all surplus products of every description. There is considerable good limestone rock in Hopewell; also an abundance of valuable glass rock, which has been quarried and shipped to distant places, and used in the manufacture of glass more than sufficient to prove its quality and value. There is some talk of a glass manufactory at or near Glenford.

One of the most important local features of Hopewell, is what is generally known as the "Old Fort," situated not far from Glenford. It is, in fact, quite a curiosity, and to all persons interested in such matters, well worth going to see. The Fort was, formerly, a popular resort for pic-nic parties from neighboring villages. It has also been visited by antiquarians and other investigators, and some account of it has found its way into newspapers and books. John H. Shearer, now editor and publisher of the Marysville (Ohio) *Tribune*, when editor of the Somerset *Post*, in this county, visited and inspected the famous spot, and with care and particularity made out a full description, which is hereto appended:

"Here, within two and one-half miles square, are many wonderful works of art, the relics of a race of beings who have long ago disappeared from the earth, and who have left no other monuments behind them to tell who they were or where they existed. These ancient works consisted principally of circular, semi-circular and oblong Forts and trenches, singularly joined together, for what purpose God only knows; they are mathematically laid out, and may have served those who built them either as a defence against hostile neighbors, or as a means of recreation. They are singular enough indeed and cannot fail to fill the mind of the beholder with deep interest in regard to the nations who have left behind them these monuments of their existence.

"Then there is the 'Stone Fort,' two miles south of the above mentioned Earthen Fort, which has been the wonder and admiration of mankind over all other ancient fortifications. It is situated on a very high eminence, perhaps the highest in Hopewell township. The ascent to it on either side is fully a fourth of a mile, if not more, and very abrupt and rocky. On the top of this hill there is a level plain, of about twenty-five acres, of as beautiful land as can be found any where in the township. On the outer edge of this plain, and where the land begins to descend, there is a long wall of stone averaging in size from a brickbat to a large bucket.

"At one period, judging from the quantity of stone, this wall must have been eight or ten feet high, sufficient to debar a foe from entering. The walls, however, are demolished, the stones thrown down and scattered, and many of them have been hauled away we learn for various purposes. But still there are enough there yet to show that the work has been one of much labor.

"The entrance to the fort, which is on the southeastern side, is cut through a solid sand rock, the distance of one hundred feet or more, and ascends up into the Fort nearly in an angle with the hill. It is about eight feet wide and perhaps fifteen feet deep. The mouth of this lane or entrance is nearly covered by a large rock, which appears to have been detached from the main ledge by some convulsion of nature and removed some thirty feet to its present bed. A few rods west of this entrance there is another entrance of about the same dimensions, and no doubt used for the same purpose.

"On the extreme southeastern side of the Fort, where it runs to an obtuse angle, there is a door or opening, which leads off some fifty yards and connects with a small Earthen Fort. This latter Fort, which contains about half an acre, has been thrown up from the earth within, as the trenches are yet very visible, being at least three feet deep, notwithstanding the leaves, vegetation, etc., have been accumulating over them a thousand years, and perhaps much longer. We noticed a number of very large trees growing upon the walls of the 'Stone Fort,' and on the embankments of the 'Earthen Fort,' that were very old. We noticed one old red oak, in particular, could it speak it no doubt could tell a history of six or seven hundred years, and yet these works were constructed prior to the growing of this tree, and it may be, that generation of trees have grown and fallen over those walls, before this dates its existence. Since these works have been constructed, the summit of this hill has evidently been fearfully convulsed by some natural power.

"In numerous places, large masses of rock, bearing portions of the wall, have been detached from the main rock, and removed fifty feet from their ancient positions. The lanes or entrances into the Fort have no doubt been caused by the same power. The numerous breaks and fissures in those otherwise solid rocks, are evidence enough of this fact.

"The rock, or a very large portion of it, is conglomerate, a mixture of the white pebble and sand, and we picked up several specimens of marine conglomerate, or stone formed from shells, such as are usually found to compose the body of our black limestone.

"About the middle of the 'Stone Fort,' there is a huge mound of rocks of the same size of those in the wall, and covering nearly the fourth of an acre of land. Its height is about thirty feet, though it is not as high as it anciently was. Man prompted by curiosity, has displaced the stone and disfigured the pile, expecting perhaps to find some hidden treasure deposited there.

"What purpose this massive pile answered in the economy of its founders, we could not even conjecture. Our fancy led us to suppose that it might have answered as a kind of 'King's Bench,' upon which the monarch of that ancient race occassionally ascended (if they had a monarch) and in the dignity of his power proclaimed to his subjects: 'I am King of this people!' We were equally at a loss to conjecture for what purpose the small Earthen Fort, which connects with the large one, could have been used, unless it answered as a kind of side pocket to store away provisions in. It does not look as though anything of particular utility had been connected with it, though we confess we are not a very good judge. But there the works are, the wonder and

admiration of mankind, of the eventful history of whose builders, not even a sentence is known beyond the diversity of the merest conjecture.

"Then added to these interesting relics, a half a mile or so south are the Great Artificial Mound, the Pools, the Standing Rocks and many other objects of a deeply interesting character, where a party can spend a whole day with pleasure and profit.

"Upon the whole, these regions are fraught with peculiar interest, especially to the antiquarian, and to those who love to look upon the luxuriant, wild, and romantic scenery of Nature."

Hopewell Baptist congregation was organized at a very early day—probably as early as 1812—but a church edifice was not erected until a few years later, and was built in the southwestern part of Hopewell township, on the road leading from Zanesville to Lancaster—originally Zane's Trace. Several of the original members of the church emigrated from Somerset county, Pennsylvania; among them, Thomas King, who subsequently became the first Representative of Perry county, and was afterwards an Associate Judge. Mr. King was an intelligent man, of sound judgment, and was frequently called upon to arbitrate difficulties between neighbors, and was a veritable "peace-maker." He had no children of his own, but he and his wife raised a large family, nevertheless, and did a father's and mother's part by all of them. A strict Baptist, he was not only tolerant but liberal in all matters pertaining to religion and the general diffusion of knowledge. On one occasion he was speaking in favor of granting the use of Hopewell Church for a general Sabbath-school, and his remarks were making an impression, when another old brother became somewhat excited and cried out "Jezebel." The Hopewell Church was the mother Baptist Church of the county, and nearly all the Baptist preachers of this part of the State preached there at one time or another. The society was a very strong one for forty years or more, but of later years accessions have not been equal to the deaths and removals, and the society has diminished in numbers. The Baptist farmers were well to do and liberal, and the Muskingum Baptist Association was frequently held with the Hopewell congregation, and all visitors entertained free of charge. The cemetery, adjacent to the Hopewell Church, is one of the oldest in the county—probably older than any at Somerset.

What is known as Shelley's, or Good Hope Lutheran Church, was organized and built in 1818, though there had been preaching at private houses several years previous to that date. The names of Rev. Jacob Leist, Rev. Jacob Foster, and Rev. Andrew Henkel, are given as among the early preachers. Rev. Foster came to this part of the country about 1805, and died about 1815. Rev. Andrew Henkel, one of the pioneer pillars of the Lutheran Church in Ohio, came to what is now Perry county about 1812, having been ordained to the ministry at New Market, Virginia, a little prior to this date. Rev. Jacob Leist remained a few years and then removed to another county. All the original members of this church are probably dead. The names of Jonathan Franks, John Cooperrider, George Shelley, George Deffenbaugh, and John Cochranbaugh, are given as among the first members. Rev. Jacob Leist preached in private houses prior to the coming of Rev. Andrew Henkel. Among these houses were those of Lewis and John Cooperrider.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, popularly known as Smith's Church, was also organized in 1818, under the ministration of Rev. Andrew Henkel. The following names are given as among the early members: Paul Bean, Peter Hetrick, William Mechling, John Swinehart, Martin Ridenour, Philip Rousculp, Isaac Ridenour, John Ridenour, Alexander Zartman, Jacob Mechling, Godfrey Weimer, Lewis Ridenhour, Frederick Mechling. The church edifice was built in common by the Lutheran and Reform churches, and is occupied by both denominations.

The Reform congregation, which uses the St. Paul Church edifice jointly with the Lntherans, was also organized in 1818, or about that time. The compiler is indebted to Isaac Zartman for the following list of names among the organizers and pioneers of this church: Andrew Smith, John Basore, John Vocht, Jacob Vocht, Alexander Vocht, John Daniel, Henry Basore, and the wives of all or nearly all of these persons. This has been an active, living church from the time of its organization. The land on which the church stands, consisting of four acres, was donated to the church, or churches, for school, cemetery and church purposes, by Jacob Mechling, in those days considered a wealthy citizen, who came at an early day and secured homes for each of a large family of children, was the pioneer Justice of the Peace, a liberal supporter of religion, and a worthy exemplar of virtue, frugality and thrift. One-half acre was added by Andrew Smith, of the Reform Church.

There is a thriving Methodist Episcopal congregation in Hopewell, commonly known as the Chalfant Church, a sketch of which is given in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Somerset, with which charge it is connected.

The robbery of Emanuel Bear, of this township, in June, 1874, and the apprehension, trial and final conviction of the robbers, constitutes an interesting chapter in the criminal annals of the county. Mr. Bear was a well to do farmer, about sixty years of age, and at the time, himself, daughter, an aged lady, and a Miss Rousculp, were sleeping in the farm house, which he owned and made his residence. Three men wearing masks, entered the house in the night, struck a light, covered Mr. Bear with their revolvers, and demanded to know where he kept his money. He declined to tell, but the daughter was frightened into disclosing its whereabouts. One of the robbers began to look for the money, while the others attended to Mr. Bear, threatening him with instant death if he attempted to arise from the bed. The money—about $600—was found and appropriated, together with a watch and a few other articles. Before leaving, the robbers threw something into Mr. Bear's eyes, which for awhile blinded and almost crazed him, and prevented any alarm or pursuit until his assailants had made good their escape.

One Blackburn, a notorious desperado, who was suspected of having been connected with the robbery, was arrested in Dresden, where he resided, and imprisoned in the calaboose; but he watched his chance, shot and wounded the marshal, and made his escape. Blackburn subsequently wrote to some one, that Isaac and James Linton, of Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio, and "another fellow" were the guilty persons. The two Lintons were then arrested, brought to New Lexington, had a preliminary trial, and were committed to jail to await the action of

the grand jury. Before the time for court had arrived, they dug a tunnel from their cell under the foundation walls of the jail, and thus made their escape. In the course of time, Blackburn was again arrested and incarcerated in the New Lexington jail, to await his trial at court. In company with two other prisoners, he cut through the brick wall near the ceiling of the jail into the Auditor's office, from which all three made their exit by a window; the two other prisoners made good their escape, but just as Blackburn got outside the window he was discovered and seized by the Deputy Sheriff, and after a desperate struggle, and assistance arriving, conveyed back to his quarters in the jail. Blackburn was, at the ensuing term of court, indicted, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a long term. The Lintons, who had fled to Indiana, were subsequently arrested, brought back to New Lexington, Ohio, indicted, convicted and sent to the State prison. At the trial of the Lintons, Blackburn was brought from Columbus to appear as a witness in the case. He testified that he, Isaac and James Linton were the persons who perpetrated the crime. It was with some difficulty that Blackburn had been convicted, although the accused had been seen in the neighborhood where the robbery had been committed; but with his testimony, added to that of others, there was no chance for the Lintons to escape. The pursuit of the accused persons, who were finally convicted for their offense, by Mr. Bear, the Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney of this county, may be regarded as one of the most indefatigable and efficacious any where recorded in the criminal annals of the State. Without the extraordinary persistence of Mr. Bear, and the untiring perseverance of the officers alluded to, no one would have ever been punished for the crime.

Glenford, a small village that has grown up since the building of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, is the principal town in Hopewell township. M. Estella Mechling, an intelligent school girl, eleven years of age, describes Glenford as follows:

It is a small town, situated in Hopewell township, Perry county, Ohio, on both sides of Jonathan's Creek, and on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad. It is noted for its large sand stone quarries, glass stone and building stone, and limestone for the manufacturing of iron. This limestone is shipped to Newark, Shawnee and other places.

Glenford has a population of seventy to eighty, it has two dry goods stores, one school examiner, one grocery, one dress making and fancy store, one carpenter shop, one shoe and boot shop, one blacksmith shop, one grist mill, run by water or steam; one warehouse for wheat, corn, etc.; one tool house, one watering tank, one express office, one post office, one section house, two boarding houses, one sewing machine agent, one agent selling reapers, mowers, wagons and buggies, one physician, one school teacher and two engineers. The town is noted for its beautiful surroundings, its rolling hills, and the hill of the Old Fort, less than a mile south of Glenford. This hill and Fort can be seen from town and is so much of a curiosity [so ancient its date is not known—*Compiler*], a circle of stone thrown up three or four feet high, inclosing more than twenty-seven acres of land, a big pile of stone within the circle and an entrance to all, between two high rocks. It used to be a pleasant place for the scholars at the school near by. There

is a large grove near town, and this is one of the most beautiful places for festivals, Sunday school,or other celebrations, political meetings and pleasure seeking parties. The passenger train passes through Glenford four times every day, Sunday excepted, two local trains and about four coal trains daily.

Chalfant, a small village and railway station, on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, is situated between Glenford and Somerset, and has a railway station, post office, store, blacksmith shop and wagon shop, with a population of probably less than fifty.

An anecdote, illustrative of the early times, is still related by the older citizens of Hopewell. Just as Rev. Henkel had pronounced the benediction dismissing the congregation, one Sunday, assembled at the house of Lewis Cooperrider, Jacob Strawn, afterward renowned as the cattle king of Illinois, requested the preacher to say to the congregation that he had trapped a large wolf, which request the minister complied with. Nearly all of the men present,and not a few of the women and children, went to the place indicated, and enjoyed a show not witnessable in these latter days. One of the hind legs of the wolf, a fierce and desperate animal, was by some means dragged through the crack of the log trap,and his ham-string cut in twain with a sharp knife. Thus disabled,he was allowed to escape from the trap, when all the dogs, before apparently eager for a fight, showed cowardice except one, belonging to Jacob Mechling, and this one prevented the game from escaping, by his vigorous attacks, which exhibition of pluck brought to his aid the more timidly and cowardly of his associates, and the battle ended against the wolf, after an exciting contest of some minutes.

About 1815 or 1816, Henry and Andrew Walters, John Swinehart, Jonathan Franks and Peter Mechling, having been informed that a den of cub wolves had been captured among the rocks of Section 9, and were still left alive, these men assembled to capture older wolves.

One by one the young ones were held up by the ears, when some of them would utter a howl of distress. This was kept up until many wolves would skulk into view, but with such caution that only the mother of the cubs was slain. William Mechling was then Justice of the Peace, and the scalp of the old one, and all the cubs bodily, were presented to him, for the certificate which he had to sign in order to draw the premium allowed for such scalps.

Brush burning at night would, so late as 1815, set the wolves to howling all around so frightfully as to drive the workmen into their cabins for security.

The last of Bruin was seen as late as 1817,not as a pemanent settler, but as a rover in quest of information and booty.

Hopewell township, according to the census of 1880, had a population of 1,284.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township was named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, and was organized into a civil township about 1805, by the authorities of Fairfield county, to which it then belonged. The township contains thirty-six sections, and is just six miles square, and remains the same as originally surveyed. Jackson is bounded on the north by Reading, on the east by Pike, on the south by Monday Creek townhips, and on the west by Fairfield county. It lies wholly in the Hocking valley, or on the Hocking slope, and is drained by East Rush Creek and tributaries. A small area of the southern part is drained by the head waters of Monday Creek, which, like EastRush Creek, is also a tributary of the Hocking river. A considerable portion of the township may be denominated level; nearly all the remainder is undulating, and only a small percentage of the whole really hilly, or very broken. The land is all arable, and is generally, in a good state of cultivation. Hay is a leading staple, though nearly all the cereals are successfully cultivated. Stock-raising, and wool-growing receive much attention. The cultivation of fruit also has its votaries. One of the oldest and best nurseries in this part of the country is in Jackson township.

Geologically speaking, the township is situated partly in the coal masures and partly in the drift region. The drift region is along the valley of Rush Creek, and cuts the township nearly in two. In the hills to the north and south, there is more or less coal, but the seams are thin, excepting in a small aera in the northeastern part. There is also a small area in the southeastern part, where the seams are thicker, and the coal is of good quality. Iron ore is abundant in many parts of the township, and has been mined and used to a considerable extent. It is shipped to Shawnee, Zanesville, and other places. Jackson is well supplied with railroads, and its facilities for shipping are very good. The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, the Ohio Central, and the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroads, all pass through its territory. The land of the whole township is capable of excellent drainage, but the channel of Rush Creek, and some of its tributaries, need straightening and the removal of obstructions.

The population of Jackson township is something near being equally divided between Pennsylvania Germans and their descendants, Irish born and their descendants, and American born Anglo Saxons from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, and their descendants. Not many of the original pioneers are left. This township was first settled about 1802 or 1803; but it is impossible, with the best existing information, to determine who was the first settler. The first cabins were, probably, built along the western border of the township, but little is known concerning them or their builders. The Pennsylvania Germans

and emigrants of English descent came, and made their permanent settlements, cotemporaneously, from 1805 or 1806 to 1820. A few Irish families came in from 1812 to 1820; but the great flow of Irish emigration, which amounted to a colony, came in from 1825 to 1830, and many still later. Though it is impossible at this late day, and with no adequate pioneer statistics to guide, to state who was the first, or even the second settler; yet it is indisputable that the Pettys, Vanattas, Wolfs, Browns, Sandersons, Forsythes, Sherlocks, Kings, Larimers, Raricks, Klinglers and Crossens, were among the early settlers. The following named persons were all living in the township as early as 1816 or 1817: Peter Black, David Brown, John Hiles, Joshua Brown, Adam Spohn, James Brown, John Sherman, David Cochran, John Hiles, Sr., Robert Larimer, William Hayes, Enos Kelsey, James Dillon, Robert Sanderson, Philip Wolf, Sr., Solomon McGrevy, John P. Angle, Samuel Forsythe, Sr., Samuel Forsythe, Jr., John Wolf, Charles Lott, John Dutton, David Klingler, Thomas Hardin, Martin Poland, Philip Wolf, Alexander Crook, Joseph Finck, David Brown, Joshua Brown, Moses Petty, Thomas Milholland, Ignatius Ricketts, Patrick Murphy, Casper Emerick, Samuel Black, Alexander Sanderson, John Strohl, Owen Elder, Abraham Sherlock, Jacob Whitmer, John Clover, Wm. A. Sanderson, Henry Angle, James Vanatta, John Vanatta, John Crooks, Joseph Williams, Edward Adams, William R. Crossen, John Reece, Owen Brown, Enos Kelsey, Benjamin Hardin, John Emerick, William Crosson, Jacob King, John Wolf, William Poland, Richard Poland, Henry H. Cochran, George King, Samuel Black, William Keenan,, James Vanatta. The foregoing named persons were citizens and voters of Jackson township, as early as march, 1818, as the official records show.

Junction City was laid out in 1872, by George Wolf and John Edmiston. Mr. Wolf had previously laid out a town and called it Damascus, and Mr. Edmiston had laid out one and named it Trio City. Wolf and Edmiston owned farms adjoining, near the crossing of the C. & M. V. and N. S. & S. Railroads. Mr. Wolf was Postmaster and had succeeded in having the name of the post office changed from East Rush Creek to Damascus, corresponding with the name of his newly platted village. Unpleasant complications ensuing, Wolf and Edmiston, the rival town proprietors, were induced to submit affairs to arbitration, which recommended that the two proprietors unite their plats, that the names of Trio City and Damascus be discarded, and that the joint town and post office be called Junction City. This arrangement was amicably agreed to by all parties interested, and so the village and post office were duly christened Junction City. The place had been known for nearly twenty years as Wolf's Station, a point on the C. & M. V. R. R. During all this time, however, it was but a small hamlet, containing only a post office, store, a shop or two, and a very few inhabitants. After the laying out of Junction City, there was a ready sale of lots for a while, and the village grew with considerable rapidity. It now contains a post office, two station houses, two telegraph offices, two hotels, two churches, one bent works, one flouring mill, one newspaper, a good two-story brick school house, two dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two millinery stores, four physicians, one meat shop, and a number of groceries and eating houses.

Three railroads pass through the town. The village is situated near the north bank of Rush Creek, part of it lying in the valley, but most of it on the slopes and heights northward. Junction City has now a population of about five hundred, and steps have been recently taken to have the village incorporated.

Crossenville was laid out in 1817, by William Crossen. It grew into a thriving little village, and, for a long time, was a point of considerable trade. It was at one time a tobacco market of some consequence. It had also a post office, for some twenty or thirty years, but that has long been discontinued. Crossenville now has one church, two stores, a number of private houses, and a population of about fifty. The village is beautifully situated on the high grounds between the waters of Rush Creek and Monday Creek.

Middletown, situated in the southern part of Jackson township, was established in 1853–54, at the time work was in progress at the tunnel on the old Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad. It is delightfully situated upon the ridge which separates the waters of Rush Creek from those of Monday Creek. The village has a post office, with mail every other day; one church, two stores, several private residences, and about fifty inhabitants.

Clarksville was laid out by Daniel Clark in 1854, and had for several years a post office, store, shops and several private residences, but since the building up of Junction City, only one mile off, the village has gone down. St. Patrick's, a large Catholic church, is here as it was before the establishment of Clarksville, and not affected in any way by the rise or decline of the village.

Mount Hope was laid out in 1835, by George Kishler and Patrick Sweeney. The point was a public cross-roads, and the site of the village was a beautiful one; but it was never built up to any considerable extent. It had for a long time a post office, (Asbury), and a good country store, with a shop or two, perhaps. The village never amounted to much, and has gone down entirely. The Asbury post office has also ceased to be.

Wolftown was a little old-time hamlet, situated not far from the Reading township line, two miles north of Junction City. Wolftown is a familiar name yet to old settlers, and at one time, and for quite a number of years, it had a tannery, a store, a number of shops and several private residences. But its ancient glory has departed. Two family residences and a number of unoccupied houses, is all that remains of the old town.

Lebanon (Lutheran) Congregation was organized about 1815, no doubt by Rev. Andrew Henkel, though the old church records are destroyed, and the original members of the church are gone. There are tombstones in the cemetery adjacent, commemorative of burials as early as 1816 and 1817, and it is probable that the church was organized prior to that date, though the old log church may not have been built until a few years later. The Lutheran and German Reform congregations built and occupied it jointly. The two congregations dissolved partnership in church property about 1840, and the Lutherans, in 1842, erected the present neat brick edifice. The Lutheran congregation has been a strong and influential one, and remains so to the present day.

There is a neat parsonage connected with the church. A Sabbath school is regularly sustained. Rev. Wiseman is the present pastor, and resides in the parsonage. Lebanon church is beautifully situated, one mile north of Junction City.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Crossenville was organized and a house of worship erected at a very early day. A class was also in existence several years before any church was built. The old church was eventually disposed of, and a new commodious structure substituted, which is still in use. The congregation was for many years a strong one, but of late years has been somewhat reduced by removals and the organization of new congregations, though regular preaching and other religious services are sustained.

Harvey Chapel, (M. E.) in the western part of the township, near the county line, is a very old congregation. A log building was erected at an early day, and was called "Black's Meeting House." School was also held in it, and it was sometimes called "Black's schoolhouse." A frame edifice was erected at a later date, which is still in use. Harvey Chapel is a regular appointment, and there is preaching every two weeks. Sunday school is sustained in the summer season.

Zion (United Brethren) church was established and a log house of worship erected at an early day. The house was built abour 1830, but there was probably a class in existence before any church building was erected. It is related that Sabbath school was held in this neighborhood during the summer season in a grove, and when the cool weather would come on in the fall, the members of the school would be so reluctant to discontinue, that they would build log heaps in the woods, and recite their Sabbath school lessons around them. The members of Zion erected a frame edifice about 1845, or 1846, which is in use at present. Rev. Cumings of Junction City is pastor, and a Sabbath school is sustained during the summer months.

St. Patricks (Catholic) congregation was organized and a small brick church built about 1830 or 1831. The congregation was composed chiefly of an Irish colony that settled in Jackson township about that time. A large and costly brick edifice, substantial and of showy architecture, was erected about 1844 or 1845, and substituted for the old house of worship. The church occupies a handsome site, and the congregation is large and influential.

St. Patricks church was organized, and the first building erected, under the pastorship and supervision of Rev. Father Young of St. Josephs.

Fairview (United Brethren) church, situated in the neighborhood of Middletown, near the southern line of the township, was organized and a church erected about 1858. It is a flourishing little congregation, and sustains a Sabbath school during the summer months. Rev. Cumings of Junction City is the present pastor.

Salem (United Brethren) church, situated in the interior of the township is, like Fairview, a comparatively modern church, and has been a regular appointment some twenty or thirty years. It has a neat frame edifice, keeps up a Sabbath school a portion of the year, and sustains preaching the year round. Rev. Cumings of Junction City is the present pastor.

Friendship (Methodist Episcopal) church is situated at Middletown. A society was organized at an early day, and a house of worship erected. It was, during the existence of the old building, generally known as the "Linton Church." The present neat edifice occupied by the society was built about 1869 or 1870. This is a regular appointment of the M. E. church, and sustains a Sabbath school during the entire year.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Junction City was organized in 1873, and a house of worship erected in 1874. There had been regular preaching a year or two before the building of the church. The edifice is a substantial and handsome one, though not very large. Preaching and other regular services are sustained, including Sabbath school.

The United Brethren church at Junction City was organized in 1873, and the building erected in 1874. There had been preaching for some time previous to the erection of the house of worship. The edifice stands on elevated ground and is nicely situated. Stated preaching is sustained, and also a Sabbath school. Rev. Cumings, the pastor, resides near the church.

The German Reform congregation, after dissolving church property relations with the Lutherans at Lebanon, proceeded to erect a house of worship about one mile north of Lebanon. From some cause the society did not prosper; the building was never finished, although used for a few years. The congregation eventually disbanded, and the church property was disposed of to pay outstanding obligations.

Saffell's church (Methodist Episcopal) was organized, and a log edifice erected, about 1830. It was a regular appointment for ten or twelve years, when the society disbanded and the house was put to other uses.

A Presbyterian church was erected in the Ross neighborhood at an early day. Stated preaching was maintained for many years, but latterly there are no regular services, though the house is kept in repair, and there is occasional preaching, especially on funeral occasions.

It will be observed, from the foregoing brief sketches, that Jackson township is well supplied with churches of various denominations. A larger proportion of the inhabitants are Catholics than would seem to be indicated by the one Catholic church (St. Patrick's), as it is the general policy of this denomination to build large and costly edifices, capable of accommodating large congregations. A portion of the Catholic population of Jackson belongs to the St. Joseph congregation, in Reading township, and a few others, probably, to churches in neighboring townships.

The people of these various denominations live peaceably and harmoniously together, affording a striking example of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and of the good genius of American institutions.

Some persons will be inclined to doubt the organization of Jackson township as early as 1805; but the records of Fairfield show that the township had been organized and named early in the spring of 1806, and it is almost certain that it had been instituted the preceding year. A part of Jackson township was settled at an earlier date than most persons living in it would suppose. At a very early day, indeed—from 1798 to 1800—pioneers rowed up the Hocking, from Athens, in

quest of eligible locations, and when they would reach the forks of the Hocking, a few miles below Lancaster, many of them would proceed up Rush Creek, which is the larger branch at the junction, and, in this way, what is now Rush Creek township, Fairfield county, received its first permanent settlement. Jackson township, Perry county, joins Rush Creek township, Fairfieled county, and the larger branch of Rush Creek runs through them both. It is about certain that some of these early explorers pushed as far over as what is now Jackson township, Perry county. Of the Larimores, Thompsons, and others, who settled on Rush Creek near where the county line now is, in 1800, it is known that some of them became citizens of Jackson township, Perry county, but probably at a little later date. At any rate, there is no available knowledge of any permanent settlement on the Jackson township side previous to 1805. If earlier settlements or improvements were made, they must have been of a temporary and transitory character, and little or nothing is now known concerning them. There is no doubt, however, that the adjoining township of Rush Creek, in another county, was settled as early as 1800.

Most of what is now Jackson township was a good hunting ground in the very early days, and the first settlers of Thorn and Reading townships, and of the western townships of what is now Fairfield county, have killed bears, deer, and other wild animals, along or in the neighborhood of the numerous streams which flow through its territory.

The population of Jackson township, including villages, was, at the date of the last census, 1,896.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Madison township lies in and forms the northeast corner of Perry county, Ohio. It is bounded on the north by Licking county, on the south by Clayton township, on the east by Muskingum county, and on the west by Hopewell township. It extends six miles in length, north and south, and east and west is nearly four miles wide. The township is a fractional one, in two senses. First, it contains only twenty-four sections. Secondly, six of these are not full sections, while three others are more than full; all the western sections are deficient. Except the northwest corner section, the northern sections over run, but the overplus in the north lacks 308.12 acres at least, of making up the amount lost by the western sections. It is one of the original townships of the county, and was surveyed at an early day. The township is naturally divided into two slopes dipping toward the center, through which Jonathan's Creek passes, forming a natural drainage. The small streams from both north and south flow into Jonathan's Creek, which is a good sized stream; entering the township about one and three-fourth miles south from the northwest corner, it flows in a southeastern direction to nearly the center of the township, from where it flows almost a direct eastern course into Muskingum county. Upon this stream some of the first water mills of Perry county were built.

From the south, flowing directly north, is Turkey Run, which joins Jonathan's Creek near the center of the township, and is the second largest stream in the township. About one and three-fourth miles from the southeast corner of the township enters the Somerset and Maysville pike, from Zanesville, Ohio, continuing a little south of a direct western course to the central township meridan, and thence in a southwestern direction, it passes out about one half mile from the southwestern corner. This pike affords a fine out-let during all kinds of weather, and upon which a hack line is driven daily, from Somerset to Zanesville, carrying a daily mail to Sego. This pike was built in 1839, since which time it has been in constant use.

The township is undulating, but the hills are rather of a gradual slope, and not very high. The land is all arable, except it may be some small sharp ravines, and is very fertile. The neat, well arranged brick and frame farm dwellings and barns, and the yards of both, indicate a lively, thrifty community. About one-fourth of the township has some two or three feet strata of coal, the thickest being about four feet. All the coal is in the south and western edges, and is mined by drifting. Several mines are being operated at this time. In all the hill land there is to be found black band iron ore, and in some places is found gray-band. In many places, especially in the northeastern part, is to be found a fine quality of potter's clay, from which all kinds of earthen-ware may be manufactured.

SETTLEMENT.—Of the first settlers in Perry county were three men who came from Sussex county, New Jersey, about 1800; one of these men was Wm. Dusenbery, who settled at the junction of Jonathan's Creek and Turkey Run, and is traditionally known as the first settler in Madison township. Mr. Dusenbery was a Revolutionary soldier, and was nineteen years of age when that war broke out, and remembered seeing General George Washington. He lived up to the time of his death where, as above mentioned he had located, and was the first man buried in the honors of war in the township. He was buried on his own farm. It is probable that his two youngest children, Catharine and Abigail, were born in this township, and if so, it is quite likely that Catharine was the first child born in the township. At any rate she was among the first. Abigail is the only surviving member of the family; she now lives in Grant county, Indiana. His son Jonathan, at one time, went hunting for turkey and by some means was lost, but kept firing his gun as an alarm, which directed the steps of his father, who found him by a run, with a turkey he had killed, whereupon the stream was christened Turkey Run, a name that remains to this day.

In 1804 came the father of Barney and Jonathan Hammer, and his two sons, also Henry Flowers, the Ritcheys and the Williams'. Other early settlers were as follows: Cornelius Sullivan, William Baird, David Miller, George Dills, Jonathan Ward, Andrew Wolfe, Henry Cunningham, John Cunningham, Cornelius Dills, Alexander Baird, Aurelius Mason, William Melick, Joseph Burgess, Absalom Danison, Alfred Baird, Robinson Chilcote, William Rinker, Philip Miller, Hiram Turner, Ensor Chilcote, John Humble, Joseph Hamilton, Abraham Craig, William McCluney, Thomas Sawyer, Edward Danison, Jerome Plummer. Among these James Ritchey and William Williams were the first Justices of the Peace.

The elections have always been held where Mount Perry stands. The voters have gradualy increased until there are now about 183 voters in the township.

SCHOOLS.—The first school was kept about one and one-half miles south of Mount Perry, on what is known as the Williams farm. A man by the name of Woods was one of the first teachers. This school, of course, was of the old fashioned kind, in a log house. The modern means of public schools were adopted at the earliest opportuuity. There are now 233 scholars enrolled in the township, and there are six public school buildings now in use, five of which are frame, and one a brick building.

MADISON ACADEMY.—Besides the public schools in this township, there was established in 1871, a school known as the Madison Academy. This house was built by donations by the citizens, and its sole means of support is the tuition paid by the students. They have numbered as many as forty-two students, and now have an attendance of twenty-five. The Rev. James White was the first President, and continued as such until 1879, when he resigned upon account of taking up labor in another field. He was succeeded by Prof. David W. Parks, who continued with them one year, and was also Principal during that year; he resigned on account of taking up work in another field. For one year

they were without a President, at the end of which time the Rev. J. H. Leiper was chosen by the board as President, and still continues to hold that position. The first board was John S. Eversole, Erastus Bogle, Rev. James White, John Danison and John H. Huston. John Danison resigned on account of moving from the community. The present board is the same as the original, except White and Danison, with Rev. J. H. Leiper and Dr. Holland additional. Miss Mary Miller of Concord, Ohio, was the first Principal, who continued four years. Rev. Amrine was second Principal, and continued one year, and afterward, as follows: Prof. H. F. Acker, one year; Prof. D. W. Parks, one year; Prof. Elijah Burgess, one year; Prof. D. W. Parks, one year; Prof. Samuel Rutledge, one year; Prof. Hastings, one year; and now, 1882, Prof. Frank Murch. For the first six years they employed an assistant, since which time but one instructor has been employed. Upon an average, they have graduated about seven persons each year. It is probably due to say, that the Rev. White, who became the first President, was the main mover in establishing the academy. The community affords a good patronage, and is much benefited by this institution, although it is small.

Mills.—The first mill was built upon Jonathan's Creek, and where Mount Perry now stands, by a man by the name of Hendricks, in an eary day, as soon at least as 1820; it was one of the first water mills in Perry county. Here they did sawing and all kinds of grinding. In about 1847, the mill was re-built, which continued in use until 1880, when the machinery was removed to Hebron, in Licking county, Ohio, where it soon after was destroyed by fire. The frame is still standing upon the site, but is of no use.

A mill was built upon the western edge of the township, a few years after Hendricks built, also upon Jonathan's Creek, by Asa Dolson. This was also a saw and grist mill, and was in use until about 1862. There is now no mill in operation in the township.

Towns.—This township has two post offices, one at Mount Perry and one at Sego. Mount Perry at first was a natural collection of houses around Hendricks' mill and John Guysinger's blacksmith shop, both of whom had their dwellings here. Nathan Melick bought the mill, built and kept a store, and laid out the first lots, east of Main street. James Hayes bought the first lot that was sold, and George Curry bought the second one. They both built upon the lots and lived in the town, about 1828. In 1876, John Danison laid out the Danison addition, west of Main street, and sold the lots. It is now a town of about one hundred and ten inhabitants, has an academy, three churches, two stores and a post office. The post office was established over fifty years ago, with Nathan Melick as post master, and at that time received mail once a week from Somerset. They now have tri-weekly mails from Chalfant's Station, a place about three miles west on the B. & O. R. R. Mount Perry is about three miles north from the Zanesville, Somerset and Maysville Pike, and near the center of the township. Is beautifully located on Jonathan's Creek. It is said that everybody in Mount Perry are on friendly terms, which speaks wonders in its praise.

SEGO.—It is situated on the Zanesville, Somerset and Maysville Pike, near the central meridian of the township. In 1846, William Curry built a blacksmith shop on a lot he bought from William Dusenbery, it being part of one acre that was cut off from Dusenbery's farm by the above-named pike. Soon after this a store was established, and in 1849 Benjamin Williams built a woolen mill, and carded. spun and wove woolen goods there. The mill was run by steam, and stood only four years, when it was destroyed by fire and was never re-built. In 1848, when General Ritchey was in Congress, he had a post office established there, calling it Sego, a name given it by William Curry, for a small town in Africa. Jacob Miller was the first postmaster. There is now a small grocery, a general merchandise store, a post office that receives daily mail, except Sunday, via hack line from Zanesville to Somerset, and some three or four houses in Sego.

CHURCHES.—Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized as a class in about 1818, and first met at Robinson Chilcote's house. In 1819, April 17, they obtained a deed for two acres of land from Philip Miller, upon which they built a hewed log church, which stood until 1838. The first trustees were James Chilcote, Joseph Claypool, James Porter, Robinson Chilcote, Nathan Chilcote, Nicholas Rible and John Shaw. In 1836 they bought one-fourth of an acre more from Joshua Plummer, and in 1838 supplanted the hewed log church by a brick house near the site of the old church. In 1863 the church was burnt to the bare walls, and the same year was repaired. In 1882 the church was again repaired and made a neat, well-finished church-house.

When the brick was built in 1838, under the pastorate of Rev. M. A. Milligan, Nathan Chilcote, Henry Roberts, Vincent Kelley, James Porter, Philip Miller, Israel Moore and Samuel Curran were trustees. The present trustees are Joshua Chilcote, Isaiah Rible, Joseph Koehler, J. W. Chilcote, Leonard Reddick, James E. Beard and S. Shaw.

The first members were Robinson Chilcote and wife, John Shaw and wife, Mrs. Chilcote, Philip Miller and wife, Nathan Chilcote and wife

Robinson Chilcote and Nathan Chilcote were the first class leaders. Nathan Chilcote was an exhorter; Robert Ellis was the first minister, and one Rev. Richmond of Somerset, was one of the first preachers; and they have been furnished ministers by the M. E. Conferences since those days. At first, preaching days were far apart, but after being taken into the Conference, they had preaching once in two weeks, on Thursdays, and some time after that again, they had preaching on Sabbaths, each alternate week. Sabbath School was organized Aug. 17, 1828, and Vincent Kelley was first Superintendent. The school has been successfully kept up to this date, meeting during summer season only, until in about 1880, since which time they meet all the year. There is now an attendance of about fifty scholars, with Isaiah Rible as Superintendent.

DUNKER CHURCH.—It was organized in about 1817, and was among the first Christian organizations in the township. About the time they organized they built a hewed log church in or quite near Mt. Perry, in which they worshiped for about fifteen or twenty years. The church

edifice was built upon the farm of James Ward. This farm afterward passed into the hands of Mason Benjamin, who claimed there was no title given for the land the church occupied. After it was made clear that there was a good title, the Dunkers sold the church and lot to the M. E. church in about 1832 to 1838, and moved their membership to Hopewell township. Some of their first members were John Hendricks and wife, Adam Plank and wife, Peter Eversole and wife, and Abraham Bowsher and wife. Elijah Schofield was their first minister, and they sometimes were visited by Rev. Crinter of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Helser of Ohio.

Summerfield M. E. Church.—This church was organized in about 1835 to 1838, upon the purchase of the hewed log church from the Dunkers, and continued to hold services regularly until about 1844, from which time up to about 1847, if any preaching services were held they were few and irregular. At about the date above given, there came to this church from Zanesville, Ohio, an evangelist by the name of Stephen Shaffer, who held a successful revival, reorganized the society with about forty of a membership, appointed John Davison and William Willison leaders, continued with the charge, and in about 1850, by diligent effort, supplanted the old hewed log church by a frame house that stands to this day. Upon the reorganization of the charge it was added to the Asbury circuit, Zanesville District, Ohio Conference, and so continued to remain until 1858, when they were put into the Somerset circuit, Lancaster District, Ohio Conference. Since the reorganization they have been gradually increasing in strength, and now number about sixty members, with the hopeful anticipation of building a new church edifice in the summer of 1883. Some of the first members were Mason Benjamin, Batena Baird, Hannah Clark, John Lenhart and wife, David Lenhart and wife, John Melick, Sen., and Mary Melick, his wife. Among the first preachers was Joseph Carper, from near Somerset. Some of the members, upon the reorganization, were John Lenhart and wife, David Lenhart and wife, Lewis Bateson and wife, John Davison and wife, William Willison and wife, Jacob Demude and wife, Mother Smith, Batena Baird, and Mary Melick. After the building of the frame church came Samuel Harvey and David Mann, as regular ministers, and have continued to be supplied by the M. E. Conference up to this date.

Sabbath school was organized soon after the organization of the church, and was conducted only during the summer season until 1879, since when it has been continued during the year, with an average attendance of about forty. Matthew Benjamin was probably the first superintendent.

Disciple church (St. Matthew) was probably first organized in 1851, at which time they bought the old Jonathan's Creek U. P. church, removed it to the junction of the Zanesville and Gratiot roads, near Mt. Perry, repaired it and made quite a neat church of the same, where they continued to worship until about 1867, when the society was disbanded. The lot upon which the church was built was donated by Nicholas Taylor. John Eversole and Samuel Lyle seem to have been the principal men in this pious enterprise. One Rev. Gardner was their first minis-

ter. After the church was disorganized the house was sold and is now used as a dwelling house.

In 1880, a sufficient number of members collected together and reorganized and bought a church edifice of a disbanded Lutheran denomination, who had built a church on the pike that passes through this township, and removed it to Mt. Perry, repaired it in a neat, substantial manner, and have since prospered in their second house of the Lord. They now have about thirty members. Sabbath school was organized simultaneously with the erection of their present church, and they have an attendance of about twenty, and meet during the whole year.

The United Presbyterian Congregation, of Jonathan's Creek, was organized in 1807, and met at first in a log school house in the winter and in a tent during the summer season, where the old church now stands, about one and one-half miles east from Mt. Perry. In 1809 this became a settled charge in connection with Brush Creek charge. They continued to worship as above mentioned until 1823, when they commenced a church edifice which was not finished until 1828. This building was occupied until 1851, when it was sold to the Disciple branch of the church, and they erected the frame house that is still in use. In 1877 they built a second and a new church in Mt. Perry, but keep up both the old and the new houses, having preaching services alternately in each.

The first pastor was Rev. Abraham Craig, who continued until 1823, when there was a split in the church, some going to the Seceder denomination and some to the Covenanters. At first this congregation was known as the Associate Reform church, and so continued by those who did not leave by the split until 1858, when the Associate Reform and Associate churches united and formed the present denomination, the United Presbyterian. On account of the weakness of the society, caused by the split, they became unable to support a minister, and were without a pastor until 1829, when Rev. Benjamin Waddle was chosen pastor, who so continued until 1836, when he was called to another field of labor. Under Rev. Waddle the church was much built up. They were without a pastor then until 1841, when T. B. Calderhead took charge of the congregation and continued as pastor for about twelve years. In 1853 Rev. Calderhead was called to give his attention to other pastoral charges, and then they were without a pastor for about eight years. In 1861 the Rev. James White took charge of the church and remained for more than 17 years, when he was called to other pastoral work. There was then a vacancy of two years, when the Rev. J. H. Leiper became their pastor in 1882, and who continues to this date.

The first Session of this church or corps of ruling elders were John Baird, Joseph Bogle, Thomas Nesbit, and William Wills.

The present Session is Alexander Baird, R. R. Huston, James Smith, Alexander Miller, and James Ardrey. There are now in the church about 170 members.

Sabbath school was first organized about 25 years ago, and R. H. Baird was first superintendent, with about 75 of an attendance. Since the first year the school has been continued during the whole year.

James McCullough is the present superintendent, and they have about 150 of an atttendance.

Zion church (Methodist Episcopal), situated in the southwestern part of the township, near the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike, is an old, thriving and influential congregation, and is sketched in connection with the Somerset church, with which charge it is connected, and probably has been, ever since its organization.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### MONDAY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Monday Creek township consists of twenty-four sections, and was originally a part of Fairfield county. It was organized in 1823, and named after the creeks (Big and Little Monday) that flow through it. It is drained principally by what is known as Big and Little Monday Creeks, though a portion is drained into Rush Creek, and other tributaries of the Hocking River. The township, as a whole, may be denominated hilly, though there is well laying land along the principal streams, and on some of the high ridges between. A considerable portion of the township is highly productive, and in a good state of cultivation. It was heavily timbered when the first settlers came, and parts of it are yet well timbered.

Monday Creek township, geologically considered, belongs to the Coal Measures, and a very considerable portion of it is underlaid with a good marketable article of bituminous coal. It is also very rich in iron ore, the principal seam being known as the Baird seam. The land-owners of Monday Creek, for quite a number of years, occasionally mined and hauled ore to the Logan (Hocking county) Furnace, and Frank Baird, who, for a time, had charge of said furnace, became acquainted with the ore of the township, and along about 1872, in connection with others interested, effected the purchase of several hundred acres of mineral lands in the eastern part of the township, and proceeded to erect a furnace, which was completed and went into operation in 1874. The lands purchased contained not only iron ore, but coal, limestone, and everything necessary for the manufacture of a good article of iron. Here, in 1874, and in succeeding years, a good article of pig iron was made, cheaper than anywhere else in the world. Ore is extensively mined in various parts of the township, and sold at Baird's, Gore, Winona, and Logan furnaces, the latter six or eight miles distant. The furnaces at Gore and Winona are only a few rods over the line in Hocking county, and are almost as accessible for an ore market as Baird's furnace. The iron business and ore trade furnish a remunerative employment for men and teams, at almost all seasons of the year, and bring in handsome sums to the land-owners for royalty, and all without seriously interfering with farming operations. Thus employment is obtained, money is easy, and times are usually the reverse of dull.

The first settlers of Monday Creek were principally from Virginia. Timothy Terrell came with his family to the township in 1815, and appears to have been the first permanent settler. Robert Nixon and Charles Manning soon followed. Nixon and Terrell were brothers-in-law. Terrell discovered a trail of strange cattle in the wild pea vines, and, following it up, came to the cabin of Charles Manning, only two

miles away. This was the first intimation of the presence of the Manning family. Joseph Johnson, Reuben Miller, James Ross, and Samuel Steele were also very early settlers. Steele was the first Justice of the Peace in the township.

Monday Creek township, when the white settlers first came, was as wild a part of the county as any other, if it did not excel, in this particular. Not only deer, but panthers, bears and wolves were very numerous. Rattlesnakes, copperheads and other venomous serpents abounded, and were killed by the hundreds. Men yet remain in Monday Creek, less than seventy years old,who have heard the dismal howl of wolves at dusk of evening, in close proximity to the cabins of the lonely setlers. No person seems to be able to satisfactorily characterize the depressing effect on all produced by the howling of the wolf.

Bears would come into gardens, yards and pig pens, and thought nothing of carrying off a good sized fat hog. The wild beasts were, indeed, a terror. Some persons affect to doubt whether a panther was ever killed in Perry county; there is no room for doubt. The early settlers of Monday Creek killed many a panther, and there are men yet living who have seen dead panthers brought home by their fathers, which they had killed not far away.

Robert Nixon, one of the early settlers referred to, was once out hunting deer, and had no dog with him. He came upon a large bear, and believing that he could kill the animal, took good aim and fired. The bear was wounded, but instead of falling took after the hunter, and exhibited an unusual fleetness; so much so, that Nixon had to run for his life, and yet Bruin was fast closing the distance between them. Realizing fully the condition of affairs, Mr. Nixon as he ran, uttered loud and repeated outcries for help. Timothy Terrell and sons were rolling logs not far away, and, at the time, had a large log about half way up a skid. Mr. Terrell shouted to the boys to let the log go, and all hurried in the direction from whence the alarmed outcries proceeded. They soon came upon the frightened and fleeing hunter and pursuing bear. The oposition was too formidable, and Bruin beat a retreat. Terrell himself had a similar adventure of his own. He was also hunting deer, and this time had no dogs along. Probably bears were becoming scarce, and were seldom encountered. However, he came upon a bear, and an unusually large one. He thought he could kill him and fired. Bruin, who was wounded and terribly enraged, immediately took after the lone hunter. Terrell said that he soon discovered that the bear was a good runner, and he proceeded without useless delay, to put himself in "light running order." He hastily threw away his gun, pouch, and every weight but a knife. The bear was persistent, and the race was a long and doubtful one. Going up hill the hunter would gain on the bear; but on descending ground the bear made long strides and gained on the hunter. Terrell says Bruin would blow and snort every jump, as he struck the ground behind him, evidently getting short of breath as well as himself. Bruin at length gave up the chase, and retired in the direction of his lonely haunts. Terrell afterward gathered up his gun and other accouterments, but no doubt he took a dog or two with him, and other assistance.

The young Terrells, the oldest a boy of fifteen or sixteen, were left

Yours truly
Edw. J. Burgess

at home one Sunday while their parents went to church, some miles away. Two large dogs were left with the youngsters. During the absence of the father and mother, a large bear with two half grown cubs came into the meadow near the house. The eldest boy seized the ax, the next older a hatchet, and a little girl armed herself with a hammer. One of the cubs was killed while crossing the meadow fence into the woods, and the big dogs chased the other two away. The boys had seen their father dress bears, and they thought they would try their hand. They succeeded nicely in dressing it, and had a large piece of it in the dinner-pot cooking, when their father and mother returned, not a little astonished to learn what had been going on in their absence.

John Mackin and his sons were at work in a clearing, when they saw a huge roll of snakes, of several different kinds, including rattlesnakes, blacksnakes and others, all lapped and twisted together, rolling around over the ground. The senior Mackin took a shovel, filled it with red hot coals from a heap, and threw them into the bunch of snakes. They "broke ranks" without receiving orders, and ran in every direction. The Mackins only suceeded in killing two or three of them. To see bunches of snakes of different species, coiled up in this way, was not an uncommon occurrence when the country was new; but "the seed of the woman has bruised the serpent's head," until it is a rare thing now to see a poisonous snake of any kind, even among the hills of Monday Creek.

The township has as yet no railroad, but one is frequently talked of, in railroad and mineral circles, to be called the Monday Creek Valley railroad. Though without a railroad, the township is so environed by roads and stations, that it is not so very remote from market, or disconnected with the outside world. New Straitsville, Gore, Winona and Webb's Summit on the Straitsville branch of the Hocking Valley; McCuneville and Dicksonton on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville; Junction City and Bremen on the C. and M. V. are not far distant, and all more or less accommodate some parts of the township.

Charles Manning, one of the early settlers, was a Lutheran, and there was preaching of that denomination, at his house, at a very early day. There was also Presbyterian preaching in the Ross neighborhood, and Metbodists held services at various private houses, years before any religious societies were organized or churches built.

The Methodists organized at Mount Carmel, two and a half miles east of Maxville, about 1840, and erected a frame church. Stated preaching has been maintained.

The Methodists organized at Maxville about 1845, built a church, which was used for several years, and then disposed of it to be used for school purposes. The society bought a new lot, in another part of the village, and erected a new frame church in 1852. Regular preaching and other church services have been sustained throughout the whole time, and the society is in a prosperous condition. Sabbath school is kept up through a portion of the year.

Ebenezer church was built by the Baptists one mile west of Maxville, about 1832. The edifice was originally a log one. At a later date, a new and better edifice was erected, which is still in use. Reg-

ular-preaching has been maintained, and there is a Sabbath school connected with the church.

The St. John's (Lutheran) congregation was organized by a colony of Germans, direct from the "Fatherland," at an early day and a house of worship erected, which was used for several years. Subsequently a larger and better edifice took the place of the old one, and is still in use The congregation is strong and influential. It supports regula preaching and sustains a Sabbath school connected with the church, Rev. Wiseman is the present pastor.

Harmony (Uuited Brethren) church situated in the western part of the township, was organized and a church built about thirty years ago, since which time it has been a regular appointment of the denomination. and has maintained stated services. A Sabbath school is connected with the church. Rev. Cumings is the present pastor.

The Mennonite church was organized at an early day, and for many years worshipped in a log building, which was also used as a school house. About thirty years since a new and more commodious house was erected. Regular services are maintained. There is a Sabbath school in connection with the congregation.

The oldest buring ground in the township is what is known as the Nixon family grave-yard, and was used at a very early day. George Nixon, a child nine years old, was the first interment therein, and the first in the township.

The early schools were primitive enough. The first school of which there is any account, was taught in the neighborhood of where Mt. Carmel now is, in an old abandoned log cabin.

The township is now organized into six school districts, and has fairly good school houses and teachers. The schools at Maxville and Baird's Furnace are the only village schools.

The following named persons lived in the township at the time or soon after it was organized: Robert Nixon, James Ross, Timothy Terrell, Charles Manning, Lemuel Steele, James Johnston, Reuben Miller, Thomas Ross, William Johnston, Joseph Everly, Joseph Johnston, Reuben Jackson, Joseph Parsons, James Chester, Ewen Miller, John Abrams.

Maxville was laid out in 1850, by Wm. McCormick, on what is called Little Monday Creek. The manufacture of plasterer's lime, was, for a long while, a very considerable industry carried on there, and the Maxville Limestone is known far and near. The town has a post office, church, school house, hotel, two stores, one physician, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one saddler shop, and a number of private residences. Maxville is omitted in the census bulletin, but it has a population of two or three hundred.

There is quite a little village at Baird's Furnace, though there is no laid out town. There is a large company store, a physician, several shops, and a population of about one hundred, consisting mainly of those employed about the furnace.

The number of inhabitants in Monday Creek township, in June, 1880. was one thousand six hundred and thirty-six.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Monroe township was organized in 1823. It was named in honor of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. Previous to the organization as an independent precinct, it was, for several years, attached to the township of Bearfield. It was organized as a Congressional township, six miles square, and remained of the same dimensions until five sections were taken off to aid in forming the new township of Pleasant. Monroe township was originally well timbered, in most places, and contained oak, poplar and other valuable wood. Considered as a whole, it is hilly, and, in some parts almost mountainons. Adjacent to some of the larger streams, and particularly near their confluence, there are considerable areas of well laying land. The surface of this township is better adapted to stock raising and wool growing, than to the cultivation of any of the cereals. The stony points and hill sides are believed to be well adapted to grape growing, but this industry has not received any great attention.

The water system of Monroe is simple. The whole township lies in the Hocking Valley, and is drained by the east and west branches of Sunday Creek and their tributaries, among which are Sulphur, Dodson's and Hadley's Fork. The confluence of the two principal branches of Sunday Creek, is over the county line in Athens county.

The township, geologically speaking, all belongs to the Coal Measures, and is the richest part of the Ohio coal region. The so-called "great vein" seam reaches its maximum in this township, where it is thirteen feet thick. There are also the Norris and Stallsmith seams of coal; the former about six and the latter about four feet thick. The great vein seam appears to underlie nearly the whole township. The Norris and Stallsmith seams have been opened in various places, and it is believed that they will be found wherever the hills are high enough to contain them. There is also another coal, No. 5, below the great seam, which has been found in places, but, for the most part, this seam lies far beneath the lowest surface, and sufficient borings have not been made to decide whether or not it is persistent, or what its value may be. There is believed to be a large quantity of iron ore in the township, but it has not been much developed, and its ultimate value cannot even be approximated. It also has fire clay, potter's clay, and sand stone; the latter in practically inexhaustible quantities.

The first settlements were made in 1814, by John McDonald and James Dew. John McDonald and James Dew were brothers-in-law, and emigrated from Maryland. They blazed their way through from Zanesville, and built a little log cabin, which yet stands in the yard

near the old McDonald residence. It is somewhat modified and is now used as a smoke-house. McDonald and Dew moved on horseback. Soon after they got their little cabin built, McDonald followed the "blaze" back to Zanesville, bought a bushel of cornmeal, a skillet and a board to make a table. When Mr. McDonald got these things home, they all thought they were comfortably fixed. The man who subsequently became the richest man in his township, if not in the county, commenced housekeeping in this humble way. Dew settled on the east branch of Sunday Creek, near the Athens line.

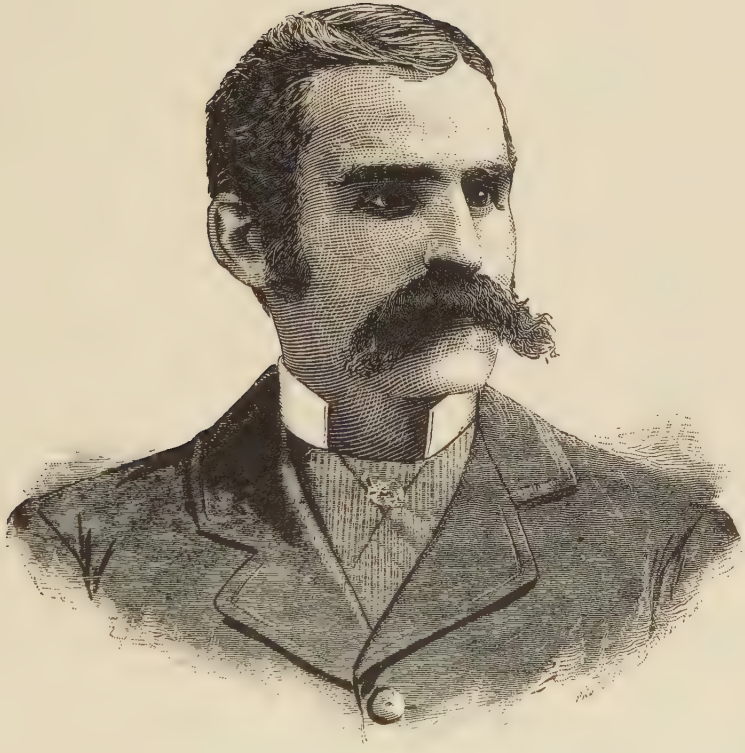
The following named persons were living in Monroe at the time, or soon after the township was organized: John McDonald, James Dew, Enos Devore, David Devore, Elisha Tinker, John Small, Samuel Morrow, Nicholas Owings, Elijah Wooley, Jacob Wooley, Stephen Rodman, John Rodman, C. Wood, David Hearing, Wm. Ward, James M. Ward, George Juniper, William Staniford, John Acord and John Gaver.

Previous to its settlement, Monroe was a great hunting ground for the Indians, and afterward for the whites, from older settled parts of the county. Indians encamped and spent the winter on Sunday Creek as late as 1815, if not later. The country was also full of wild hogs, or hogs that nobody owned. Hogs had probably strayed away from the older settlements along the Ohio, and with their increase, became almost as wild as those of India or South America. Along about 1816, there was an unusually long, cold winter, and these hogs nearly all perished. Many were found dead in heaps on Sunday Creek, after that memorable winter broke up. They gathered in bunches for warmth, but perished, nevertheless.

Lord Dunmore's expedition from Virginia, in 1874, against the hostile Indians on the Scioto, doubtless crossed the valley of Sunday Creek, and tradition has it that the little army encamped one night on Sunday Creek, but it was probably south of the Perry county line.

As previously stated, Monroe township was, before its settlement, and for a considerable time after its first settlers came, a good hunting ground. Deer and wild turkeys were numerous, and bears, panthers and wolves were not scarce, in the earlier times. Hunters habitually came from the northern part of the county, and from other counties, to camp out and hunt on Sunday Creek. They usually came with horses, dogs and guns, prepared to spend a week, at least, and often a number of weeks. Their horses were belled and turned loose, and some of them hobbled. The men composing these hunting parties would usually separate in the morning, come into camp in the evening, and, around the camp fire, relate the adventures and success of the day.

Edward Danison of New Lexington, and Jonathan Colborn, of Noblesville, Indiana, hunted and camped on Sunday Creek in very early times, and enjoy telling their old adventures. These hunters were usually in the pursuit of deer, as the most desirable and profitable game, but they not unfrequently encountered other animals. Edward Danison, of New Lexington, a hunter previously named, relates that, upon one occasion, just after he had espied two deer, and was maneuvering to get a good shot at one of them, he heard a great noise in a



Glen A. Emery, M.D.

thick cluster of bushes, and soon after a bear ran across an open space with Danison's dog in close pursuit. The two deer having scampered, the hunter followed on in the direction the dog and bear had taken, and in a short time heard the dog bark; then he was satisfied that the bear had been treed. Following up, he soon came in view and saw that Bruin, was, sure enough, up a tree, and the dog barking furiously beneath. Mr. Danison was a considerable distance off, and probably did not care about venturing any nearer; but he thought he could bring Bruin down. He took good aim and fired. The bear only reached upward with his paw and went one limb higher. Danison leveled and fired again, and this time the bear tumbled to the ground. But he was not badly hurt, and the bear and dog engaged in a fight that was fearful to behold. Mr. Danison all this while felt considerably alarmed, but reloaded his gun, and kept a sharp lookout for bear number two, which he expected every moment. The bear and dog fight continued. Sometimes the bear was under, and sometimes the dog. As the fight proceeded, the combatants approached the brow of a steep hill, and down it they rolled, over and over, until the bottom was reached, where the struggle for the mastery continued. A comrade of Danison now made his appearance, coming over the hill. It soon became evident that the dog was getting the worst of the battle, and Danison requested his companion to shoot the bear, if he thought he could without killing the dog. The hunter fired accordingly, and Bruin was killed. The faithful dog was badly used up, and it was some time before he was sufficiently recovered to drag along after his master into camp. There was sttll an apprehension that another bear might be around, but he did not put in an appearance, and it is likely enough that the venturesome hunters did not seriously regret it. The bear was not slaughtered or skinned in camp, but was carried in triumph to Madison township, where Mr. Danison then resided.

Tobacco was once very extensively raised in Monroe township, and, though it was considered a paying occupation for the time being, it no doubt contributed toward the impoverishment of much of the land, and the culture of the weed was eventually abandoned.

Though the township is hilly, and the surface of the land comparatively unproductive, some of the finest and most valuable stock in the county is to be found there.

Monroe was, for many years, far from market, even with such surplus products as she had to dispose of. Athens, New Lexington and McConnellsville were the nearest markets. All this is changed now. With the building of the Ohio Central, and the establishment of stations at Rendville, Corning, Buckingham and Borbec, the people of the township have as good facilities for shipment, and for coming and going, as any others in the county.

Some of the coal mines of Monroe were opened and used along about 1832, and afterward, but as there was nothing more than a neighborhood demand, except a little trade with Morgan county, they were but little developed until the coming of the railroad era. The Sands bank, near Millertown, and probably a few others, sold coal to the farmers and some of the residents of villages in Morgan county, who came to

the mines and hauled the coal away, in the fall of the year, while the roads were solid and comparatively good.

With the completion of the Ohio Central to Rendville and Corning, in 1879 and 1880, and the extension and building of a line up the West Branch of Sunday Creek, at a later date, and the sinking of shafts and the opening of mines at Rendville, Corning, below Corning, and at Borbec, Buckingham and Hemlock, the development of the coal deposits began on a grander scale, and the output is yet on the increase. Monroe now leads all the townships of the county in the export of coal.

Millertown was laid out in 1834, by Jacob Miller. It is located upon a high piece of ground, between the east and west branches of Sunday Creek, and is less than a mile from the new town of Corning. There is from a point a little above Millertown, one of the finest outlooks in Southern Ohio. Millertown has a physician, store, hotel, church, severel shops, and had, according to the census of 1880, eighty-four inhabitants.

Thompsonville, usually called Chapel Hill, was laid out in 1849, by George Thompson and Bryan Murtaugh. It is a pleasantly situated village. It has a church, hotel, store, shops, etc., and had a population of fifty-two, in 1880.

Ferrara was laid out by Nelson Rodgers and James Taylor, in 1871, at the time the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad was projected. The railroad failed for the time, and Ferrara has remained a paper town, or almost so, ever since. Ferrara is situated between Corning and Rendville, in a nice, conspicuous place, and several new houses have lately been erected in it.

Rendville was established by Thomas J. Smith and Wm. P. Rend, and others, in 1879, and grew with a rapidity marvelous in this section of the world, and yet very much like other mining towns of the county. Boarding houses were improvised, shafts sunk and coal works erected. Houses for miners and other workmen were put together, finished and inhabited in a space of time that would seem almost impossible.

Rendville is situated in the narrow valley of the east branch of Sunday Creek, and upon the slopes, hills and ridges, on either side. The Company houses are mostly built in rows, but more to suit the ground, than upon parallel or corresponding lines. The houses in the same row are usually alike; but the houses in different rows are of different size, shape and color, and this seems to give an agreeable and picturesque appearance to all, when viewed together. After this description, it seems almost useless to say that rough board shanties received little consideration in the building of Rendville. In addition to the numerous neat Company houses, it has quite a number of nice costly residences, erected for lease, or to be occupied by the persons owning them. The town has a post office, station house, two churches, one large union school house, hotel, numerous boarding houses, dry good stores, drug stores, groceries, shops, saloons, etc. The population in 1880 was 349, but the town was then only a few months old, The population is now estimated at 2,500, and is on the increase.

Corning was laid out in 1878 by Joseph Rodgers. Its growth was

very similar to that of Rendville, so far as the Company houses for miners and other employes were concerned; but the most of the other buildings erected were even of a more costly and substantial character. The valley is a little wider at Corning, and the chances for streets a trifle better than at Rendville. The business part of the town is very much solidified, as compared with Rendville. To a person standing in the business section of the place, Corning looks as though it might have been built fifteen or twenty years, so solid and substantial does it appear. The largest and most costly storehose in the county is here, and there are many other large establishments. In addition to the numerous company houses on the slopes and hill-sides, there are many beautiful and costly residences, some of them among the finest in the county. Several of them are very handsomely situated.

Corning has a post-office, telegraph office, station-house, one large union school-house, newspaper, two churches, two hotels, several attorneys, physicians, dry-good stores, clothing establishments, drug stores, meat stores, boarding houses, groceries, bakeries, millinery stores, blacksmith shops, shoe shops, billiard rooms, saloons, etc. It had, according to the census of 1880, a population of two hundred and seventy; but the town had just commenced, and nearly all its growth has been since that date. Its population is now estimated at from twenty-five hundred to three thousand.

The most notable events that occurred in Rendville and Corning were in connection with the labor troubles in 1880. Both towns were full of dissatisfied miners from Shawnee, New Straitsville, and the Hocking valley, for several days, and companies of the National Guard, called out by Governor Foster, were stationed in the two towns for a week or two. There was one company on duty at Corning, but the principal camp and headquarters were at the northern end of Rendville. The skirmish which took place between the dissatisfied miners and the State troops was in the woods near the Rendville camp. The miners first assembled in Corning, and then moved in a body up the narrow valley to Rendville. A detailed account of the "Corning War" is given in another chapter.

Buckingham, situated on the west branch of Sunday Creek, was laid out by James Taylor and Benjamin Sanders In 1873, but remained little more than a paper town until 1881, when an arm of the Ohio Central was extended to the place and coal works established. The town has now a population of several hundred.

Borbec, also situated on the west branch of Sunday Creek, a mile or two below Buckingham, is a mining town, was established in 1881, shafts sunk, and coal works erected. A large colony of German miners live there. It has store, shops, etc., but is almost exclusively a mining town. It contains a population of several hundred.

A Bible Christian (New Light) church was built on the McDonald farm about 1820. This was a log building. John McDonald, the old settler, erected the church principally at his own expense. He was a minister of the denomination, and preached there regularly in all the earlier years, and occasionally as long as he lived. There was a frame church erected at a later date, which is still kept in repair, and in which services are occasionally held.

The Methodists erected a log church where Millertown has since been laid out at a very early day, where regular preaching was held. A neat frame house was built at a later date, which is still in use.

The Methodists built what is known as the old Asbury church, one mile from Millertown, about 1830. It was a very large frame building, was used fifteen or twenty years for church services and Sabbath-school, and then abandoned. The society disbanded and the members united with other churches, probably the most of them with the church at Millertown.

A Presbyterian Church was organized and a house of worship erected in the south part of Monroe township, at a very early day, not very far from the line between Perry and Athens counties. A larger and better edifice was built at a later date, and stated preaching maintained for a long time, but services are now only occasionally held.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and a church built, at an early day, in the neighborhood of where Rendville has since been built. It maintained regular services a great many years, but the congregation disbanded, and the church was torn down and the material used for other purposes.

A United Brethren Church was organized and a church built, at an early day, about half-way between Millertown and Chapel Hill, and regular preaching maintained for a great many years; of late, however, religious services are only occasionally held. The church is near the present residence of Morgan Devore.

The Catholics organized a congregation and erected a house of worship at Thompsonville about 1850, which has been used ever since. This is known as the Chapel Hill church, and is a strong congregation. The edifice is very pleasantly situated.

The colored people of Rendville have both a Baptist and a Methodist church, each of them erected in 1881. They are neat, commodious edifices, very similar in appearance, and stand near together.

The Baptist Church recently organized in Corning, and have erected a neat and commodious frame edifice, which is finished, and ready for occupancy. The congregation has regular preaching and sustains a Sabbath school.

A Methodist Episcopal Church has been organized at Corning, the congregation has bought a lot, contracted for a house of worship, and the foundation of the building is laid. The Methodists, for the present, hold religious services in the Baptist church.

A Presbyterian Church has been organized at Corning, a lot purchased, and the building of an edifice commenced. The foundation stones are laid. The Presbyterians, for the present, hold religious services at Knights of Pythias Hall.

The Catholics have organized a congregation, purchased six acres of land, erected a parsonage, and built a school-house thirty by seventy-five feet, which, for the present, is used for religious purposes, as well as for school purposes.

A large round house and machine shop combined, have recently been erected by the Ohio Central Railroad Company, near Corning.

A very fine Opera building has also been recently erected at Corning, and formally opened with a success that was highly encouraging.

JOSEPH RODGERS.

Mrs. CATHERINE RODGERS.

Monroe township had, in 1880, seventeen hundred and eighty inhabitants, but its population has more than doubled since that date, and is probably three times as large as it was when the census was taken, the increase arising principally from the building up of the towns of Corning, Rendville, and other mining towns.

It has recently been proclaimed, upon what appears to be sufficient authority, that arrangements have been concluded for the building of a railroad from Corning or Rendville to McConnellsville, during the summer of 1883.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Pike township is range fifteen, number fifteen, of the original survey of lands to be sold at Zanesville, Ohio, and was originally a Congressional township, or six miles square. It was organized into a political township about 1814, by the authorities of Fairfield county, of which it was then a part, and given the name of Pike, in honor of General Pike, an officer in the American Army in the War of the Revolution. Its northern boundary was, at the time of its political organization, the boundary line between Fairfield and Muskingum counties. Four sections were afterward taken from the southeastern corner of the original township, and incorporated into the new township of Pleasant.

The territory which constitutes the present township of Pike, lies about one-third on the Muskingum, and two-thirds on the Hocking side of the great divide. Or, in other words, about two-thirds of the township is in the Hocking, and the remaining one-third in the Muskingum Valley. That portion of it which is in the Hocking Valley, is drained by Rush Creek and tributaries, and the portion in the Muskingum Valley is drained by the tributaries of the South Fork of Moxahala or Jonathan's Creek, the principal streams on the Muskingum side being Bear Run and Little South Fork. The chief stream of the Hocking side is Rush Creek, which has many tributaries, named and unnamed; Yerger's Run, Fowler's Run, Bear Wallow, and the stream variously named, along the banks of which the N. S. & S. R. is built, are the principal ones. The head waters of Monday Creek also drain a part of the township. The township is not only well drained, but well watered. It contains numerous good springs of pure and wholesome water, and good well water is almost anywhere found, and at no great depth.

Pike township was originally heavily timbered with oak, hickory, ash, elm, chestnut, sugar, maple, beech, dog-wood, gum, poplar, and other varieties. Some of the oak trees were very large—the species known as the red oak and black oak being the largest. The original forest also contained more or less service trees, black and white walnut, wild cherry, cucumber and persimmon. The latter is yet a well-known tree on "Brier Ridge," in the southeastern part of the township.

About three-fourths of the township is underlaid by two valuable seams of coal, known in the geological reports as the "upper" and "lower New Lexington seam." The upper seam has been opened and worked over nearly the whole area, and is one of the best burning coals in the country. The lower seam has not been opened or used so extensively, but has been well tested as a clear, dry burning coal, and is beginning to attract general attention.

John Fowler made the first permanent settlement, erecting a cabin near the big spring, in what is yet known as Fowler's meadow, about

three-fourths of a mile east from the present public square in New Lexington. Mr. Fowler was a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, and came to Ohio on horseback in 1811. He stopped with a relative, James Thrall, who had settled a year or two earlier, in Clayton township, about forty rods north of the Pike township line, about a half mile south of where Rehoboth was afterward laid out and built. Fowler made his home at Thrall's until he erected his cabin over in the unbroken woods of an unnamed township, in another county. Even after he had his cabin built, he often went to Thrall's, and usually spent Saturday night and Sunday there. He had blazed a way through the forest, which he frequently traveled, and traces of "Fowler's path" could be seen for more than twenty years.

Robert McClellan and Robert Humes, with their families, came soon after Fowler, and they all lived one summer in and about Fowler's cabin—seventeen persons in all—until cabins were erected on an adjoining tract of land, which is the property of the McClellans at the present time. Jonathan Carroll, Thomas Wright, Samuel Clayton, Eli Babb, William Lashley, Nathaniel Rush, Reuben Skinner and several others, came in soon after, but just in what order is not now known. Jonathan Carroll settled near the west bank of Yerger's Run, on the land that now belongs to Thomas Mills, probably in 1812. Ira Carroll was born there in 1813, who was the first white child born in this township. Thomas Wright moved to the place where Jackson Wright now resides, in 1813. Nathaniel Rush settled on the land now within the limits of New Lexington, and which was for many years the property and home of Samuel Skinner. Samuel Clayton settled on the side of the hill, within the present limits of New Lexington, which was afterward, for many years, the property and dwelling place of James Comly and descendants. Reuben Skinner settled where Mr. McNeal now lives. Eli Babb located where Mrs. Kate Adams now resides. Thomas Selby now owns the land where William Lashley settled, up near the tunnel. The following names of pioneers have been gathered, nearly all of whom came to the township previous to 1818: John Fowler, Robert McClellan, Jonathan Carroll, Thomas Wright, Samuel Clayton, William Lashley, Nathaniel Rush, Reuben Skinner, James Comly, Samuel Rush, Daniel Hull, John Colborn, John Davis, Benjamin Coddington, Thomas Carroll, David Carroll, Ezekiel Chaney, John Smith, Thomas Clayton, Peter A. Vansickle, Isaac Barnes, Stephen Barnes, Samuel Skinner, Samuel B. Skinner, Samuel Smith, Dennis Kennedy, John Kennedy, Seth Kennedy, William Hume, William Roberts, George Ogg, Henry Rush, William Rush, Peter Strait, Richard A. Rudle, Jacob Wemmer, Aaron Skinner, Jacob Barnthistle, George Stiers, William Sanderson, William J. Moore, Benjamin Morgan, Ephraim Teal, Lawson Teal, Samuel Ogborn, Henry Stiers, James Chenoweth, John Grimes, James Skinner, Levi Melon, John S. Powell, Noah Teal, Richard Strait, John Hume, Jacob Barnd, James Spencer, John Wright, Andrew Wright, Moses Wood, Isaiah Rush, Jacob Rush, William Rush, Jesse Huff, Reuben Tharp, Thomas Wilson, George Spencer, Daniel Hollenback, Jacob Bugh, Jesse Bugh, Robert McClung, Barney Donly, James McGahan, John Hollenback, Barney McGahan, Michael Forquer, David Martin, Robert Sanderson, James Brown, James Jennings. Some of

these pioneers did not remain long, and removed to other parts of the country. Many of them, however, remained permanently, opened farms and brought up large families, and their descendants are numerous here and elsewhere throughout the country.

In the foregoing list of pioneers, it was not the design to give the names of any who came in later than 1818, though, possibly, a very few of those given may have come later than this date.

Mills.—The first mill of which there appears to be any authentic account, was a so-called "corn-cracker," a very diminutive structure, built and owned by Nathaniel Rush, and was situated on Fowler's Run, at a point about thirty or forty rods below George A. Granger's present mill. There was considerable corn ground there, and, when the stream was full, the proprietor frequently ground wheat. The elections were sometimes held at the mill, or at Rush's house, a few rods distant, when Pike township was yet a part of Fairfield county. A little later, Samuel Clayton erected a similar mill, of somewhat larger pretensions, on Rush Creek, near where the iron bridge now is, at the north end of Main street, New Lexington. Isaac Barnes also had a similar mill situated on Rush Creek, near the Jackson township line. James Comly, who bought out Clayton, and became proprietor of the mill at New Lexington, subsequently built a larger mill on the north side of the creek. This was run by water power for a while, then steam power was attached. The grist-mill, not appearing to be very profitable, was finally abandoned, and the Comlys gave their sole attention to their saw-mills, of which they at first had two—one on Rush creek and the other on Fowler's Run, a short distance above its junction with Rush Creek. The latter was eventually abandoned and all the latest improvements put in the former, which was now owned and managed by John Comly, son of James Comly, deceased. This mill did much for the building up of New Lexington and surrounding country.

James Law and Ira Carroll built the old Granger Flouring Mill in 1840. Samuel Arnold erected his in 1857-58; and George A. Granger constructed his in 1879, and, since 1840, there has been no lack of milling facilities in the township. Mr. Arnold also built a saw mill in connection with his grist mlll, which he subsequently sold to D. C. Fowler, who removed it to his premises, and runs it there in connection with his tannery. There were, in early times, a number of horse mills in the township, but they were soon abandoned, or little used.

Schools.—The first schools were very primitive, and, as a general thing, if not in all cases, held in old cabins that had been built for and used as dwellings. The first school appears to have been taught within the present limits of New Lexington, about 1815. The teacher was Jonathan Sturgeon, an Irishman. The school was taught in an old cabin that had formerly been used as a dwelling, and stood within a rod or two of the spring that is now enclosed in Andrew Stocklein's front yard, on Brown street. The floor was made of unhewn puncheons, and to make it a little even, the low places and depressions were filled up with earth. School was taught in this disagreeable place for three years. One teacher taught there, who had a wooden leg, (not Sturgeon) and

he received many a hard fall, from his wooden leg sticking down in the dirt, and catching against the projecting puncheons.

About 1820, or soon thereafter, a log school house was built on the lot back of the Horahan block, on Jackson street. It was a very primitive structure, although it was designed and constructed for a school house. It had greased paper windows, a big log fire-place at one end, and school furniture to match. School was taught in this house for eight or ten years.

Along about 1820, a school was taught near where Jonathan Nixon now lives, and, about the same time, they had school in the Thomas Wright neighborhood. One school was taught in an old building in Thomas Wright's yard. Some kind of a school was taught early in Bristol or neighborhood. Also down the creek in the Barnes or Vansickle neighborhood.

About 1830, the township was districted, for school purposes, very much as it is at the present time. There was the Selby district, the New Lexington district, and the Vansickle district in the northern row. Then the David Brown district, the Clayton (Deaver) and the Skinner (Vanatta) districts. Then there was the Bristol and other districts, on the south side of the township, These have been somewhat changed. The location of the school houses has been changed, as a general thing, while some remain where they were fifty years ago. All the old log school houses are gone, and some of the districts have built their third school house. The New Lexington district has done this, but no more than this.

About 1830, the New Lexington district erected its second school house, a frame, on the same lot where its predecessor stood, on Jackson street. The Stocklein spring building is not counted, for it was never designed for a school house. The frame structure of which mention is made, was a very creditable house, for the times, was well furnished, and occasionally accomodated seventy-five or eighty pupils. It was used over twenty years for school purposes, and then abandoned, and finally sold. From 1850 to 1858, after the abandonment of the old frame, schools were taught in the old Presbyterian, Second Baptist, First Baptist churches, and elsewhere about town, as rooms could be procured, until 1858, when the new brick Union School building being completed, the schools were graded and transferred to it. A considerable addition was made to this edifice in 1876; and now the question of yet more additions or an entire new house is pressing upon the people for solution.

Saint Aloysius Academy is situated three-fourths of a mile west of New Lexington, upon a farm bequeathed for the purpose, by the late Owen Donelly. The first wing of the Academy edifice was erected in 1874, and the school organized by Sisters of the Franciscan Order in 1876. A second wing of the building was erected in 1881. The Academy, farm and other interests are all admirably managed by the Sisters in charge, who have rendered themselves agreeable and popular with all who have visited the institution, or had business of any kind to transact with them. The religion taught at this school is the Catholic, and it receives and educates pupils from various parts of this and other States. It is the design of the managers to still further enlarge the Academy.

CHURCHES.—The Baptists were the pioneers in religion in Pike township. Many of the early settlers had been communicants or adherents of what was known as the "Old Jersey Church" in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. This church was so called, from the fact that it was built and supported by people who had come in a body from the State of New Jersey. When the descendants of these men and women came to the Rush Creek Valley, they brought their letters, and it was not long until there was public worship in the homes of the pioneers. Elder Moody, who lived in Bearfield township, was one of the first preachers. There were also other visiting ministers. Rev. James Skinner was ordained about 1821. There appears to be no existing record of the fact, but the first Baptist Church Society was organized about 1820. There was no church edifice built until 1825 or 1826; when the old log church was erected. It stood very near the site of the present building, and on the same lot. It was about forty by fifty feet, constructed of very large hewed logs, and had a gallery on the second floor, which, however, was only used on extraordinary occasions. It had a high, octagon sort of pulpit, which the ministers reached by a little, winding stairway. Before this church was built, public worship was held, as stated, at the private houses of members of the organization. In the summer season, the services were often held in a large barn upon the threshing floor. Public worship was frequently held at the houses of Samuel Rush and Reuben Skinner. Rush lived and died where Mr. Jonathan Nixon now lives, and John McNeal now lives where Mr. Skinner did. There was also preaching at the houses of Jonathan Carroll, Benjamin Coddington, Thomas Wright, Daniel Hull, Samuel Skinner, and at other places. Preaching at private houses was not uncommon, for many years, even after the church was completed.

James Skinner, after his ordination, as previously referred to, was the regular pastor for quite a number of years. He wore his hair long, was a reverential sort of person, and had considerable pulpit ability. His last appearance in the pulpit was to preach the funeral of Mrs. Carroll, widow of Jonathan Carroll, upon which occasion, it is said that he preached a memorable and unusually impressive discourse. He died in 1841. He had served as pastor of the church for a number of years, and also preached in other parts of the country. After Moody and Skinner, as regular pastor, came Matthew Brown, Thomas Harper, Martin Sperry, George Debolt, Thomas Martin and others. J. R. Vanhorn is the present pastor. Brown and Harper were members of the congregation and residents of the township, and nearly all the time had other charges in neighboring counties. Harper and Brown were both widely known and highly esteemed as ministers in the denomination to which they belonged. Mr. Brown is yet living, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. He removed to Wood county, Ohio, some fifteen years since.

The First Baptist Church Society was originally strong in numbers, wealth and influence, but deaths, removals, etc., have told heavily upon it, and though still a considerable congregation, it is not so strong as it was in its earlier days. It built a second house of worship, a frame structure, in 1845. This is a neat, commodious, well preserved house, and is the one in use at the present time.

This church is a member of the Muskingam Baptist Association, and the annual Associations of this body have frequently been held with it. The first Association in New Lexington, of which there is any account, was held in the woods near where the Second Baptist Church now stands, about 1825. Thomas Harper, not then a resident of the county, was one of the young preachers in attendance, and led the singing, which he was well qualified to do. A few years later, an Association was held in Skinner's grove, adjacent to the First Baptist Church. Subsequent Associations were also held there about 1836 and in 1843. An Association was held in Fowler's grove in 1858, and in Carroll's grove in 1877 and in 1881. The one which convened in Fowler's grove in 1858, was probaby the largest ever held here, and many distinguished ministers were present from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and other States.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in October, 1837. Several members of Unity, who resided in New Lexington or vicinity, on presentation of a petition to that effect, were dismissed for the purpose of organizing the New Lexington Church. Rev. Roswell Tenny, Francis Bartlett, and Edmund Garland, were appointed by the Presbytery to organize the church. David Carroll, Hugh S. Hankinson, and David Brown, were ordained Elders. The lot on which the present church stands, on High street, was purchased for twenty-five dollars, and within a year a large frame edifice was erected. For three years the church prospered and grew, and then for a quarter of a century came the waning period, and at last, in 1866, when Rev. Henry Beeman arrived, the old edifice had been sold and torn down, and the lot on which it stood plowed and cultivated in vegetables.

The early regular ministers of the church were Revs. Roswell Tenny, Francis Bartlett, and Edmund Garland. Then there was a vacancy of a year, after which came Revs. Edward W. Twining, John Forbush, A. S. Avery, Hugh McBride, and Warren Nichols. Then there was a second vacancy of over three years, and the church building, during the most of this period, was used as a school-house. In September, 1854, Rev. Samuel W. Rose came to the charge, who labored on until his death, which occurred at his residence in New Lexington, January, 1857. After Rev. Rose came Revs. Samuel Loomis, James Lamb, Theodore Stowe, and A. C. Stewart. The latter left early in 1865, and for more than a year the pulpit was again vacant. Lamb, Stewart, and Stowe, preached in the Second Baptist Church, the old Presbyterian edifice having become too dilapidated for use. Rev. Beeman also preached in the Second Baptist Church until the erection of the new edifice.

The church was virtually disbanded and the church property sold, when in June, 1866, Rev. Henry Beeman, by order of Presbytery, appeared upon the field. Under his administration the church was reorganized, stated preaching maintained, and a new church edifice erected in 1870. The new church was dedicated September 11th, 1870. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel Tenny. Rev. Kingsbury, of Putnam, was also present, who, with Rev. Beeman, assisted in the dedicatory services. There was a goodly attendance from Unity, Roseville, Uniontown, and other places, and the dedica-

tion was an occasion of much interest. Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll, over eighty years of age, was the only one of the original members present; all others were gone. From 1866 until the present time Rev. Beeman has been the regular pastor of the church, though not ordained and installed until 1868.

It must not be inferred that there was no Presbyterian preaching in New Lexington or neighborhood until the organization of the church, in 1837. There were a number of Presbyterian families in the town and neighborhood, and Rev. Moore, of Unity, as well as other ministers, had frequently preached in the old log Baptist Church and in private houses; in fact, Presbyterians and Methodists assisted in the building of the church with the understanding and agreement that at times when the house was not in use by the Baptists it could be occupied by other denominations. It was so used, for quite a number of years, satisfactorily and agreeably to all parties. Rev. Moore preached there frequently to his own people and all others who chose to come and hear him. He was known to all the old settlers, and highly esteemed by them, irrespective of sect or religious proclivities.

There were not many Methodists among the early settlers of Pike township, and what there were had their membership, a number of years, with the church at Rehoboth. Asa Brown organized the first Methodist class or society at New Lexington about the year 1828, by the authority of the itinerant ministers who were in charge of the Rehoboth and other neighboring churches. The society was regularly continued, and prayer and class meetings held at private houses. George Gardner of Rehoboth, a local minister, probably preached the first Methodist sermon in New Lexington. It was his custom to walk over through the woods and preach, by appointment, at the old log Baptist church, where he was sure to have hearers of all denominations. The venerable Rev. Gardner is yet living, and is ninety-five years old.

The Methodist society at New Lexington prospered from its organization, but in consequence of the near proximity of the Rehoboth church, and another (Saffells) three miles west, together with the smallness of the village itself, the New Lexington society did not decide to build a house of worship until 1839. Subscriptions were taken up during the latter part of said year, and, in 1840, a neat, commodious frame edifice was erected upon the site of the present building. The New Lexington society was made a regular appointment by Conference, however, years before the erection of a church edifice. The itinerant ministers preached first in the old log Baptist church, and afterward in the newly built Presbyterian church, until the time came when their own house was ready for occupancy.

The frame church was used from 1840 until 1875, when it accidentally caught fire and was consumed. The loss was not considered very great, though the house had answered a good purpose, and the subject of constructing a new and larger place of worship had been agitated for years. Now something had to be done. The trustees at once decided to build, without delay. The present large, elegant, and substantial brick structure was the result. The walls were erected in 1875, and the Sunday-school, or lecture room, finished in 1876. This is, itself, an audience-room of large size, and church, Sunday-school, and all

other services, were held in it until 1880, when the principal audience-room was completed, and the church formally dedicated. This is one of the roomiest and costliest church edifices in the State, outside of the large cities, and no wonder the venerable Asa Brown, the organizer and leader of the first Methodist class, was deeply impressed with the great changes, when he thought of his little group of a dozen persons, assembled at a private house, and then looked upon this building. Mr. Brown spoke from the platform of the new audience room, a year or so since. The most striking change, after all, was the statement which he made, that all the members of the original class, excepting himself, had plumed their wings and taken the eternal flight. Mr. Brown resides near Kirkersville, in Licking county, Ohio.

How many of the distinguished ministers of the denomination have preached upon this spot! David and Joshua Young, Finley, Jameson, Trimble, White, Frazier, Mather, Phillips, Porter, Cunningham, Harvey, and Hill, have all ministered at the altar as Presiding Elder; and many of the most gifted ministers of the Ohio Conference have, at one time or another, preached from its pulpit.

The greatest event, perhaps, in the history of the church, was the revival of 1868, when daily meetings continued nearly two months, and three hundred persons gave their names to the church.

The Second Baptist Church was organized in 1842, under the ministry of Rev. B. Y. Sigfried. Public worship, for a while, was held in the old frame school-house. The church was at first composed of a few who had been members of the First Baptist Church, others who united on profession of faith and baptism, and yet others who came by letter. The society was not strong—in fact had very few male members—but soon resolved upon erecting a suitable house of worship. A lot was purchased, and a building commenced, of large dimensions for that day. There were numerous difficulties to encounter; the construction of the edifice proceeded slowly, but, in 1845, it was finished and opened for service. Jesse Skinner was the member who did more than any others—quite probably more than all others—toward the erection of the church edifice. He would listen to no discouragements, was cast down by no difficulties, and was determined to know no such word as fail. He held on to the enterprise with all the tenacity and faithfulness that mortal man could show, and his long continued efforts were eventually crowned with success.

This church has had a rather eventful history. Often without a regular pastor, it was never permanently closed, but ever kept in line of battle. In the early days of the church, visiting brethren were always made at home, and a good minister, of any denomination, was cordially welcomed to the house and pulpit, and most likely Mr. Skinner himself would light the lamps and make the fires.

After Rev. Sigfried, Rev. S. D. Alton was the pastor for several years. Rev. Ferguson was also pastor for several years, soon after 1850. Revs. Heistand and Sackett also had charge of the church for a time, about 1859–60. Revs. Nochross and Amerman succeeded them, and were, in turn, succeeded by Rev. Sigfried. Rev. W. J. Sharp came to the charge in 1866, and remained one year. Rev. Churchhill, subsequent to this, was pastor for some time, also Rev. Lyons. Rev.

J. Chambers was the next regular pastor, who remained two or three years. After Chambers came Rev. Daniels, for a season; Rev. Tussing then succeeded to the pastorate. Revs. W. W. Marlow and Wharton were also pastors of the church, but at what time is not known—about 1867, probably. The pastorships were irregular and disconnected, much of the time, and quite often the pulpit was vacant. Meanwhile, Sigfried, Churchhill, Sackett, and other ministers, would make a visit and hold a series of meetings, so that the church was almost as frequently occupied as any other in town. When there was no preaching, there was prayer meeting at the regular hour, Sabbath, as well as Sabbath and Wednesday evenings. All these services, together with the occasional, and sometimes stated, preaching of ministers of other denominations, contributed to keep the Second Baptist Church open and in general use. The congregation is one of considerable strength and influence. Rev. Tussing is now the pastor of the church.

The Lutheran Church, in New Lexington, was organized in 1867, nnder the ministry of Rev. George Young. Religious worship was first held in the Second Baptist church, for several months, and afterward, until the erection of a church edifice, in the Court House. A lot was purchased at the corner of Brown and High streets, a corner stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, in 1868, and the building constructed in 1868 and 1869. The edifice was dedicated in January, 1870, and stated preaching maintained regularly thereafter. Rev. George Young was pastor for seven or eight years, and was succeeded by Rev. Allen Wiseman, who continued one year. Rev. Walter succeeded Wiseman, and is still the pastor in charge. The church edifice is of brick, and is large, commodious, and substantial. The congregation is very regular in attendance upon religious service.

St. Rose's Catholic church in New Lexington was organized in 1868. In June of that year the property at the corner of Main and Water streets was purchased of Samuel Koons. The brick house which stood upon the lot was remodeled, and converted into a temporary church building. St. Rose's church was organized under the ministery of Rev. Father Adams. There were few or no Catholic families among the very early settlers of New Lexington and Pike township. Before the Catholic population of the township had become numerous, churches had been established at St. Josephs, St. Patricks and Rehoboth, and a little later at McLuney and South Fork. The resident Catholics of the town and township were accustomed to attend one or the other of these neighboring churches. Occasionally a priest would come and hold religious worship at private houses in New Lexington. But, as the Catholic population of the town and township increased, the establishment of a church in New Lexington began to be agitated, and eventually ended in the purchase of property and the organization of St. Rose's congregation, as stated. Rev. Father Adams remained about a year, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Keogh. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Mortrier, who remained four or five years. Mortrier was succeeded by Rev. Father Meshenmoser, who is the present pastor.

The old remodeled brick house was used about ten years, and then torn down and replaced by the present handsome, large and imposing

structure, in 1880. It was dedicated early in 1881, Bishop Watterson and other distinguished clergymen being present. The new church edifice is very elegant and snbstantial, and the site one of the finest in the State. St. Rose's has now grown to be a large congregation.

The Baptists organized a society and erected a church edifice at Bristol, about 1832. The house was of good size, constructed of large hewn logs, similar to other church edifices erected about that time, or earlier. This society grew and flourished for quite a number of years, and stated preaching was constantly maintained. Of later years the church has not been quite so strong, and preaching has been more irregular. The original building was burned about 1839, and a frame one erected in its place which is yet in use.

The United Brethren built a neat, commodious church edifice in Bristol in 1871 and 1872, and stated preaching has been sustained, as well as other religious services. The society is a zealous one and the congregation appears to be in a prosperous condition.

The Bible Christians (New Lights) organized a society and erected a church edifice about 1831 or 1832, on Bear Run, some three miles east of New Lexington. This house was also built of hewed logs. Regular preaching was kept up a good many years, and, at one time, the place had a resident minister, Rev. Hand. Stated preaching and Sabbath school are still maintained. The church is on the township line.

Sabbath Schools.—The first organized Sabbath school of which there appears to be any trace was a union school in New Lexington, officered and controlled by men of different denominations. The Sabbath school was held in the old frame school house, (then new) which so long stood on the school lot on Jackson street, a little south of the old Deaventown road. This Sabbath school was sustained during the summer seasons, tolerably regularly, for several years, and until the Presbyterian church was built, and a school organized there.

The Presbyterian Sabbath school was organized in the spring of 1838, while the house was yet unfinished and carpenter work-benches and huge piles of shavings encumbered the rear part of the building. The school was large, from the beginning, and was unusually well managed, taking into consideration the facilities and opportunities of the times. It made good progress for about four years, until the Methodist school was organized, and the Presbyterian church began to lose heavily by removals, when it declined rapidly, and was soon discontinued. After the erection of the new Presbyterian church edifice, in 1870, the Sabbath school was promptly reorganized, and has been held regularly, the year round ever since, with varying numbers, of course, and is at this time in a very prosperous condition.

The Methodists, soon after the completion of their church building, in 1841, organized a Sabbath school, which has been continued, with varying success, down to the present time. For several years after the original organization, the school adjourned over the winter months. This custom was eventually abandoned, and the school kept up the year round. This school, for the most part, has been prosperous and flourishing from its commencement, though, of course, not always in the same degree. At one time—about 1871–72, it enrolled considerably

over three hundred members, and from two to three hundred were in constant attendance. Neither enrollment nor attendance is so high now as then, though both are creditable and encouraging.

The Second Baptist Church organized a Sabbath school not long after their house was constructed, and the school still continues. Like the other early schools, for a number of years, it adjourned over the winter months, but finally came to be held throughout the entire year. This school has experienced a varied success, corresponding, in some degree, at least, to the waxing and waning fortunes of the church itself. It has usually, however, been in a good, encouraging condition, and is so represented at the present time. The late Jesse Skinner was superintendent of the school for more than twenty years.

Sabbath schools have been held in connection with the Baptist and United Brethren churches in Bristol, and a school is held at the Brethren church, at the present time. A Sabbath school was, for a time, held at the Bible Christian church on Bear Run, but never with much regularity.

Cemeteries.—The cemetery adjacent to the M. E. church, in New Lexington, was established in 1819 or 1820. The first burial in the cemetery attached to the First Baptist church was in 1822, the body of Jonathan Carroll being the first interment. The first interments were made in the Vansickle burial ground at a very early day. A large number of kindred, and probably a few others, are interred therein. The burial ground adjacent to the Baptist church at Bristol was first used about 1836, the time not definitely known. Previous to the establishment of public burying grounds in Pike township, a number of interments were made, from this township, in the Methodist grave-yard at Rehoboth and also in Thrall's family grave-yard, on the Thrall farm, in Clayton township.

The New Lexington cemetery, comprising a tract of about thirty acres, was purchased jointly by the town and township, laid off into burial lots, walks, and streets, and opened to public use in 1874. The first interment was the body of the late Colonel D. W. D. Marsh, in December, 1874. Soon after this date, several removals were made of bodies from the older cemeteries in town to the new cemetery. Though only a few years have passed, a large number of interments have been made, and quite a number of beautiful and even costly monuments erected. New Lexington cemetery is situated on a beautiful, commanding eminence, south of town, is planted in forest trees, and is nicely set in grass or laid off into walks and drives. Towns and cities of living, animated beings, may increase or decrease, but it needs no prophet to tell how populous must become, in time, this silent, sacred city of the dead.

New Lexington.—New Lexington was founded in 1817, by James Comly, who had bought Samuel Clayton's farm, including a grist-mill, situated on Rush Creek. In order to have the streets run just as was desired, a few lots at the east end of the town were from the lands of John Comly, a brother of James. This John Comly lived not far from the present residence of Robert Huston, on the same farm, at the old

house a few rods above the big spring. The Comlys were of Quaker ancestry, and originally came from Pennsylvania. James Comly first settled in Pickaway county, not far from Circleville, but the family were constantly sick, and while the husband was bed-fast with malarial fever, of long duration, the farm was sold and the family removed to Perry county, and bought, as already related. It is a singular fact that Mr. Comly, after recovering from his long illness, had not the slightest recollection of selling his Pickaway land or of signing the deed. The principal negotiations had, in fact, been made by the wife and mother, although it was supposed, of course, that Mr. Comly understood and sanctioned all that was done. He never had any disposition to disturb titles, however, and the purchasers remained in quiet and undisturbed possession.

New Lexington was named after the immortal Lexington, of Revolutionary fame. The original town plat consisted of only sixty-four lots, containing one fourth of an acre each. The town had three parallel streets, Main, Jackson and High; there were also two alleys, east and west. The trees had been felled, but the lots and streets were full of stumps and brush. The lots were sold at public auction. An auctioneer of some note, whose name was Gray, was engaged to cry the sale. Persons yet living, who were present at the sale, have a distinct recollection of the auctioneer and some of the incidents of the sale. The auctioneer had an oily tongue and possessed the gift of gab, which traits likewise distinguish some of his gifted successors. The town was centrally located, declaimed the eloquent Gray, half way between all other places, near the center of what would be a New County, would eventually be a county town, and a place of commerce and consequence. After an expenditure of considerable elocution, the first lot was sold for twenty-five dollars. Some of the lots brought fifty dollars. The prices ranged from twenty to fifty dollars, though some of the lots sold for less than twenty. James Comly did not become rich by the enterprise of laying out the town, but he probably made as much as he anticipated.

Jacob Barnthistle built the first house in town, on the lot where Berkimer and Kishler's buggy factory now stands. It was a good sized dwelling house, built of hewed logs, and stood back from the street. Barnthistle was a tanner. His tan-house and vats were on the lot where Hixon Hunt now resides, just back of the Barnthistle residence. The dewlling house and the old tan-house, were not torn down until after New Lexington had become a railroad and county town. The second house, a dwelling, was erected on the lot now owned by John Smith. The third house was built by Ezekiel Cheney, at the east corner of the Public Square. Before it was altogether completed, it was sold to Jacob Barnd. Esq. Elder of Somerset, opened the first store in the place. Jacob Barnthistle started a Tannery, already referred to. Jacob Barnd was a hatter by trade. He built a shop, bought furs, and manufactured hats and caps for the early settlers, and their numerous progeny of boys. He also kept tavern. His tavern sign read thus: "Temperance House, by J. Barnd." It had no bar attached, and, in that respect, differed from nearly all other taverns of the period. In a short time a carding and fulling mill was put up on the south corner of the Public Square, directly opposite the Barnd tavern. This mill had an immense wheel,

and was run by horse or cattle power. Smith Riley and Alexander Brown run the factory for a number of years. The village soon boasted of a sawmill, grist-mill, carding and fulling-mill, store, tavern, postoffice, tannery, church, school-house, blacksmith shop, hat shop, shoe shop, and about a score of dwelling houses. It grew very slowly, however, until about 1840, when it appeared to receive a new impetus, increased more rapidly in population and business, and, not long after that date, became a corporate town.

As has been hereinbefore related, the original town plat consisted of only sixty-four lots, and, for twenty-seven years, there appeared to be nothing like a necessity for any addition. But the additions came on in course of time, numerous enough. The first was Bugh's anddition, April 12, 1844; Fates' came next, September 9, 1845; Comly's first addition, October 27, 1849; Skinner's, January 17, 1850; Bastian's, March 6, 1854; Comly's new addition, June 15, 1854; Huston's first addition, December 19, 1854; Bastian's Station addition, August 3, 1855; Rothran and Mackin's, August 25, 1856; Railroad, March 5, 1857; Houston's second, March 17, 1857; Central, December 6, 1856; Northwestern, April 15, 1859; Carroll's, April 25, 1860; Comly's third addition, March 6, 1868; Kelley's, March 8, 1871; North, August 21, 1872; Northwest, June 1, 1873; South, August 15, 1873; Kelley's second, February 2, 1874.

These numerous additions exhibit, in a good degree, the growth and expansion of the town since 1844. The population did not much exceed one hundred in 1840. It was 836 in 1860, 954 in 1876, and 1,357 in 1880. These figures, however, do not include all that may very properly be called the town. The corporate limits are, for some reason, very much circumscribed. For example, all the flouring mills are outside the corporate limits. The south side of Mill street is also all outside. Some twelve or thirteen roads lead into the place, and for a mile or more from the Court House, on almost every road, are scattering houses, and groups of houses, which, for all practical purposes, belong to the town, and these suburban residences are constantly on the increase.

New Lexington now contains six churches, a post office, one union depot, two telegraph offices, one opera house, one union school-house of eight rooms, one female academy, three newspapers, one bank, three flouring mills, one planing mill, door and sash factory, one hub and spoke factory, one woolen mill, one foundry, corn and cob mill factory, two wagon and buggy factories, three hotels, five dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, one drug and jewelry store, seven groceries, two bakeries, two cabinet-ware establishments, two tin shops, four shoe shops, two merchant tailoring establishments, one shoe store, five millinery stores, four blacksmith shops, three ice cream and oyster saloons, three barber shops, two book stores, two butcher shops or meat stores, two livery stables, one marble shop, two tanneries, one saw mill, one cigar factory, and ten saloons, several of them with billiard tables attached. The town also contains fourteen lawyers, five physicians and two dentists.

New Lexington has two railroads, the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, and the Ohio Central. The principal streets are graded and

macadamized with "chert," a flinty stone found within and near the corporate limits, in great abundance. As a result of the natural lay of the land, and the grading that has been done, the general drainage is complete and satisfactory. The original plat, and much of the additions thereto, are situated on a western spur of the great Divide which is distant two or three miles to the south and east. Rush Creek flows at the base of the spur on the north side, and Fowler's Run—a considerable stream—on the south and east. These creeks unite about half a mile west of the Court House, just outside the corporate boundary. Yerger's Run—not quite so large as Fowler's—flows into the west end of the town from the north, and empties into Rush Creek about twenty rods below the mouth of Fowler's Run. The town, in pursuance of the laws of its growth, has overspread all the available part of the spur, and has extended into and beyond the valleys of Rush Creek, Fowler's Run and Yerger's Run. The later improvements appear to be creeping up the hill-sides to the summit of other spurs of the same great Divide, to which reference has been made. Considerable building is in progress, during the present season of 1882.

Lodges.—The New Lexington Masonic Lodge No. 250, was chartered and organized in 1854, and has continued in regular working order to the present time. New Lexington Lodge No. 241 of I. O. O. F. was organized in 1853, and continues to the present. The New Lexington Division of Sons of Temperance was organized in 1844, and was sustained seven years, when it disbanded. The New Lexington Lodge of Good Templars was organized in 1866, continued six years and disbanded in 1873. A Lodge of Foresters was instituted a few years since, but did not long continue.

A Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in New Lexington in 1873, and continued for several years, but is now disbanded. A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons has recently been organized.

Banks.—The First National Bank of New Lexington was organized in 1872, and located in the Mackin building on the south corner of the Public Square. The bank bought ground made vacant by the fire of 1874, and erected the present bank building in the latter part of the year named. The National Bank charter was voluntarily surrendered, and the concern reorganized as a private bank of deposit and discount, in 1877, under the name and style of Perry County Bank, and continues to do business as such at the present time. The institution has, since its organization, had the confidence of the public, and receives a liberal patronage.

The Farmers' and Miners' Bank was also organized in 1872, and located in the room where the postoffice now is, in the Marsh block. It did business for a year or two, then wound up its affairs honorably and discontinued. The Perry County Bank is now the only one in New Lexington.

The Fire of 1874.—The fire of February, 1874, was one of the most notable and certainly the most disastrous occurrence in the history of New Lexington. The fire originated in Dr. A. White's drug store,

and, as the room was in a great part filled with highly combustible materials, it was full of smoke and flame before any one could enter. Dr. White occupied the second story as a residence, and so quickly did the fire spread, and break into the upper story, that several members of the family barely effected their escape, without other apparel than their night clothes. Horahan's block, in which White's drug store was situated, was a frame building. Jacob Nease occupied the basement story as a billiard saloon. J. V. Ward & Brother's grocery store, and Dr. White's drug store were in the second story, on a level with the front pavement. Dr. White occupied the whole upper story as a dwelling.

There were screams of women and children heard, then cries of fire, and soon all the bells of town were sounding the alarm. It was about midnight, and all were in bed asleep; but in an incredible short space of time, it seemed that everybody was on the streets, for they were crowded with men and women. The fire had made much headway, in fact had broken out with such force and volume as to almost paralyze beholders, and it appeared as though nothing could be done to stay the mad career of smoke and fire. The people stood everywhere with buckets and water, but what could be done? There was a strong gale from the north, and the flames quickly flew to the large produce building of J. D. Webster, and then on to J. W. Montgomery's grocery store, and the large new block in which P. J. Kelley lived, and also had a large busisess room, just then vacant. Next to the P. J. Kelley property, and between it and the Diller block, was a narrow alley. Before the advancing flames had reached the Kelley block, it was decided that a strong effort should be made to stop the fire at the alley between Kelley and Diller's. Diller's block was covered with carpets and fairly drenched and saturated with water. The roof was full of men, brave and strong, who constantly threw water on every part of the house, and especially on the side nearest the fire. The water buckets were passed up on ladders to the roof. All the while onward came the crackling, roaring flames, and pushed their fiery tongues over into the alley, and at last against the Diller building. Still the battle went on. The buckets of water came faster and thicker, and were dashed against the side or on the roof. The Diller block took fire and began to blaze, but the blaze was drowned out, at first, only to come again and with greater violence; and then it was apparent that the battle was lost. The fiery flames had won. Slowly and reluctantly the men retired from the roof. Some of them were so determined, that they had to be almost forced away. Onward moved the devouring monster, and, in a very short time, the Diller building was all ablaze.

It was evident to those who were watching the fire and noting its progress, that there was no chance of saving the houses between the alley already referred to, and East Alley, some fifteen or twenty rods distant. This was a somewhat wider alley, and the last house next to it was a small frame building, one story in height. Just across the alley stood the large two-story furniture establishment of J. C. Elder. It was determined to tear down the one-story house, and keep the Elder block as wet as water would make it. Axes, crowbars and pike poles were brought into requisition, and the one-story house cut down and pulled to pieces. A strong cable was attached to the different fragments,

and scores of men laid hold and pulled the debris out of the reach of the fire. There was no time to lose. Onward came the fire, sweeping everything before it. The J. D. Bowman building, the Meloy and Milligan furniture building, Mrs. Forquer's and Mrs. Lizzie Colborn's dwelling houses were in the track of the fire, and, of course, consumed. The old one-story house which was owned by Newton Thacker, was hardly razed and pulled out of the way, until the fire was there with its angry tongues, and threatening sparks and flames. It appeared to have gained force and volume as it progressed, and fears were entertained that it would leap across the space where stood the one-story house, and across the alley, and set on fire the Elder block. The Elder roof had as many men on it as could work, and water was rapidly passed up the ladders to them. It was for a time feared that the battle would be but a repetition of the one at the preceding alley. Just here, and at a critical moment, when water appeared to be getting a little scarce, a woman who was known to but few present, in a firm, commanding voice, and apparently with authority, organized a new line for passing water buckets, which did very effective work. As the names of none of the other brave and efficient workers have been mentioned, hers will not be either, though she was spoken of after the fire in terms of great admiration. When the fire began to diminish, with the Elder building still safe, and it became apparent that the destroying flames were at last under control, cheers and shouts of joy went up, the like of which is seldom heard.

The houses on the opposite side of the street were very much blistered, and the glass in many of the windows and doors was cracked by the intense heat, and only the utmost vigilance and watchfulness prevented them all from going. The wind carried the sparks and coals of fire to a great distance, and several roofs were set on fire, but were put out without doing any great damage.

The aggregate losses by this fire, in real estate and personal property, were estimated at fifty thousand dollars. With the exception of the first two or three buildings burned, the principal portion of the personal property was saved, much of it, however, in a damaged condition. The best blocks in town have since been erected on the burnt district, but the space made vacant by the fire, has not yet all been filled.

The Crusade.—The crusade began in Janaary, 1874, at Hillsboro and Washington Court House, and soon after the wave struck New Lexington. The first meeting was a night one held in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The house was filled to overflowing. Organization was effected, and the next day a band of praying women, to the number of seventy-five or eighty, set out from the Presbyterian Church to pray at the drug stores, saloons and all other places where intoxicating drinks were sold. The drug store proprietors were not long in signing the pledge presented; then the praying, singing and visiting went on until all the saloons had been visited. At night there was another large meeting, this time in the Second Baptist Church. Progress was reported, speeches and prayers made, and songs of faith and triumph sung. The day and night meetings were continued for six or seven weeks, and the

saloons were visited daily by the praying band of women. One by one the liquor dealers succumbed, until all but two had signed the pledge to discontinue the selling of intoxicating drinks. The night meetings were always crowded, and sometimes of thrilling interest. The community generally was wonderfully swayed and influenced, for the time being. There is no room for doubt that the consumption of intoxicating drinks was, for the time, much diminished. There was much opposition to the proceeding, but the praying band of women was almost universally treated with the highest respect and consideration. The meetings at length came to an end, the old order of things gradually resumed its accustomed sway, and the question of whether any permanent good was done, is one upon which people will naturally differ in opinion. The crusade itself, however, was a notable event in local history.

New Lexington in 1838.—The following is from a pamphlet sketch of New Lexington, descriptive of the town and environs, and some of the habits and customs of 1838, when the place was only a small village. The author of the sketch first describes the town as it then appeared:

"We will begin at the north end of Main street, on the western side. This is a natural beginning point, and was the first lot sold at the original auction of town lots. On this lot, now occupied by the residence of Edward Rose, stood a long frame or weather-boarded log house, with the end to Main street. In 1838, or possibly not until the Spring of 1839, it was occupied by H. B. Chappelear, as a residence and shoe shop. Passing along the same side of the street, the next improvement was on the lot where Dr. Taggart now resides, which was occupied by William Courtney as a residence and chair shop. I think there was some kind of a house on the lot where Mrs. Chenoweth now lives, but whether occupied by Absalom Chenoweth, or some one else, I am not positive. Soon after 1838 the present dwelling, now occupied by Mrs. Chenoweth, was built by Absalom Chenoweth, her husband, now many years dead. About where Mr. Holmes lives stood a log dwelling with the end to the street, and occupied by Mrs. Grigsby, now Mrs. Grimes, and living only a few rods from her old home. There was a small frame, or weatherboarded log building, on the lot where the Central House now stands, occupied at short intervals by different parties, but, in 1838, James and Thomas Durban had their tailor shop there. Where Motz's bakery now stands was a frame building, used by Eli Montgomery as a cabinet shop. The place now occupied by the residence and cabinet ware-rooms of J. C. Elder was occupied by a one-story frame house. I can not state who lived in it, or whether it was occupied in 1838, unless as a ware-room by John Comly, who had a store in the brick on the corner, the same now in use by Murtha & Lennon, as a residence and grocery. John Comly was leading merchant of the town, and did an extensive and profitable business in the old brick. The brick building, and the frame adjoining just referred to, were soon after, and for many years, occupied by George Chappelear as a tavern stand.

"We pass to the corner now occupied by Edward Mackin. On this corner lot stood the carding and fulling mill, run by Smith Riley and

Alexander Brown. These mills were run by horse or cattle power, tramping upon an immense wheel. The carding machine was on the corner, and the fulling mill about where Miss Green has her millinery store. The fuller was a simple, rude contrivance, but, as the great wooden blocks punched, pounded, and squeezed the woolen fabrics, the village boys looked upon it as the most wonderful piece of machinery in the world. Where now is Morehead's hardware store and W. A. Mason's tailor shop, was a small one story frame dwelling, and a small store room, both occupied by John Huston, who was a successful merchant of that day. On the lot now owned and occupied by Joseph Weiland as a residence and meat store, stood the dwelling aud office of Dr. Nelson Mason, the principal physician of the village. On the next lot, now owned by John Smith, back from the street stood a log house, occupied by Samuel Feigley as a dwelling. He soon after built the frame that now stands on the street.

"On the next lot was situated the dwelling and cabinet shop of Robert Essington. The buildings were both small. Essington was an old bachelor, and resided with his mother. On the next lot, bordering on East alley, stood a two story dwelling, with a portico in front, and occupied by R. E. Huston, who had just been married. George Rankin, a merchant, had previously lived in the house for a number of years. Across the alley, where Walter Rutter now lives, resided Mrs. Jane Allen, a tailoress, who made up many good and satisfactory garments for the citizens of that day. There was no other improvement until we come to the corner where Dr. Swingle now lives. This was occupied by Moses Daniels, who was a shoemaker, and "whipped the cat" around the country, as well as carried on at his home.

"We have now arrived at the southern end of Main street of the original town and the time of 1838. Let us cross over and go back on the other side of Main street. The first improved lot we come to is the one on the corner of Main street and East alley, now occupied by a carriage shop, and other buildings. This lot contained a two story log dwelling, situated directly on the alley, but back thirty or forty feet from Main street. It was occupied by Jacob Bugh, a tanner by trade. He had his tannery below the old schoolhouse, adjacent to what is now the north end of Brown street. Directly across East Alley from where Jacob Bugh lived was a small frame building, standing a little back from the street, and adjoining was a small store room, with the front end on Main street. This residence and store room was occupied by Jesse Skinner. Mr. Skinner kept an assortment of goods and groceries, and was postmaster, also. The next lot, adjoining what was then a private alley, and the same on which Mr. Schofield is now erecting a block, was occupied by Aaron Petty as a residence and blacksmith shop. The dwelling was next to the alley and the shop on the opposite corner of the lot, both, however, on Main street. Crossing the private (now public) alley, we come to a large two story house, extending across the front of the lot, with a wing facing the alley, which was a public house, a tavern, kept by Jesse O. Piper. It was a log structure, but weatherboarded, painted red, and was a respectable looking village tavern. The next improved lot we come to, is the one on the corner, where the Horahan block now stands. On this lot stood "The Tem-

perance House, by J. Barnd," and another small building, used for a hat shop, for Jacob Barnd was a hatter by trade. But, about 1838, he abandoned the hat making business, and turned the shop into a cake, candy, and notion establishment. The hotel building was only a story and a half in height, the dining room small, and the sleeping rooms not extensive, but it managed, for many years, to do quite a lucrative business. What is now the park was, in 1838, a part of the public square. Facing the square, and about where Overmyer's hardware establishment is, stood a good sized log house, which was the home of Mrs. Eckles, mother of Mrs. Julia Barnd. Mrs. Eckles lived to a great age, and was well known all over the country. The front of the corner lot was not built on until 1840. It is possible that the long and wide one story frame, extending from about where Smith's store now is to the north end of McArdle's property, was erected, or commenced, in 1838, but I think it was not built, or at least finished, until 1839. This long frame edifice was designed for a tobacco warehouse, but the sudden death of John Comly, in April, 1840, changed the tide of affairs, and it was eventually converted into shops, stores, and dwellings. Crossing West Alley to where H. B. McLaughlin now resides, we find it occupied as a residence by Smith Riley. It was a story, or a story and a half house, and was painted yellow. The lot where Mrs. Hickman resides contained a building, standing on Main street, that was used some years as a blacksmith shop. About 1838 it was so occupied by William Dempsey. Mr. Dempsey was an uncle of the celebrated author and newspaper correspondent, Janairus McGahan, who died recently, at Constantinople. The next improved lot we reach is the one so long the residence of Eli Montgomery. I can not say who occupied it in 1838, but very soon after that it became the residence of Eli Montgomery. The dwelling was a weatherboarded log structure, and was torn away only a few years since, when Newton Thacker erected the present nice and commodious edifice, now occupied by L. J. Jackson.

"This completes the tour of Main street, as it was in 1838. Let us now pass down Water to Jackson. Going southward, on Jackson, we find no house until opposite where the Second Baptist church now stands. This lot was occupied by a two story log house, which, at different times, was the residence of several families; but, in 1838, I think Rev. Courtland Skinner lived there. Passing on, we find no more improvements until we arrive at the old frame schoolhouse, situated on the east corner of the lot now occupied by John C. Smith. The school building faces Jackson street. On the next lot, where William McCloy now lives, was a log dwelling occupied by a man by the name of Shedron. He could speak no English, was a blacksmith by trade, and worked for Aaron Petty. We have no further improvements until we reach the lot where Hixon Hunt now resides. On this lot stood a large frame building, known as the "old tan house." The house and lot had been used as a tannery by Mr. North, but subsequently abandoned on account of the water giving out. This old tan house stood for many years, and was used for packing tobacco, as a barn, stable, workshop, and particularly for the boys to play "Antony Over." We have no other houses until we come to the corner lot now occupied by A. J. Ward. On this lot was a log dwelling, in which lived William Van-

wye. He continued to reside there until within a year or two of his death, which occurred only a few years ago.

"We have now done with Jackson. Passing down Walnut to High, and up High, the first house we come to is a story and a half log dwelling, on the lot where Thomas Mains lives. This house, in 1838, and for many years before and after, was owned and occupied by Alexander Brown. Next, on the lot where Lloyd Whipps lived, stood a little log house occupied by Mrs. Cheney, widow of Ezekiel Cheney. This Cheney was one of the very first settlers of the town. He built the original house on the corner where the Horahan block now stands, and sold out to Jacob Barnd. Passing along High street, the next improved lot we come to is the Presbyterian Church lot. Here stands a large frame structure, built only a year or two preceding, and hardly yet finished. It is near the center of the lot, and the entrance, instead of being next to High street, is at the end next to the alley. But all around was then a common, and people did not pay any great attention to streets and alleys. From the Presbyterian church to Water street all was a common.

"The First Baptist Church, or the "Old Porcupine," as some of the young people nicknamed it, on account of the shagginess of the roof, stood within a few feet of the site of the present building, now on Church street, then simply a county road. It was a large log structure, with a double door in the front center, a stairway leading to a gallery used only on extra occasions, and a high octagon sort of a pulpit, which was reached by another stairway. There were regular services here each "fourth Lord's Day and Saturday preceding," at the yearly visitation meeting, and on other special and irregular occasions. The congregation was usually large, and was composed principally of the first settlers and their descendants, mostly Pennsylvanians, but embracing also some Virginians and Marylanders. The house was partially surrounded by trees, and in front was a lawn. The Presbyterians and Methodists also formerly worshiped here, but in 1838 they removed to the new Presbyterian Church, of which we will now speak. This edifice was erected in 1836 or 1837, would seat four or five hundred persons, and for several years was jointly used by the Methodists and Presbyterians. A flourishing Sunday-school was in operation there in 1838, with Samuel Carroll as Superintendent, and Robert Stewart, the public school teacher, as Assistant Superintendent. Stewart was a man of correct deportment and great piety, but he was not a member of the church, or of any church, but he was the power behind throne, so to speak—the real manager and controller of the school. In the fall and winter season there was nearly always a regular organized singing school at this church. About 1838 Stephen Barnes, who had recently been County Auditor, and Ira Carroll conducted a series of singings in the Presbyterian Church, the largest and most popular, perhaps, ever held in the town. There were sometimes over one hundred singers. Barnes understood music and had a very sweet voice. The school used the old Missouri Harmonist. There were many good singers belonging to the school. The Harpers were all natural singers, and to hear them sing at home was better than almost any traveling concert. The Harpers, Browns, Wrights, Carrolls, Colborns, Wilsons, Kennedys, Davises,

Coddingtons, Skinners, Rushs, Fowlers, Barnds, Grimeses, Strawns, Ashbaughs, Donaldsons, and many others, were represented in these schools. Young people would often come six or eight miles to attend a singing. There was always an intermission, which was devoted to social conversation.

"The widow of James Comly, the chief proprietor of the town, lived in a story and a half brick, situated on the hillside, a little below the house in which Mr. Maxwell resides, on Factory street. It was a farm house and outside of town, of course. The Comlys had three mills—two saw-mills and a grist mill. The old saw-mill stood where now is about the center of Morehead's stone quarry lot, on the waters of Skinner's or Fowler's run. The stream is now sometimes called the Oxawoosie. This was not the natural course of the water, but a long channel or race was cut and the water brought to the point. The old mill did its last sawing about 1839. The grist mill was quite a large frame structure, and was situated on the waters of Rush Creek, about where Mrs. Meenan now lives. It was run awhile as a water mill, and then steam fixtures were attached. The steam power was not a success, and the old mill was abandoned. It did not stand on the natural channel of the creek, but a large race was made from near the old depot bridge to the point where the mill stood. The new saw mill erected by John Comly stood on the natural channel of Rush Creek, just below where C. H. Bailey now resides. Some of the old foundation timbers are yet to be seen. In 1838 the mill was in very successful operation, and was adding pretty rapidly, for those days, to the fortune of John Comly. Comly's mill dam was large, extending over a good part of what is now the south part of "Limerick," and backing water often for a half mile above town. The dam was a popular resort for bathing in summer, and for skating and playing games of "shinny" in winter. It was an exciting scene to witness a party of twenty-five or thirty play a sharply contested game of "shinny" on the smooth, frozen surface of this dam. The hill now occupied by the school property, Second Baptist Church, and Sheriff Crosbie's residence, was a common, on which stood many large oak trees, but the small under-growth and rubbish were all cleared away. Menageries and circus shows pitched their tents here, and public meetings of various kinds had for years been held there. About 1838, there was a large Fourth of July celebration on these grounds. There was a long table and a free dinner, and a gay civic and military display. The old Lexington Guards were in all their glory. I believe there was no regular orator of the day, but there were numerous regular and volunteer toasts, and they were gravely read and drank with a gusto that cannot now be easily realized. The long table was surrounded by guests, a reader was stationed at each end of the table, standing on it. A toast was read at one end, a fleet-footed boy would run with it to the reader at the other end, where it was read again. The Lexington Guards would fire a salute, the old anvil would boom, and the guests would all simultaneously rise, drink and halloo. And all this ceremony was repeated with every toast. The reader has often heard about an old-fashioned Fourth of July—this was one of them. It looked big to the small boy who had not seen much of the world, but had read something of Lexington, Concord and Yorktown. On the evening of this

very day, or possibly a year later, the ladies got up a Fourth of July supper. The supper was spread on improvised tables, beneath the apple trees adjoining Jacob Bugh's residence. All the families in town who desired participated in this supper. It was a sociable affair, and said to have been greatly enjoyed. Thus the people were sometimes entertained forty years ago.

"There were few approaches to the town in 1838 as compared with the present. One bridge across Rush Creek served for both the Somerset and Zanesville roads. It was situated six or eight rods below where Henry Free now lives. Of course there was no iron bridge or any bridge at that point, no depot bridge, and none where the bridge now is at Arnold's mill. The families north of town, in the summer season and when the creek was low, in going to school or church, often crossed at the ford, near where Arnold's mill now is. A little later James J. Wilson and sons constructed a foot-log, with hand railing, about forty rods further up the creek, which was used by the families north of the creek. The Lancaster road turned obliquely to the left from where Shelley McDonald now lives, passing to the foot of the hill, then turning to the right and passing up the hill several rods south of its present location. There was no road where Water street, Brown street, and Western avenue now are. There was no traveled road where Mill street is, no road where Main street is south of Walnut, and no road where Fowler street is. The road leading south was on or near where Church street now is. The Deavertown road came in at the public square, as now, but instead of winding around the hill and up the creek, as at present, it led straight across Huston's big hill. The woods environed the town closely on almost every side. There were large trees, as before stated, on the school-house hill, large oak trees close to the old Baptist Church, heavy woods nearly all along what is now one side of Mill street, and much of Kelly's addition and other parts of the town were in woods in 1838.

"It will not do, in making this picture of the times of 1838, to conclude without giving the school-house and village school something more than a passing notice. The old frame school-house has already been located and partially described. The house was well furnished for its day and a small village. There were good writing desks all around the wall and securely attached thereto; long, hard, smooth benches stood by them for seats. There was also an inner circle, or square rather, of these same benches for smaller pupils or those who did not write. There was also a teacher's seat and desk stationed in the north corner of the room. A large stove in the center was not a very nice ornament in the summer, but was very useful in winter. Robert Stewart was the teacher in 1838 and for many years before, and for several years after, with but slight intermissions. He must not be confounded with the well-meaning but poorly educated old-time teacher. Stewart was educated at an academy in his native country, Ireland, and began teaching at the early age of sixteen years, attending school and teaching alternately until he had completed his education. He taught a few years in the old country and then came to America, and finally settled down permanently in New Lexington. How he came to settle down in the then obscure village is, to the writer, something of a mys-

tery. He was a perfect gentleman, dressed neatly and scrupulously in broadcloth, with polished hat and boots, and habitually carried a handsome cane. He was most thoroughly educated in the common branches of learning, and in penmanship could surpass any of the teachers of Perry county that I know of to-day. I think he had some knowledge of the dead languages, but he was not a man to show off in anything, and he never had any real occasion to air his Latin and Greek. He was very methodical and exact in all his ways, and it was absolutely painful to him to see a crooked row of figures, or a crooked or slanting line across a slate, but he was compelled to endure a great many of them. Young men and women frequently came for miles to his school, particularly in the summer time, when it was not crowded with resident pupils.

"Stewart had a way of dismissing school in the evening that I never saw or heard of at any other place. When study and recitation ceased, he named a girl and boy to quietly distribute hats, bonnets, shawls, baskets and buckets to their proper owners, and when this was accomplished, he would stand up and say, "Good evening, girls," and the girls would quietly pass out; then he would say, "Good evening, boys," and the boys would go out in the most quiet, orderly manner. This quiet and with him impressive way of dismissing school for the day, was strangely at variance with his mode of dismissal for noon, for then he would look at his watch and simply say, "You may have your dinners," and some of the boys would be eating lunch before the teacher had his watch returned to the fob. The signal for books was the teacher standing in the school-house door, holding up his pocket handkerchief at full arm's length. No gong or bell could start the boys in the direction of the school-house door with more rapidity than the simple elevation of this bandana.

"We will call the roll of pupils for a random day of 1838, and then bid the village school good-by. Almost all are far away, some are dead, and others are near at hand, but no longer answer to roll-call as lads and lasses, pupils at school: John Wilson, Oliver Wilson, Calvin Wilson, Hiram Wilson, John Davis, James Davis, Jane Davis, Sarah Kennedy, Davis Kennedy, Ephraim Colborn, David Hull, Hannah Jane Carroll, Sarah Carroll, Isaac Fowler, John Fowler, Charles Banks, Mary Banks, James White, Melvilla Skinner, Loxley Barnd, Sarah Barnd, Horatio Mason, Simeon Petty, William Petty, Ralph Spencer, Levi Reynolds, Mary Reynolds, Jacob McClellan, John Wilson, Martha Wilson, Eleanor Huston, William Huston, James Johnson, James Comly, Sarah Comly, Jacob Brown, Phoebe Brown, Anna Brown, Sarah Jane Groves, John Vanwye, Isaac Hankinson, A. M. White, Ann White, Sarah Daniels. This will do for an average day of the New Lexington village school, in the fall or winter of 1838."

Bristol (first called Burlington) was laid out in September, 1816, by Samuel Smith and Jacob Hollenback, and is the oldest town in the township. It is situated on the "Old Marietta Road," which was a road leading from Lancaster to Marietta. Bristol is about three miles south of New Lexington, on the road leading to the old town of Straitsville. The post office was first called Burlington, and was the first post office in the south part of the county; subsequently the name was

changed to Pike, and the town itself from Burlington to Bristol. The post office was finally discontinued, when Maholm, on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville railroad, only half a mile distant, was established. Burlington and Bristol never grew much, though the town was nearly always had a tavern, a store or two, physician, and a few shops of one kind or another. It now has two churches, Baptist and United Brethren. The school house is a half mile from the village. Considering the old town and the new one at the railroad station as one, it is larger and of more importance than in former years. There are large coal works at and near the station. The population of Bristol in 1880 was 116. This probably does not include the town near the station.

DICKSONTON.—Dicksonton was laid out in 1875, by George Detwiler and W. H. Price. It is situated in the extreme southern part of Pike township, and has about one hundred inhabitants or upwards, though the census of the place is not taken separately. The people are engaged principally in mining coal and iron ore. The village contains a store and post office. A school house is in contemplation. The town is chiefly noted as being the residence of "John Hancock," a humorous writer for the county papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The dread of getting bewildered, "lost," or "turned round," as the trouble was variously expressed, was not an uncommon one with the pioneers, and any person who ever went through the mental and physical strain, has not the least desire to have the experience repeated. While John Fowler was yet unmarried, and passing his Sabbath at the home of James Thrall, on the south border of Clayton township, one Sunday morning, before breakfast, he espied a deer passing near Thrall's house, and hatless and shoeless, and in his shirtsleeves, quietly took down the gun and followed after it, hoping to get a shot at it somewhere in the woods not far away. He pursued the deer, after the manner of hunters—watching, lying in wait, and following up—nearly all day, until toward evening he discovered that he had lost his bearings, and was sadly bewildered. He started in what he thought was the direction of home, but could make no progress in getting out of the woods, for he could tell by a very large tree that was blown up by the roots, and other land-marks, that he was traveling in a circle, instead of a straight line, as he desired. He thinks he passed the big blown up tree more than twenty times. He would frequently strike out with the determination to walk in a straight line, but invariably came upon the large uprooted oak. He did not know how many miles he had wandered from home, could not form an idea where he was, and was sure his was a very bad case of "lost," and he began to weaken. Despairing now of getting out of the woods without assistance, he climbed a convenient, accessible tree, and hallooed with all his might. He met with no immediate response, in any way, but believing it to be the most likely way to obtain aid, he held on firmly to the tree, and continued to halloo. The brothers Robert and John Colborn, who were in the woods that day, heard the frightened outcry of some one, evidently in distress, and answered. The shouts were repeated, and following in the direction from which they came, they

found John Fowler in the tree, pale, anxious and well nigh exhausted. He could not descend from the tree without assistance, and, when placed upon the ground, could not stand. He soon rallied, however, "turned round" right once more, and was himself again, except that he was very weak and hungry. Fowler was not a man to scare at trifles, but it was the sickening, despairing "turn round" that overcame him. The scene of Fowler's "lost" experience was up near the tunnel, on the C. and M. V. railroad, thongh he supposed that he had wandered much farther from home.

Jacob Barnd and wife emigrated from Cumberland, Maryland, to New Lexington, Ohio, in 1817, and bought an unfinished house from Ezekiel Cheney, situated at the east corner of the public square. Benjamin Coddington and family had emigrated from the same part of Maryland, a year or two before, and lived where Isaac Vansickle now resides. The Coddingtons and Barnds had been acquaintances in Maryland, and, in a few months after the Barnds came out, Mrs. Coddington made a turkey roast, and invited the Barnds out to dinner. It was a forthwith invitation, and Hannah Coddington, a girl about fourteen years old, was entrusted with the important mission. Mr. Barnd, for some reason could not go, but Mrs. Barnd prepared at once to accept and return with Hannah Coddington. They soon started off along the narrow path, through the dense woods. They got over in the neighborhood of Rehoboth, and turned back to try another path, but soon found themselves at New Lexington. Miss Hannah thought she knew the way now well enough, and off the two started again. They had not proceeded far until they heard the sound of a woodman's ax, and when they came up to him, they found it was John Fowler. He accompanied the ladies to a spot near where S. S. Avery now lives, and put them on the Coddington path. They reached the place in safety, and though the turkey had been waiting for some hours, their appetites were all the keener, and the dinner was good and much enjoyed, and old Maryland and Pennsylvania matters fully talked over. There was a crossing of paths a little east of New Lexington, and there is where the lady pedestrians were turned out of their way.

Tradition has it that an Indian was killed in this township, sometime after the county was settled by the whites, and after New Lexington was laid out. This Indian is represented as a not very agreeable person, though he probably did no one any serious injury. He remained about New Lexington for awhile, and started off to the southeast. It was alleged that he was followed by men, who had suffered much by Indians in Pennsylvania or Virginia, and had sworn vengeance against the race, and killed, and his remains buried at a point not far from the Brier Ridge tunnel, on the Ohio Central railroad. If the bones of the lone Indian should, in any way, be unearthed, at some future time, this tradition of his death will serve to explain what might otherwise be considered a great mystery.

The population of Pike township, by the census of 1880, was 3059, and has been steadily increasing since that time.

"Aunt Peggy Wright."—Margaret Wright, wife of Thos. Wright, was one of the first pioneer women of Pike township, was a representa-

tive woman, and the last of all of them to pass from time to eternity. She died in 1881, at the age of 92. On her ninetieth birthday she was hearty and lively, and there was a great surprise gathering at her residence, two miles east of New Lexington. A representative of the Perry County *Democrat*, who was an invited guest and present, gave the following interesting account of the rare and memorable occasion:

"Mrs. Wright had been informed that some of her neighbors and descendants would call upon her that day, but she was kept in ignorance of the magnitude of the affair, until it gradually developed to her vision. Children, grand-children and neighbors began to gather early, and, a little after nine o'clock, carriages and buggies began to roll in from a distance. Descendants and other relatives from Clayton, Madison, Reading and Hopewell townships came across by the Rehoboth road; and the numerous guests from New Lexington came pouring out the Deavertown road. The barn-yard and public road were crammed with horses and vehicles, and the large house was full up stairs and down with the assembled guests. Half a dozen good coal fires were booming, and the stairway leading from the first to the second floor was frequently blocked by persons eager to go up or down. The New Lexington Cornet Band appeared on the scene about eleven o'clock, and regaled the assembly with several of their choicest airs.

"Dinner was announced a little after twelve, and continued until after three. Tables were spread in the dining room and on the two back porches. They were literally crowded with everything good to eat, and the display of large fine cakes could not easily be excelled. Even the good old crullers and 'tanglebreeches' were not absent. One of Aunt Peggy's great-grand-children, (about thirty years of age,) after eating a bunch of the 'tangles' nearly as large as his head, remarked that they tasted very good, but were 'thin diet for a laboring man.' It was a little cool on the porch, of course, but the jokes and hot coffee flew thick and fast, and the dining was well done. Every once in a while, all the afternoon, ladies were running around trying to find somebody who had not eaten. The day was given to hand shaking and general conversation, and the time was well occupied. Several attempts were made to count the number of persons present, but they failed of complete success. Those who tried it could count until they reached about two hundred and seventy-five; but the remainder jumped around and ran up and down the stairs so they could not be numbered. It is safe to say there were three hundred present.

"Aunt Peggy was, apparently, about the least surprised of anybody. She was highly pleased, but was as calm and collected as though none but the members of her own immediate family were in the house. She was in the best of health, and got up and dressed herself before seven o'clock. When told by some of the friends that they feared such a large crowd might make her nervous, she promptly replied, 'don't be the least alarmed; I am not one of the nervous kind;' and it cannot be denied that she understood herself perfectly. She received many of her friends standing, and seemed not at all fatigued in doing so. She knew almost everybody that she had ever seen, and readily recognized some persons that she had not met for nearly thirty years. She resides with her son Jackson, at the old family homestead, in a large two story frame house, erected about thirty-five years since.

"Dr. Vanatta and family, and daughter Clara and family, from Uniontown, Muskingum county, were present. Mrs. Vanatta, the oldest daughter of the late William Williams, of Madison township, Perry county—looking almost as young and well as when she came to New Lexington a bride twenty-five years ago—played the exceedingly interesting part of grandchild and grandmother, in the same act. The *Democrat* representative knew enough about the world to realize that he was looking upon a very rare scene, as Mrs. Vanatta sat beside her aged grandmother, and called her own two little grandchildren to her side. It is seldom, indeed, that five generations are gathered, at the same time, under one roof, as on this memorable day."

*Sketch of Aunt Peggy.*—Margaret Ankeny, who, for fifty years or more, has been known in all this neighborhood as Aunt Peggy Wright, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 13th, 1789. Her father's name was David Ankeny; her mother's maiden name was Elsie Ritter. Margaret Ankeny was married to Thomas Wright, December 25th, 1809. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Wright lived in Pennsylvania seven years, and until they had three children. They then pulled up stakes at the old home, and removed to what was then Muskingum, but what is now Perry county, Ohio. They moved family and goods in a four-horse wagon, and were three weeks on the way. It rained every day of their journey but three; and they ate their meals and slept in the wagon. They crossed the Muskingum river at Zanesville on a flat boat. They halted in Putnam and got breakfast. There was only one house in Putnam. Mr. Wright rented a farm in Madison township. The farm was on the State road, near where David Ream now lives. They arrived there in April, 1813, raised and saved a crop, and then came to the farm where Aunt Peggy has ever since lived, and which Mr. Wright purchased. She has resided on this spot for sixty-six years.

When Mrs. Wright and her husband came to this place, and unloaded their world's goods, neighbors were few and far between, and the almost unbroken forest abounded with many kinds of wild game. Deer, bears, panthers, wolves, wild cats, and other animals had their home and habitation near. There was only one family living on Bear Run; William Fowler lived near where Moxahala now is; John Fowler, Samuel McClellan and James Comly lived where New Lexington now is, and there were two or three houses close to where Rehoboth now is. Rehoboth and New Lexington were not laid out.

A bear once came and took a fat hog out of the pen near Mrs. Wright's house, killed it and hid it in the leaves. The bear returned in a few days and got another hog from a man by the name of W. Lashley, who lived where W. Hammond now lives. The neighbors were aroused and all gathered in with guns and dogs. Uncle Thomas Wright had two bullets in his gun, and as the bear raised up from the dogs, he fired and killed it. They hung it in Lashley's house, raised the puncheons of the floor, and skinned and cleaned it in there, and then divided the meat. When Jeremiah, one of Mrs. Wright's older children, was a small boy, he was sent to a neighbor's, beyond Rehoboth, to get a cheese hoop repaired. On his return, when he got to where Nugent's coal switch is, and only about a quarter of a mile from

home, he espied two cub bears, and, boy like, tried to catch them, when the old bear raised up behind a log, and put its front feet upon it.—Jerry made tracks fast enough toward home, and raised the alarm. Several men gathered with guns and dogs, and run the bear down on the creek close to where Ira Carroll now lives. There the bear climbed a tree. The bear was shot and tumbled to the ground. Ever since then the creek near where the bear was killed has been called Bear Run.

"Aunt Peggy has been the mother of eleven children, and raised ten of them. She has eighty grandchildren and about seventy-five great-grandchildren. She has also five descendants of the fourth generation. Seven of her children are yet liviug, to-wit: Jackson Wright, Calvin Wright and Julia Selby, wife of Thomas Selby, of the vicinity of New Lexington; Mrs. Mary Williams, widow of the late William Williams, of Madison township, Perry county; David Wright and Charlotte Yost, of Missouri; and James Wright and Susan Carroll, wife of Benjamin Carroll, of this place. Children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren are inter-married with the families of Williams, Selby, McClung, Wilson, Carroll, Groves, Yost, Ream, Vanatta, Arnold, Teal, Moeller, Snider, Hull, Colborn, Bright, Snell, Eversole, Zeigler, Guy, Barnes, Koons, Hammond, and fully as many more, not known or not now remembered by the writer. So it will be readily observed, that a reunion of Aunt Peggy's descendants could be no small affair.

"She united with the New Lexington Baptist Church in 1823, and was baptized in Comly's mill dam, close to where H. N. Free's new store house is. Rev. James Skinner was the pastor of the church at that time, and administered the ordinance of Baptism. She attended meeting at the residence of the late Samuel Rush, one mile southwest of town, where Mr. Nixon now lives, and carried her baby, a distance of three miles from home. She said she would rather walk than bother with a horse.

"Aunt Peggy is accustomed to say that those early pioneer days were the happiest of her life, when she had plenty of work to do, and the will and the strength to do it. She used to milk twelve or fifteen cows, and made plenty of butter and cheese. She was a liberal feeder of her stock, and she says that her 'calves didn't go around with tails like chestnut burs.' She pitched wheat and taught her husband how to build the first wheat stack he ever made. She had learned that at home when a girl. She would take her child to the field and lay it on a bunch of flax, while she was engaged in pulling and saving the crop. For several years she did all the sheep shearing. On one occasion she got breakfast, did up her work, clipped nineteen sheep in the forenoon, and went to the house in time to get dinner for the men.

"Thomas Wright, the husband of Aunt Peggy, died July 5th, 1864, after which she kept house about one year, and then got her son Jackson to move into the house with her.

"Rushs, Coddingtons, Hulls, Skinners, Thralls, and a number of other families came to the neighborhood soon after the Wrights moved down from Madison township. Mrs. Wright has one brother yet living. His name is David Ankney, and he resides on the old home place in Pennsylvania. Aunt Peggy thinks that she is stouter than any of her daughters or granddaughters yet. She never had any trouble with her

neighbors, but always lived a life of peace, neighborship and good will. She says she always made it a point never to 'fuss with the old man.' When things did not go to suit her, she 'just shut her eyes like an ox and went straight ahead.' It is seventy years this month since Aunt Peggy was a bride, and she lived with her husband nearly fifty-six years, though he has now been nearly sixteen years gone to his eternal rest."

"GRANDMOTHER BARND."—Next to "Aunt Peggy Wright," "Grandmother Barnd" was the last of the pioneer women of Pike township to depart this life. She was another representative woman, and one who is widely remembered. She died in 1880, at the age of eighty-six. The following interesting facts are gleaned from an obituary sketch published in the *Perry County Democrat*:

"Julia Ann Eckels was born at Cumberland, Maryland, February 9th, 1794. She was married to Jacob Barnd, December 26th, 1815. They emigrated to New Lexington, Ohio, in 1817.

"Their removal from Cumberland to this place was not an easy task, under the circumstances. They brought no wagon, and only one horse. We believe they had two little children at the time, and also brought some light personal and household effects. Mr. Barnd, of course, walked nearly all the way. New Lexington had just been laid out, and a few log houses erected. Mr. Barnd bought an unfinished log house, situated on the corner where the Horahan block now stands. The house had been erected by Ezekiel Chaney, and was purchased from him. Chaney was one of the first men that lived in the town. The writer has often heard Mrs. Barnd describe the place as she rode into town to her new home. The trees had been cut on Main street, and the timber cleared away; but the brush had been piled flat, all along the street, preparatory to being covered with earth, so as to round up the street. But the brush was not covered for some time.

"When Jacob Barnd and wife came to Ohio, Christian Barnd, a brother of Jacob, lived on the farm now owned and occupied by Curtis Rugg, a mile or two northwest of town. Sometime in the summer of 1817, two other brothers came to Ohio, and visited Christian and Jacob. We have heard Mrs. Barnd describe how she wanted them to come, yet dreaded their coming for they had no table, no chairs, and but very little of anything else. A rude table was improvised, and three-legged stools were made. She secured a wild turkey, got some potatoes of a neighbor, and she had a cow, and milk of her own, if we remember right. So the dinner was prepared, and, after all, was good enough for anybody. The brothers were very jolly, as they sat around the rude board, and enjoyed their dinner, the last they ever all ate together.

"The log house on the corner was weather-boarded, raised in height, and additions built to it, and it became the famous "Temperance House, by J. Barnd," and as such was very favorably known to travelers and sojourners. Jacob Barnd was a hatter by trade, and he, for a long time, carried on a shop, but finally abandoned the business. He died in 1856.

"Mrs. Barnd united with the Old school Baptist church, and was baptized by Rev. James Skinner in 1819. At that time no Baptist church had

been built in this place, and Mrs. Barnd went, once a month, afoot, and carried her baby, to attend church, near where Henry Hazleton now lives, at the mouth of Shawnee run. She would go Saturday and return Sunday afternoon. She united with the Second Baptist Church thirty odd years ago. She was a regular attendant at church as long as she was able to go anywhere. She lacked but two days of being eighty-six years old at the time of her death.

"Grandmother Barnd was one of the last of the pioneer women, who came to the town and neighborhood previous to 1820. She had been tenderly brought up in a town or city, and her people were well-to-do; but she hesitated not to start out on a lonesome journey into the wilderness, and labor to found and furnish a new home. She did her part nobly, and was highly honored and respected in every station of life. Few persons will be more kindly or generally remembered when they pass off the stage of action."

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant township was organized in 1850, from nine sections taken from Bearfield, three sections from Monroe, three sections from Pike, and one section from Saltlick township, and contains sixteen sections. It is in the southeastern portion of Perry county, Ohio, bounded on the north by Bearfield and Pike, on the south by Monroe and Saltlick, on the east by Bearfield and Monroe, and on the west by Pike and Saltlick township. In size it is a fractional township, and next to the smallest in the county. Coal township being two sections smaller. The surface is quite undulating, the valleys being narrow, and the hills in some portions are quite steep, but none reach a great height. Very nearly all the land is arable and produces well.

The township is well watered by small spring streams, nearly all of which rise within its borders, the largest being a branch of Jonathan's creek, which cuts a complete triangle from the northwest corner, by heading at or near the central western border and flows east and northeast, passing out a little east of the north central border. Although the stream is small, on account of its narrow valley it at times considerably overflows its banks, and in 1882 completely flooded Moxahala.

The streams flow from the northern part of the township, into the Muskingum river, while those of the southern half flow into the Hocking river. The dividing ridge passes just south of Moxahala over the tunnel, and eastward in a zigzag line upon which Oakfield and Porterville are situated.

The township is rich in mineral products, being underlaid with what is commonly known as the four feet vein of coal. Iron ore is found in many places in good paying quantities, and south of Moxahala a vein has been used from, that is seven feet in thickness. This is known as the pot ore. Black band is more frequent but has been worked less than the pot ore. Black band usually appears at from eight inches to eighteen inches thick, and yields about forty per cent iron. Pot ore generally yields about fortyfive or fifty per cent iron. Pot ore is so uncertain in its amount in one place, that it is seldom worked with profit, and with little dependence. Black band lies in strata and is worked with dependence and success. The coal now being mined is of a superior quality, and all obtained from drifts. South of Moxahala, if the coal is mined it must be by shafts, one or two of which are being sunk at this time, 1882. There is one small shipping bank at North Ferrara.

The health of the township is extremely good, and upon account of the undulations of its surface, they never suffer from miasmatic influence.

The hills are indeed picturesque, and are to the student an open book of nature, from which the geological formations may be studied without even the aid of a book or teacher.

It is a splendid stock farming country—especially adapted to sheep raising. Upon account of its mineral, the land is reckoned valuable, and they who now own it laugh at the man who claims his fine valley farm is worth more money than these hilly ones, although previous to the development of this mineral wealth, it was freely acknowledged that one acre of bottom land was worth three acres owned in these hills. Thus we see, that nature's storehouse unlocks her doors slowly, but surely to supply the wants of her offspring.

William Fowler was perhaps the first settler, who entered land in section thirty, then of Bearfield township, in about 1814; and at that time there was but one house between his premises and New Lexington, a distance of seven miles. Soon after him came the Biddisons, and just after the Biddisons the Montgomerys.

Other early settlers were Reuben Tharp and his sons, Job and Wallace Tharp, Lloyd Whipps, John Whipps, Thomas Ayers, John S. Kelley, and others. A list of voters and tax-payers will be found in Bearfield township, which will give all the other early settlers of the township, as they were settlers as early as 1818. They were most likely from the eastern states; at least the majority of them. Fowler came from Maryland, upon horseback, and after entering his land, built upon it a log cabin; where he kept bachelor's hall for some time before he was married; perhaps a year or so. In those days the privations were much to endure, and it required a determined mind as well as muscular force to withstand the hardships. The day of pack-saddles and wooden mould-boards were in the height of their glory.

Going to mill then meant a horesback ride, a distance of twenty to twentyfive miles; a two days trip to Zanesville and return via cow paths. The grist was fixed upon one horse that wore a pack-saddle; this horse was led, while another one was rode. Corn and buckwheat were the principal products at that time. Some wheat was raised, and also some tobacco. All produce was cheap; wheat was worth twentyfive cents a bushel. corn fifteen cents per bushel, and was usually exchanged for goods or any thing the farmer needed. Tea and coffee were scarce articles and high priced. Buckskin breeches and moccasins were the usual dress goods for mens' wear, while the women wore linen and linsey of their own manufacture. House raisings and log rollings were frequent.

The flesh of the wild beasts of the forest furnished the pots, while their skins clothed the backs of the hardy, rugged frontiersmen. The pioneer was reliable as a friend, and kind as a neighbor. The land was generally taken up by entry at $1.25 per acre.

The first water and horse mill was built about two miles below where Moxahala now stands, and on the south fork of Jonathan's creek, in about 1817, by Franklin Harris, where they ground corn and buckwheat, and also some time afterward arranged for sawing. It went into the hands of Thomas and Robert Porter, who owned it until it fell down, killing a boy by its falling. It has not done any grinding since about 1842. One of the Biddisons built a saw-mill where Moxahala now stands, which run only about ten years and went down. It was built about 1842. On the Fowler farm, Joseph and Henry Fowler built a saw-mill about 1847, which was used until about 1867. West of Moxahala,

William Biddison, Jr., built a saw-mill about 1842, which was kept in use until 1880, when it was finally abandoned. There is now no mill in Pleasant township, that is in use. Portable mills have done their sawing, for some years past.

CHURCHES.—The oldest church of this township was the Old School Baptist Church, and it appears to have been the pioneer religious society. Although it was the oldest, it seems to have been one of weakness. Being the oldest, it probably was organized about from 1814 to 1820. At first they held services in dwelling houses, but at some date afterward, built a church house where Oakfield now stands, in which they worshiped until some three or four years ago they disbanded. The only persons now living who were members of this church are Mrs. Eliza Hall, Mrs. Juliet Hartzell, and Mrs. Marjory Conaway. The old church house is still standing, in a dilapidated condition, and the cemetery is still kept up.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the second oldest church in this community, and it would likely be correct to say it was a pioneer religious body. The class worshiped at different places in the community previous to the building of a church. They once had a church edifice in Oakfield, but more than twenty-two years ago they disbanded, and united with other appointments. There is now none of its former members in this community.

The New School Baptist Church was organized in about 1849,under the pastorate of Rev. S. D. Alton, with about twenty members; among whom were Henry Fowler and wife, Mrs. Solomon Cauls, James Spencer, Edward Minchall and wife, Evan P. Young and wife, Mrs. Jamison and others. Jno. B. Holcomb was also a member and Deacon, and yet remains Deacon.

Rev. S. D. Alton remained pastor for seven or eight years after the organization, and has been succeeded by Rev. Louis Madden, Rev. John Herbert, Rev. Benjamin Ferguson and a number of others. For about one year past they have had no preaching. This church organized a Sabbath-school about 1873, and it has been kept up during the summer season each year since, and part of the time during summer and winter. There is now about thirty-five in regular attendance.

The Baptists bought a church that was formerly owned by the Disciple Church, a small frame building upon the site of their present house, which they supplanted by a much larger one, and the one now occupied by them in Oakfield.

The Disciple Church was organized in about from 1848 to 1852, by Revs. Devore and Riley, who came from Sunday Creek to Oakfield for that purpose. At one time they numbered some forty members. This organization lasted only about two or three years, during which time they built a small church house, where the New School Baptists now have a much larger building, having previously bought the site.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in about 1860, with about fifteen members, as follows: Benjamin Green and wife, Cyrus Green and wife, Robert Little and wife, Jared Rader and wife, Jane Little, Susan Little, Matilda Little, Jno. Green, George Green and David Brown and wife. Benjamin Green was Deacon. At first they met in

the Baptist Church, but in the same year of the organization, 1860, they built the present church house owned by them in Oakfield. They now have about sixty members, and Jared Rader is Deacon, and James Brown Elder. Rev. Ferguson was pastor at the time of the organization, who has been succeeded by Rev. Robert Grimes, Rev. Charles Duncan, Rev. William Reed, Rev. Hugh McBride, Rev. Charles Taylor, Rev. Dudley, Rev. Charles Wallace, who is pastor now.

Sabbath-school was organized in 1874, by Rev. McBride, and the first few years, met only in the summer season, but for some three years past has been kept up all the year, with an average attendance of from forty-five to fifty. At one time it numbered 150 scholars.

St. Pius Catholic Church was organized and the house built in about 1854, under the pastorate of Father Darchoe. Some of the first members were James Sheeran, Owen Slevin, Michael Riley, Jno. Riley, Mr. O'Conner, Edward Meloy, Peter Carroll, James Carroll, Thomas Craddock, S. W. Dillehay, William Bennett, Robert Bennett, William Forquer, Washington Hillis, Edward Hillis and others. There is now about sixty families belonging to this church. Father Heary is now pastor. This church is situated south of Ferrara, near the township line, in Section 24.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, which is commonly known as the Whippstown church, is situated in the very extreme northwest corner of Section No. 1, and was organized about 1840, under the pastorate of Rev. McHutchins. In 1842 or 1843, they built a log church house. Previous to this they met in private houses and barns, often in the house of John Madden. The log church stood until 1871, when it was replaced by the present neat frame house, under the pastorate of Rev. Adamson. Some of the first members were Lloyd Whipps, John Whipps, Thomas Ayers, John S. Kelley, John Madden, and Anna Whipps. John S. Kelley seems to have been the leader. After McHutchins, the pulpit has been supplied by the Ohio Conference. Sabbath-school was organized about thirty years ago, and has been kept up ever since, during summer, and for four or five years past, the whole year.

Towns—Oakfield was laid out by Job Tharp, in 1838. The land was entered by Tharp's father, who gave it to his son. The first store was kept probably by J. P. Reed, who came there from Baltimore, Maryland. James Moore kept after Reed, and both kept where Albert Tharp now lives. Robert Donaldson kept store at one time where Robert Little now lives, and moved to where Jesse Smith now keeps. Smith's store is the only store kept there at this time. Oakfield is very pleasantly situated, in the southern part of Section 29, and upon the dividing ridge of drainage that slopes both north and south. It has about 130 inhabitants at this time.

Moxahala was laid out in 1873, by A. S. Biddison, and is situated near the central part of Section 30, and upon the Ohio Central Railroad line. It has a population of about 375, a postoffice, three general merchandise stores, two drug stores, two hotels and a blast furnace, where pig iron is made.

North Ferrara is on the line between Pleasant and Pike town-

ships, and that portion in Pleasant township was laid out by William Wiggins, of Pleasant township. It is a very small village.

Schools.—The first school will be noticed in Bearfield township, from which most of this township was taken. There are now six school districts, all of which have good school-houses, three being brick structures and three frame buildings. The house in Moxahala is two story and employs two teachers. There is enrolled in this township 264 scholars. At the election in the fall of 1882 there were 210 votes cast. The present Justices of the Peace are William Spencer and George Iiams. Thomas Longshore, Charles Carter and Franklin Grimes are Trustees. Thomas Holcomb is Township Clerk.

Industries.—In the year 1877 the Moxahala Iron Company built what is known as the Moxahala Furnace, and in January 1, 1878, it went into blast. It was built here because of the mineral, afforded in this vicinity, to supply it. They use one-half native ore, one-fourth mill cinder and one-fourth lake ore or hematite. They employ about fifty hands, and run, upon an average, about forty-eight tons of iron per day, but have a capacity of about fifty-seven tons per day.

There is a potter shop near the town of Moxahala that was built in September of 1880, where they employ ten hands, and make all kinds of stone or earthen ware, obtaining their material about one mile from the pottery. They manufacture about 6,000 gallons per week, and in December, 1882, increased to double that amount. At the Ohio State Fair they took the premium, both on their wares and fire clay and potter's exhibit. The ware is principally shipped into the central and northern parts of this State. Pleasant township has a population of 1053.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### READING TOWNSHIP.

Reading township was probably authorized and named as early as 1804 or 1805, but the first record evidence of its organization into a civil township, is early in the year 1807. It derived its name from Reading, Pennsylvania, and was named by Peter Overmyer, who came to the township in 1802. Reading township was originally a part of Fairfield county, comprised thirty-six sections, and was just six miles square; but when the new county of Perry was organized, two rows of sections were taken from Richland township and attached to Reading, in order to give the new county the necessary number of square miles, and probably to make the western border of the county a little farther from Overmyertown and Somerset, both of which villages aspired to be the seat of justice for the new county. Reading township is now an oblong, six miles from north to south, and eight miles from east to west. It is, in extent of territory, the empire township of the county, and had no rival in population, until within a few years, in which time Pike, Saltlick, Coal and Monroe have become competitors with it in this respect, and two or three of them now surpass it.

Reading is, undoubtedly, one of the most desirable townships of land in Ohio, and long years of cultivation and care make the greater part of it show to the best advantage. About nine-tenths of it lies on the Hocking slope, and the remaining one-tenth on the Muskingum slope. That part of it which is on the Hocking side of the divide, is drained by West Rush Creek and tributaries, and by some of the tributaries of East Rush Creek. So much of the township as lies on the Muskingum side of the divide, is drained by Hood's Run, and a few other small tributaries of the north branch of Jonathan's Creek, or Moxahala. The land on both sides of the dividing ridge is naturally of excellent drainage, and only a very small percentage of stagnant water is ever known within the township limits. Most of the land is undulating, and a part of the southeast region of the township is hilly. The land is about all arable, and most of it is very productive. Coal is found in the southeastern part in great abundance and of excellent quality. There are two or three seams in a part of the coal district, all of a good, merchantable quality. Iron ore is also very abundant in many places in the southern part of the township. The ore has been mined and shipped, to a considerable extent, and has been used with success in furnaces at Shawnee, Zanesville, Newark and other points. Some of the first coal mined in the county, was in this coal district, and the first coal miner is said to have been a colored man. The coal of this region found a market in early times at Somerset, Rushville, Lancaster and other points adjacent.

Nearly all the cereals are produced in Reading. Stock-raising and

wool-growing receive much attention. There are also good orchards and vineyards, and the cultivation of many varieties of fruit has been crowned with considerable success.

Many of the early settlers of Reading township were Pennsylvania Germans, but large numbers of persons of English descent, from Pennsylvania and others of the older States, came along soon after, and made permanent habitations. The Germans settled principally in the neighborhood of Overmyertown, while the emigrants of English descent located mostly about Somerset, and in the eastern part of the township. There were many exceptions to this, however, and Germans were found near Somerset, and English speaking people in the vicinity of Overmyertown and in the western part of the township. At a little later date, from 1820 to 1830, there was a considerable emigration of people of Irish birth or descent, who settled, for the most part, near Somerset and to the south of it.

What now constitutes Reading township, was first permanently settled in 1801, in the western part, and it may be that a few other families settled in other parts of the township in the same year. There are reports of men living in the west part of what is now Reading township, in 1799 or 1800, and it is possible that two or three persons did temporarily live there within those years; but this could scarcely be called a permanent settlement, and nearly all trace of these adventurers is lost. What became of them appears to be unknown. Peter Overmyer and Peter Whitmer, brothers-in-law, came to Overmyertown in 1802, and some other families soon followed, constituting quite a little colony. Robert Colborn settled one mile east of Somerset, in 1802, and a few other families came to the neighborhood of where Somerset now is, during that and the following year. Frederick Heck appears to have come to the neighborhood of Otterbein in 1802, and George Bowman to West Rush Creek in the same year. Daniel Lidey also came to the neighborhood of Otterbein about this time. Thomas Hammond came in 1802 or 1803, and Fink and Miller, the proprietors of Somerset, in 1803 or 1804. But there is still an earlier settlement than any of the foregoing.

Aaron Binckley, Esq., of Reading township, in response to an inquiry on the subject, writes: "My grandfather's name was Christian Binckley. He came to Ohio in April, 1801, and settled on the farm where I now reside, in section eleven of this (Reading) township. He built a cabin about one hundred yards from where my house is. The land was bought of George Arnold, who entered it a short time before. Christian Binckley came from Washington county, Maryland, near a place called Fankstown. He died in 1832, at the age of ninety-five years."

This settlement by Christian Binckley, in the western part of Reading township, is the earliest permanent one made within what is now Perry county, so far as any authentic information can be obtained. The place where Mr. Binckley settled, was originally in Richland township, Fairfield county, but when Perry was organized, two rows of sections were taken from Richland and attached to Reading, the section where Binckley settled being included. It will be noted that Christian Binckley was born in 1737, and he was a middle-aged man at the breaking

out of the Revolutionary War. He was sixty-four years old at the time he emigrated to this part of the country, and must have been one of the oldest men who ever came to this part of the western wilderness to hew out a new home. Aaron Binckley, the great-grand-son who gives the information, must be about fifty years old, and there are few persons of that age in Perry county, the mortal remains of whose great-grand parents are interred therein. Very few persons ever emigrated to what is now Perry county, Ohio, who were born so early as 1737.

The following named persons were citizens and voters in Reading township, as early as 1816 or 1817:

Leonard Ream, Jacob Miller, Jacob Mains, Adam Anspach, John Cassell, Jacob Dittoe, George Morris, John Beckwith, Thomas Neal, John Beigler, Jacob Finck, John Hammond, John Finck, Sr., David Beckwith, Thomas Cull, Joseph McNeil, Jesse McGowen, John Collins, Peter Dittoe, George Witmer, Henry Heck, Philip Spohn, Benjamin Anspach, Thomas Hammond, Charles Garey, George Trout, George Kuntz, Tilden Philips, Michael Stoker, Jacob Spohn, Philip Spice, ——— Freeman, Isaac Pence, Daniel Parkinson, Frederick Mains, Sr., Jacob Walker, Joshua Roberts, Samuel Parrott, Samuel Ziegler, Samuel Zartman, Jacob Downhour, Philip Lentz, John Burkhead, Adam Binckley, Jacob Seniff, John Mains, Jacob Overmyer, Daniel Spohn, James Harding, Adam Householder, George Crossen, George Brehm, Jacob Noles, Daniel Lidey, Henry Stults, George Beckwith, John Wagner, Frederick Mains, Jr., Philip Dupler, John Kuntz, John Cochran, Robert Colborn, Lewis Brant, David Pugh, Frederick Kistler, James Patterson, John McCormick, John Teal, Anthony Finck, Jacob Stein, Roswell Mills, Peter Bugh, Sr., George Batson, Peter Whitmer, William Wright, Robert Barnes, William Keenan, John Beecher, Peter Bugh, Jr. Joseph Bowman, John Little, John Miller, John Overmyer, Henry Gray, John Braddock, John Harris, John Middagh, George Richards, Wesley Allwine, John Ream, George Miller, Thomas Reynolds, Michael Bugh, George Bowman, Robert Skinner, John Yost, John Moyer, John Finck, Jr., Myron Griffith, John Trout, Peter Overmyer, John Bugh, Daniel Bowman, John Wilson, John Murray, George Overmyer, John Stutz, John Green, James Elder, Abraham Yost.

As before stated, the first record of Reading township appears in 1807. The official proceedings of the officers for several years subsequent to that date, show in a better way than can otherwise be done, the growth and progress of the township, and also, to a great extent, the characteristics and peculiarities of the times.

The following extracts are taken from the official proceedings of the Township Trustees, as recorded by the Township Clerk. The book is now in possession of the present Township Clerk, Mr. A. A. Finck:

READING TOWNSHIP, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, O.,
May 30th, 1807.

The Trustees of Reading township met to give the Supervisors their orders for making the roads of said township.

March 26th, 1808—Jeremiah Conoway and David Pugh, Trustees of Reading township; Jacob Dittoe and Peter Overmyer, Grand Jurors; and Robert Barnes, John Wagner, William Spencer and Henry Sellers, Petit Jurors.

April 14, 1808—Township Clerk, George Overmyer; Treasurer, John Hammond; Trustees, John Wagner. Joseph Fegruson, Thomas Cowen; Supervisors, Christian Deal, William Babb, Ludwick Ridenour; Fence Viewers, William Babb, John Finck; Constables, William Allaway, William Read; Lister of Tax, David Ridenour; House Appraiser, Joseph Shafer.

May 2, 1808—Overseer of the Poor, John Poorman.

March 6, 1809—William Babb, Supervisor of Reading township, indebted to said township, $6. Order to Treasurer to collect above.

March 6, 1809—Robert Barron, due to Reading township, for one stray mare, $35.

March 6, 1809—Benjamin Spencer, due to Reading township, for some stray hogs, $10.

March 6, 1809—John Binckley, due Reading township, for one stray steer, $15.

March 6, 1809—John Wagoner, Joseph Ferguson, Thomos Cowen, Trustees of Reading township; Jeremiah Conoway, Frederick Heck, Joseph Bogle, Grand Jurors; Uriah Hull, John Cassell, Daniel Lidey, Petit Jurors.

For April 2, 1809—Officers of Reading township: Joseph Petty, Treasurer; Daniel Lidey, Robert Colborn, Supervisors; John Poorman, George Souslin, Overseers of the Poor; Jacob Miller, Jacob Dittoe, Fence Viewers; Joseph Shefler, Assessor; Christian Ream, House Appraiser.

I do hereby certify that the above is correct.

GEORGE W. OVERMYER, *Clerk*.

April 2, 1810—Officers of Reading township elected: Trustees, Jacob Dittoe, Peter Overmyer, Smith Goodin; Township Clerk, John Dittoe; Supervisors, Jacob Miller, John Fink; Constables, William Reed, John Stiers; Appraisers of Houses, John Parkinson, Benjamin Johnson; Overseers of the Poor, George Souslin. Ludwig Brand; Fence Viewers, Jeremiah Conoway, David Hardy.

August 6, 1810—George Overmyer came before me, with his certificate from the hands of the County Clerk of Fairfield, that he was qualified a Justice of the township of Reading of said county.

October 20, 1810—William Spencer and Smith Goodin came before me, with their certificate from the hands of the Clerk of the county of Fairfield, Ohio, and give bonds for the true performance of Justice of the Peace of Reading township. JOHN DITTOE, *Clerk*.

Met and made settlement between the township and the officers and issued orders on the township Treasurer, John Fink, one order of $6; Jacob Miller, Supervisor of said township, $8; Jacob Dittoe, Peter Overmyer, and Smith Goodin, Trustees of the aforesaid township, one order each, and each one contained $3; and John Dittoe, Clerk of said township, one order of $4.

April 1, 1811—State of Ohio, county of Fairfield: At an election held for the township of Reading, the following men were elected for township officers, viz.: Trustees, John Vanatta, John Yost, William Spencer; Township Clerk, John Cassell; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Constable, Jacob Overmyer; the Trustees appointed the above day: John Collare, Supervisor: Robert Colborn, Daniel Lidey, Listers; John

Parkinson, Benjamin Johnson, Overseers of the Poor; Daniel Parkinson, Benjamin Stiers, appointed by the Trustees as Fence Viewers.

April 8, 1811—Trustees met and laid off the township to Supervisors in districts.

April 6, 1812—State of Ohio, county of Fairfield: At an election held for the township of Reading, there were elected for township officers: Clerk, George Ziegler; Trustees, John Vanatta, Wm. Spencer, and John Yost; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Constables, John Forsythe and Jacob Overmyer; Lister of Tax, John Parkinson; Supervisors, Jno. McLain, Jacob Dittoe; Overseers of the Poor, Peter Overmyer, Jonathan Loveberry; Fence Viewers, Jacob Miller, George Souslin.

The Trustees met the 18th of April, 1812, and laid off the township in districts to supervisors.

At an election held in the county of Fairfield and the State of Ohio, for the purpose of electing township officers for the township of Reading, the following men were elected: Clerk, John Murray; Trustees, David Beckwith, Christian Deal, Peter Overmyer; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Supervisors, Jacob Dittoe, Jonathan Babbs; Lister, Daniel Parkinson; Overseers of the Poor, Peter Overmyer and John Wagner; Fence Viewers, Jacob Miller and George Souslin; Appraiser of Property, David Beckwith.

April 8, 1813—At a meeting of the Trustees for Reading township, county of Fairfield, Ohio, they divided the districts to each Supervisor. These bounds the following line shall divide, commencing between the 3d and 4th sections, and running straight through the township.

DAVID BECKWITH,
C. DEAL,
PETER OVERMYER,
*Trustees.*

JOHN MURRAY, *Clerk.*

March 7, 1814—$13. Sir, please pay to Jacob Dittoe thirteen dollars, being his account against the township, allowed by us.

Order No. 7.

PETER OVERMYER,
DAVID BECKWITH,
*Trustees.*

March 7, 1814—$17. Sir, please pay to Jonathan Babb the sum of seventeen dollars, being his account against this township, as allowed by us.

PETER OVERMYER,
DAVID BECKWITH,
*Trustees.*

JOHN MURRAY, *Clerk.*

April 4, 1814—At an election held in Reading township, for the purpose of electing township officers, the following men were elected: Trustees, John Vanatta, Roswell Mills, William Spencer; Clerk, Jno. Dittoe; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Supervisors, Jonathan Babb, J. Dittoe, and George Trout; Constables, John Middagh and Tobias Ream; Listers, Daniel Parkinson and John Mains; Fence Viewers, George Souslin and Jacob Miller: Overseers of the Poor, Frederick Heck and Crist. Ream.

April 16, 1814—The State of Ohio, Fairfield county, *s. s.*, Mr. Roswell Mills, John Vanatta, and William Spencer, Trustees, by virtue of the power vested in us, by law, have laid out the township into three districts: No. 1 beginning at Richland township, from thence east two

and one-half miles east, north and south through the township; No. 2, beginning at the east side of No. 1, from thence one mile north and south through the township; No. 3, beginning at the east side of No. 2, from thence to Hopewell township. No. 1 to Jacob Dittoe; No. 2, George Trout; No. 3, Jonathan Babb, Supervisors. Given under our hands and seal.

JOHN VANATTA,
WILLIAM SPENCER,
ROSWELL MILLS,
*Trustees.*

JOHN DITTOE, *Clerk.*

Orders being issued by the Clerk, in favor of John Hammond, for one dollar, for services rendered as judge of an election on April 16, 1814. No. 14. $1.

ROSWELL MILLS,
JOHN VANATTA,
WILLIAM SPENCER,
*Trustees.*

JOHN DITTOE, *Clerk.*

April 16, 1814—No. 15; Order being issued by the Clerk on the township Treasurer, in favor of Tobias Ream, for one dollar, for services and mileage in summoning the township officers.

ROSWELL MILLS,
JOHN VANATTA,
WILLIAM SPENCER,
*Trustees.*

JOHN DITTOE, *Clerk.*

March 6, 1815—At a meeting of the Trustees of Reading township, held at John Fink's, there was made a final settlement with all township officers for the present year: No. 16, George Trout, one year as Supervisor, $3.50; No. 17, Jonathan Babb, one year as Supervisor, $10; No. 18, Jacob Dittoe, one year as Supervisor, $7; No. 19, William Tait, witness at an electton, $1; No. 20, John Vanatta, Trustee one year, $4; No. 21, Roswell Mills, Trustee one year, $4; No. 22, John Dittoe, as Clerk one year, $12; No. 23, John Dittoe, as Clerk one year, $3; No. 24, Joseph Petty, Treasurer one year, $3.

The above is a true record of the settlement of the late year.

April 3, 1815—Poll Book of an election held in the township of Reading, Fairfield county, Ohio, at the house of John Fink, in which poll were elected the following township officers: Trustees, John Vanatta, William Spencer, Roswell Mills; Clerk, John Dittoe; Constables, John Medaugh, Melshia Gray; Appraisers, Peter Bugh, David Beckwith: Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Shafer, John Wagner; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Fence Viewer, Jacob Miller.

March 4, 1814—At a meeting of the Trustees of Reading township, orders were issued to the township officers for the present year, as follows:

No. 25, John Vanatta as Supervisor, $10.00; No. 26, Tubba Taylor, as Supervisor, $12.00; No. 27, Robert Colborn, as Supervisor, $5.00; No. 28, William Spencer, as Trustee, $4.00; No. 29, R. Mills, as Trustee, $4.00; No. 30, Jos. Petty as Treasurer, $3,00; No. 31 John Dittoe as Clerk, $3.00; Trustees—John Vanatta, R. Mills, William Spencer; Clerk—John Dittoe.

March 3rd 1816—John Dittoe to Reading township, for taking up one stray steer, four dollars ($4.00.)

April 1816—An election was held in the township of Reading,

Fairfield county, Ohio, on the first Monday of April 1816, on which day were the following township officers elected: Trustees, John Vanatta, William Spencer, Peter Bugh; Clerk, John Dittoe; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Constables, John Guisinger, John Medaugh; Appraiser, John Cassell; Lister, David Parkinson; Overseers of Poor, John Trout, Jacob Theirs; Fence Viewers, John Yost, Robert Skinner.

April 13th 1816—At a meeting of the Trustees of Reading township, John Vanatta, William Spencer, Peter Bugh Sen., Trustees.

Orders were issued for binding out poor children. No. 32, order to Joseph Shafer of $2.00; No. 33, order to John Wagner of $2.00; No. 34, order to Joseph Petty of $1.00; No. 35, order to Roswell Mills of $1.00. Trustees—John Vanatta, Peter Bugh, William Spencer. John Dittoe, Clerk.

April 1817.—At an election held in the township of Reading, Fairfield county, Ohio, the following township officers were elected on the first Monday of April 1817: township clerk John Dittoe; Trustees, John Wagner, Jehu B. Jones, Peter Overmyer. Constables, John Middaugh, David S. Waters; Supervisors, Samuel Kratzer, David Pugh, John Trout; Appraiser, Jacob Overmyer; Lister, John Murray; Overseers of the poor, John Mains, Aaron Vanatta; Fence Viewer, Andrew Swinehart.

March 4th, 1818—Trustees' office, Reading township. The following orders were issued to township officers.

No. 36, Roswell Mills one order for his services for binding one poor child and for clerking, $1.95; No. 37, John Middaugh for collecting poor tax $2.00; No. 38, David Pugh services as Supervisor $2.72; No. 39, John Dittoe services as Clerk $3.50; No. 40, John Wagner services as Trustee $2.00; No. 41, Jehu B. Jones services as Trustee $3.00; No. 42, Peter Overmyer services as Trustee $1.47.

Attest: Clerk.

August 15, 1818—Trustees' office Reading township. Trustees met; present, John Wagner, Roswell Mills, Jehu B. Jones. It is ordered that a poor tax and township tax be laid on this township, in one tax for the present year, and that the said tax be six cents on each head of neat cattle over three years old; twelve and one-half cents on each head of horses, asses or mules, over three years old; and on town property, one-eighth of one per cent. of the appraised value thereof. David S. Waters is duly appointed collector of the above tax, to pay the above tax into the Treasurer's office on or before the first day of January next.

No. 43—Ordered, that David S. Waters be entitled to receive an order for $1.94 for serving township summons on various persons;

No. 44—Ordered, that Roswell Mills receive an order for his services for the year 1818 of $1.65.

March 1st, 1818—Trustees' office of Reading township, Perry county—Present, Roswell Mills, John Wagner, Jehu B. Jones. Ordered, that Smith Goodin receive an order for his services as Supervisor for $5.66; No. 46, ordered that Daniel Lidey receive an order for his services as Supervisor of Roads for the past year, $6.32; No. 47, ordered that John Murray receive an order for his services as township Clerk for the year of 1817 of $2.25; No. 48, ordered that John Wagner receive

an order for his services for the year of 1818, for $3.00; No. 49, ordered that Jehu B. Jones receive an order for his services for the year of 1818, $1.00.

April 5th, 1818—Ordered, that James Chrisdter receive an order for keeping Miss Shud while sick, $11.00.

April 5th, 1819—Poll book of an election held at the house of Mr. John Fink in Reading township, on Monday the 5th day of April, 1819, for the purpose of electing township officers, viz.: Trustees, one Clerk, one Lister, one Appraiser of property, four Supervisors, two Constables, two Overseers of the Poor, two Fence Viewers, one Treasurer. The poll being closed the following officers were declared elected: Trustees, George Trout, Adam Binckley, Daniel Lidey; Clerk, John Murray; Supervisors, John Miller, Charles McCormick, John Yost, Mathias Saum; Constables, David S. Waters, Jacob Hundsooker; Overseers of the poor, Jacob Noles, Leonard Ream; Fence Viewers, Jonathan Babb, William P. Darst; Treasurer, John Dittoe; Lister, S. Waters; Appraiser, Jacob Mains. Who were all sworn severally previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

April 17th, 1819—Trustees present, George Trout, Daniel Lidey, Adam Binckley. Ordered, that the township be divided as follows, viz.: John Yost to have two sections across the township from north to south, on the east end; Mathias Saum, two sections from north to south next to the said Yost; Charles McCormick to have two sections across the township from north to south next to the said Saum's. John Miller that part of Richland now attached to the township of Reading.

JOHN MURRAY, *Clerk.*

July 31st, 1819—Trustees' office of Perry county; Reading township, July the 31st. Present, George Trout, Daniel Lidey, and Adam Binckley; order that a tax be laid to open and repair roads and highways, which tax is the one fourth of one per cent on lots; fifteen cents on horses, mules and asses, and five cents on all neat cattle over three years old.

March 6th, 1820—Trustees' office, Perry county, Reading township, March 6th. Present, George Trout, Daniel Lidey, Trustees; and John Murray, Clerk.

Ordered, that Charles McCormick receive an order for his services as Supervisor for the sum of $8.00; Order 52, that Mathias Saum receive an order for his services as Supervisor of $4.25; Order 53, John Miller as Supervisor for $5.65; Order 54, that George Trout receive an order for his services as Trustee $3.00; Order 55, that Daniel Lidey rereceive an order for his services as Trustee for the year of 1819, $3.00; Order 56, order that John Yost receive an order for his services as Supervisor for the year of 1819, $2.90; Order 57, order that Adam Binkley receive an order for his services as Trustee for 1820 of $2.25; Order 58, order that John Murray receive an order for his services as township Clerk for the year of 1819, $5.43¾.

Here are the first jurors appointed by the Trustees of Reading township, Perry county, Ohio:

Grand Jurors—Peter Dittoe, John Murray, J. B. Jones, W. P. Darst, George Bowman, James Elder, Thomas Davis, Aaron Thomas, Joseph

Shafer, John Clemier, Fred. Heck, Daniel Lidey, John McCormick, George Jackson, Philip Speice, Jacob Darst, Joseph Petty.

Petit Jurors—Charles McCormick, Jacob Dittoe, Henry Filler, John Finck, George Bigler, John Mains, Abraham Elder, John Yost, Smith Goodin, Robert Colborn, John Wagner, Sen., Daniel Parkinson, Sen., John Bugh.

The foregoing extracts make a clear showing of who were the officers of Reading township from 1807 to 1820, their mode of doing business, and the general expense account of the township. It is enough to say the township officials could not get rich on the salaries in those days. Taxes were light, and there was not very much to tax, compared with the present time. The taxable property of the township, both real and personal, has wonderfully increased since those days, and of course it costs much more to carry on the township government now than it did then. The township, too, in material aspects, is a garden and paradise compared with what it was in those far away times, when the battle with roots, stumps, and brush was yet going on, and the wild animals and half savage Indians were reluctant to give way to the civilization of the white men from the East.

Towns.—Somerset, first called Middletown, because it was the half way point between Zanesville and Lancaster, was laid out in 1810, by John Fink and Jacob Miller. Fink owned the land and kept a tavern at the east end. Miller owned the land and also kept a tavern at the west end. These taverns were in existence several years before Somerset was laid out, and before there was any village. It was nearly all woods between the two taverns. bears would sometimes prowl, and wolves howl and gnash their teeth, in the woods between these taverns, and elsewhere in the vicinity. There was a noted wild turkey roost near where the Western Square now is, where many a good fat turkey was obtained to grace the tables of the two taverns, as well as other early settler's tables.

An aged gentleman, now residing in Noblesville, Indiana, upon being requested to give the appearance of Somerset when it was a small village, replied that his first recollections of the place were before there was any town; "Only a couple of Dutch Taverns in the woods, situated about half a mile distant from each other." These were the taverns of John Fink and Jacob Miller, for these men were both of German descent, spoke the German language in their families, and many of those who were accustomed to frequent the taverns were also German.

It is not known to a certainty who erected the first cabin on a lot of the platted village, but it is probable that several persons built during the same season. The place grew slowly enough at first, for Overmyertown (now New Reading) was a rival, and an older town, and there was, at that time, nothing in the nature of the locality or surroundings, to cause villages to grow with any great rapidity. Edward Danison, now in his eighty-eigth year, a citizen of New Lexington, has a very clear remembrance of Somerset when it contained only five or six houses. Mr. Danison was a youth of seventeen or eighteen years at that time, and lived with his parents in Madison township. He says the little village of Somerset, for several years, is easily described, as it consisted of a couple of

taverns and a few straggling log houses and cabins, with more or less stumps and brush in the streets.

David Beckwith brought on a stock of goods and opened a store. John Skinner built a blacksmith shop, one of the Reams opened a tailor shop, another Ream opened a hatter shop, a man by the name of Trout started a crockery establishment, other shops were set up, and thus the village began its humble career of growth, which continued steadily until about 1844.

An old and well known citizen, who knew Somerset well in the times of which he writes, contributed a number of articles to the Somerset *Press*, which seem to give a better idea of Somerset and surroundings in the early times, than any thing that could be prepared at present, and no apology need be offered for making liberal extracts from them. The writer referred to, over the non de plume "Senex," says:

"I will go back a little while to a time that the 'oldest inhabitant' will not be able to reach, except by tradition. The first cabin erected in the village—or rather the territory comprised within the present limits of Somerset, for the town had no existence then—was built by John Fink, who had emigrated from Pennsylvania. It stood on the right hand side of the turnpike, about midway between the school-house and the mill. It was built in 1806, and was built of unhewed logs, and it answered all the purposes of a 'lordly palace' in the lone wilderness, and many were the hospitalities shown by its venerable occupants to the bold adventurers who afterward were seeking homes for themselves and families in the neighborhood. Father Fink's house was a kind of headquarters, not only for those who were locating lands, but as well for those who, on foot and horseback, were working their way further west. (Perry county at this time had no existence, as it was not formed until the first of March, 1818—the territory comprising it being taken from Fairfield, Muskingum and Washington—and was named in honor of the hero of Lake Erie—Commodore O. H. Perry.)

"Mr. Fink entered a half section of land, and he, with Jacob Miller, who settled in the west end of the village, or where the village now extends, afterwards laid out a portion of their land into town lots, and the village began to spring up. The first buildings were nearly all log cabins. Afterward a few hewed log buildings, and now and then a small frame were erected. These, for the first few years, were scattered half a dozen rods apart, and the town, of course, had a decidedly 'clapboard' appearance. Afterward many of the hewed log buildings were weather-boarded, and a number of them stood the wear and tear of the times until within the recollection of many of your readers. I am not certain but there are a few of the old dwellings still standing, the logs, chinking and mortar being hidden by a cloak of weather-boarding.

After the nucleus of the village was laid, and Mr. Fink had his farm partly opened, and began to have things abundant around him, he built the house that has been in use as a school building at the east end of town. This was a large log cabin, and was afterward weather-boarded. Here, let us stop awhile, and make a description of the venerable old mansion, as it looked during the decade between 1820 and 1830.

At that time there was no turnpike to deface old landmarks. The road was located near its present site, but it was then on top of the

ground, leaving a large open space between it and the house. The large capacious barn stood on the south side of the road, opposite the house, or a little east of it, if any thing. During these years there was a constant emigration from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other Eastern States, and as Mr. Fink had gone into the hotel business in earnest, in his fine new mansion, he had about all the customers he could provide for. In addition to the traveling public, teaming was one of the prominent occupations of those days, as the goods purchased in the East had to be hauled out to the small stores and groceries in the Western country by wagon. Most of the teams following the road, always made it a point, if possible, to reach Fink's Tavern by sundown, even though the poor horses had to expend a little extra muscle to reach there. Many a time have I seen that large yard literally covered over with wagons—some going east, others west, laden with products for the east, or goods for the west. There are few residents in Somerset, who are able to form any idea of the business done at that hotel, or the constant activity going on there in those days. This house was the general headquarters of Somerset for many years, and nearly its whole activity was centered there. The monotonous silence which now lurks in that vicinity, except in school hours, is a fair type to represent the death of an individual after an active life."

After a rest of a week, "Senex" continues: "I am now, as I promised you last week, proudly walking down Main street. I have all the elasticity and nimbleness of a boy. In short, I am young again. On either side the forests edge up close to the village, and these abound with squirrels and other game, and a mile or two out I hear the crack of a rifle of the huntsman, who is engaged in furnishing the few dozen of villagers with venison. Perhaps the young reader will say, 'what a simpleton that old fellow must be, who is writing such silly stories. Do you suppose such stories ever took place here?' Yes, young reader, it is quite true. Many a saddle of venison was served up at Fink's Tavern, that had been slaughtered just south of St. Joseph's Church, and many a 'saddle' found a cheap market in the very early history of the village that was captured in the very suburbs. How wonderfully times change, and we change with them! The scenes and circumstances we are called to pass through in young life, as well as the place in which we had our birth and raising, seem to be nothing to us at the time. They become so commonplace as often to disgust us. But let us recede from them half a century, and then for the first time we begin to know their value. Our hearts begin gradually to cling to them. Memory awakens afresh to our innocent childhood days, and what seemed to us so dry and irksome, now begins to form a halo of glory in our very inmost souls, and affords us enjoyment we love to cling to with the tenacity we cling to life itself. But now for that down street march.

"The large two-story brick building on the corner of Main and High streets, west of Fink's Tavern, was quite a business house in its early day. The first newspaper Somerset ever had was printed within its ancient walls. It was used for various offices, and was in the heart of the business portion of the early village. It was anciently known as the Ruch House. The brick, if I mistake not, were laid by Henry Sterner, who has long since gone to his reward. Although it has al-

ways been represented as being only a nine-inch wall, the masonry has preserved remarkably well, showing that it was a good, honest job. It is one of the oldest standing bricks in the town, and was built with the design of showing the people what could be done in the wilderness, in the way of a magnificent building. It may stand for some years yet, and it is worthy of having its picture taken for preservation.

"At the time I write of, half the lots between High street and the Square were in commons and unfenced. The log cabins and small one-story frames were scattered along on each side of the street, and a little beaten path on either side marked the sidewalks. Jonathan Babbs owned and lived in a little, long, one-story frame that stood where stands the C. L. Griner house, now John Huston's. Then came a vacant space; then there were two two-story log houses, weatherboarded —one on the lot where Mrs. Chilcote lives, and the other on the next lot west of it. The latter building was one of Somerset's first hotels, and was afterward used by Ensor Chilcote for a carpenter shop. On the opposite side, between Dan Mohler's blacksmith shop and the east end of the village, there were, in 1824, only some three or four houses, some of them log. A few years later, Dan Mohler carried on blacksmithing in a shop where the present brick stands, and next lot west of it, his brother-in-law, David Church, followed the same business. About the time that Church quit business, C. Poppe was manufacturing spinning wheels, etc., but the business of manufacturing wearing apparel at home, has been done away with, and with it went Poppe's business. The few houses between this point and the Square, were mostly one-story frames, used as residences; but they gave way gradually from year to year for the present buildings. The brick now known as the Russell house, was one of the first permanent structures on this street. At a later day it was purchased by John Humberger, who kept a grocery in the corner room next the alley. He died about the year 1832, and his widow afterward married William D. Harper. The house across the alley, occupied by George Coolman as a residence, and the one west of it, may be termed pioneer buildings; and I seriously suspect that one of them, or perhaps both, are log houses. The corner room of the Coolman house was, in early days, used for a grocery store by George Sanders. Both those buildings played a prominent part in the trade history of Somerset. The old Johnny Lentz property on the opposite side of the street, afterwards occupied by Ned Keenan, outstrips my years in age. At least it has been in existence as far back as my memory can reach, and it was not a new building then. This was, for a number of years, the real headquarters for dram drinking. Many a disciple of Bacchus took his first lessons in "taking on the whisky appetite" in this building; and many were the persons who have stepped out of the door, next to Ream's bank, fancying themselves "monarchs of all they surveyed," provided, always, they were able to survey anything. A small one-story frame building stood on the corner of the alley where now stands a part of the hotel building, which was used, in my first recollection, by Joel Beckwith as a store-house. It was afterward used by different parties, Beckwith having removed his goods to a new house he built on the corner of the square, where Dr. Skinner has his drug store, and which was burned down a few years ago. One

of the Daists, I believe, built the east part of the brick hotel building, or at least lived there awhile, if he did not build it. The large frame between the corner brick and the hotel, was owned by John Murray, where he carried on the hotel business for many years. On the corner lot, on the opposite side, where John Beckwith was engaged, for many years, in the dry goods business, there stood two two-story log houses, weatherboarded, in one of which—the corner one—Beckwith began his mercantile operations. His residence was on the lot next east, and constituted half the brick now standing there.

All around the square there stood almost a continuous row of one-story frames, which constituted the business houses, and the stock of goods corresponded with the buildings. The Peter Dittoe house, now in possession of Martin Scott, is among the ancient brick relics. Dittoe kept the post office with his dry goods store, in the corner room, for many years. On the corner, on the opposite side, was a one-story frame, and next door west of it was a weatherboarded, two-story log house. It was used for a hotel, and the first landlord I can recollect of doing business there, was Benjamin Eaton. He had two sons—children then—named Ben and Joe; the latter is dead, and the former is mail agent at Crestline, Ohio, but is growing old and decrepid. A series of small buildings were standing on both sides of the street, west of this hotel, to the Brechbill alley—the only respectable house being old Billy Beard's, and more recently occupied by Dixon Brown as a residence. The old frame, still standing on the alley, on the north side of the street, has a historical record. In the corner room, next the alley, Patterson printed, in 1827–28, the *Perry Record*, a paper which took the place of the *Western World and Political Tickler*. On the casing of the front door, if it has not been removed, may be found a hideous ax mark, which was cut by an ax which John B. Orton threw at Bob Henderson, the publisher of the *Record*, in a quarrel that resulted from the famous Mills and Orton war, that had been in progress in the village for several years prior.

"There are a good many of the old buildings still standing in the town, in which more thrilling transactions took place, than the philosophy of your present innocent generation is capable of dreaming.

"The old Brechbill Hotel is an ancient building, and has been successively run by more landlords than I care to undertake to enumerate. John Mains, Jacob Brechbill (after he quit teaming on the road), and Abraham Hamisfar, successively run it. Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton and other celebrities, have dined in this house. On the lot next to this there was a frame house occupied by Everett Richman; and Caleb Atwater, the antiquarian of Ohio, lived either there or on the lot adjoining. On the opposite side of the street, where the Dan Kelley brick stands, but back from the street a rod or two, there was a famous drinking house kept by old John Opp. As we go a little further west, on the left hand side, next to the alley, there is an ancient two-story brick, now owned by Joseph Walker. This was erected by Jacob Brunner, but was left in an unfinished condition for many years. The next lot west, across the alley, was where Jacob Noles had his blacksmith shop and residence. The residence part is an old building, but the eastern

part is a newer structure, which took the place of the old wooden shop. On the opposite side was the cigar and tobacco factory of George Brunner, who carried on this branch of business there for many years.

Up till 1826–28, or thereabout, Columbus street, running from the Square north, had a fair representation of small buildings, mostly one-story frames. The only brick on the entire street, was one that stood where the three-story brick, belonging to D. M. Mathews, stands. This was built by Dr. Louis J. Mœller, and was considered a great ornament to the village. About the time this was constructed, the county erected a neat and substantial brick in the place where the jail stands. The old building was an ornament to the town. The uncouth structure that took its place, was, from the beginning, a disgrace, not only to the village, but to the blockheads who drafted it. The old stone house, north of the alley, adjoining Frederick Mains, was built by Mr. Mains in 1813. On the opposite side of the street, on the ground occupied by the old brick building, where Judge Hood for many years kept his dry goods store, there was a long row of frame buildings, usually occupied by tailors, shoemakers and the like. In one of these John L. Williams set up his first shop, after landing in Somerset in 1836. In one of the buildings was situated, in 1829, the printing office at which was then published *The People's Advocate*. John E. Linn had a tailor shop in a small building on the southwest corner of Columbus and North streets, on the vacant space between the two-story log house, weatherboarded, which constituted his residence, and North street. On the corner lot, on this street, occupied by Mrs. Burns, old Mr. Trout owned a crockery establishment, where he turned out an immense amount of dishes, crocks, etc. The kiln in which this ware was burned and prepared for the market, stood upon the same lot. This was carried on for some years, between 1820 and 1828. It may have been in existence at an earlier date. The brick in which Mrs. Burns resides, was built by Henry Trout, not far from the year 1830. A few scattering buildings, mostly of an inferior class, were standing in 1830, farther north, many of which have been supplanted by other buildings not much superior in size or style. The house that Mrs. Shirley resides in, was owned and built by John Arndt. The next house north, was a small brick owned by Mrs. Nancy Ream, the noted tailoress of her day. For many years she carried on tailoring there, and did a larger business than any tailor in the village. John Orwig owned and lived in the house now occupied by Mr. H. S. Doubleday. The opposite side of the street was all in commons. On an acre or so of the land comprising the lot and adjoining lots, where Joe Reaver lives, there was a large brickyard, carried on by Felix Cull, who made most of the brick used in constructing the earlier brick buildings. The vacuums where the earth was dug from, would fill with water in the winter season and freeze, and here the young men, such as James W. Shirley, R. Z. Cassell, Henry C. Filler, George Beeman, George Goodin, George Brunner, S. H. McAfee, Jonathan W. Ream, Joe Elder, and all of that class of boys, graduated in the art of skating. The only time the writer of this ever had a pair of skates on his feet, was at one of these ponds, in the winter of 1836. Buckling on a pair of skates, one evening, and rising to my feet, I at-

tempted to make a grand gyration and cut a pigeon-wing, as it was called, supposing it to be an easy thing done. The ice flew up and took me on the head, and I felt unwell for a month succeeding.

"On the lot now occupied by B. Whitmer's residence, and some distance back from the street, stood the old Academy. This was the High School of Somerset. The building was a large one, but was never fully completed. It had been imperfectly constructed, and after standing for many years, being part of the time in use, the lot was purchased by Thomas J. Maginnis, and the building was taken down. Immediately north of the Academy, extending from the road at Mrs. McNutt's residence, westward, there was an eight-acre wood lot that was cleared about the year 1839."

After a suitable breathing spell, "Senex" continues his old-time recollections, as follows:

"My earliest recollections come in before either of the brick buildings on the southeast and southwest corners of the Public Square were built. On the lot where stands the building in which the *Press* is published, Joseph Brown had a hat manufactory, and, on the opposite corner, where stands the storehouse now owned by Isaac Yost, there stood a one story hewed log house, that was used by Benjamin Ream as a hat factory. Hatting business was good in those days, as there were none imported from the East, as now, to compete with the home manufacturers. This house gave way before 1830, and the present brick building was erected in its place by Henry Dittoe. One story frames lined the street south of the square to the bridge and beyond, with here and there an unoccupied lot. Benjamin Huff had a chair manufactory in a one story hewed log house, that stood on the spot where Dittoe & Hull's grocery now stands. Some of the first Protestant services ever held in Somerset were held in that building. William D. Harper had his residence on the hill where the Nunnery was located. He had his carpenter shop in a small building that stood nearly opposite the old residence of Patrick McDonald. In still earlier days, Lawrence Curran, one of the first butchers of Somerset, had his slaughter-house about the same spot. A few of your readers may remember 'Old Larry,' the Irishman. He had his peculiarities, like other men, one of which may be worth relating. In disposing of his meats he had to trust a good deal, but always made it a duty to set apart a special day for collections, and he did it so adroitly that it rather pleased his delinquent customers than annoyed them. He would place himself on some corner of the Public Square, in the morning, and watch for his delinquents. When he saw one of them, he would hasten in advance of him and remark, in his good natured Irish brogue, 'An' is it me ye are huntin' afther!' The customer always knew what Larry was after, and never failed, if he had the money, to shell it right out. And so he would continue till his collections were made.

"Of course, many of your readers remember the old jail, situated nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Magruder. The first story was built of dressed sandstone, and the second story was carried up with brick. The courts were held in this house for many years, and until the new Court House upon the Public Square was erected. On the sonth side of this building there was a ball alley, where the young men used to

while away many hours in playing what is termed 'alley ball.' Indeed, for years, the place was a daily resort for all classes of middle-aged men, young men, and boys. If the men were not there, the boys were sure to be. Afterwards the ball alley was removed to the Academy building, in the north end of the village.

"The ground covered by Dr. Magruder's residence was where George Beckwith had his dwelling, when he occupied the tanyard afterwards run by Law & Moeller, and later by John Law. The old brick Methodist Episcopal church stood on South street, nearly opposite the residence of Colonel Spencer. On the corner of the alley, next west, stands a small brick, where John H. Binckley used to reside in an early day. The Methodists used to be a little noisy occasionally, and Binckley, living so near the church, felt himself annoyed somewhat, and so gave to this thoroughfare the name of 'Happy Alley,' a name by which it is known to this day. Between the church and the corner brick was a two story hewed log house, in which John H. Binckley and Samuel Binckley had a paint shop and chair factory. Samuel Binckley was one of the pioneer young men of Somerset, but left, shortly after his marriage, and located at Xenia, Ohio. He is still at Troy, Ohio, hearty and hale, at the age of seventy-six years."

In a subsequent letter, "Senex" discourses further of old-time Somerset and vicinity:

"As early as 1805, thirteen years before Perry county was organized, the reader may well imagine there was no Somerset, and no other town, in the county. New Reading antedates Somerset by a few years, and was called, by the Pennsylvania Germans, 'Overmyerstettle,' and by those who preferred to speak it in English, 'Overmyertown.' I recollect hearing an old lady, who but recently departed this life, often relating an incident of her getting lost on the ground near the heart of the town, in 1807. She lived with her father in a new cabin, a mile or so north of the town, and was sent after the cows toward the close of the day. When she arrived at about the place where the Public Square is located, she became entangled in the underbrush, which was grown over so densely with wild pea vines that she could not see a rod before her. When she had extricated herself, she found that she had lost her bearing, and it was only by a fortunate circumstance that she was enabled to reach her home that evening.

"The old men who are in the county, and are able to recollect back forty-five to sixty years ago, cannot help to bring to mind one of the singular changes that has taken place in the streams. At that time they were all running full of water, at least nine months in the year. Now they are nearly all dry most of the year, and not enough water running in them at any time, except in times of flood, to water a drove of cattle. Many will remember that, half a mile north of Somerset, was situated 'Grandfather Parkinson's' saw-mill, afterwards run by Billy Larue. The water that was gathered from the ravine starting on the summit in the town, with that gathered by a race from the west branch, run this sawmill, fifty years ago, nine months in the year. It cut a great deal of timber, and, being so near the then growing village, it furnished much of the lumber that was called for. The dam in which the water was collected was the 'swimming hole' for the boys of the

village, and for many years it was a favorite resort. Below this, about half a mile, Judge Hood had a gristmill—'corn-cracker,' it was called in that day—at which he accommodated his neighbors with corn meal, and also furnished a fair article of flour. This mill was a two story log building, situated on the south bank of the creek, near where the road now crosses above the railroad trestle. The Judge also run a stillhouse in connection with the mill. The water for turning the mill was collected by races. The race for conducting the water, on the south branch, started in some four or five hundred yards below the steam mill, following the west bank of the hill; and the one on the west branch started just below Parkinson's saw-mill, and run along the south bank of the creek. The faint outlines of these races may be seen in places yet, but they have been mostly defaced. At the confluence of the Somerset branch and the Berkey run, there was, at one time, a saw-mill, the water likewise being conducted by races. About half a mile below this there was a grist-mill, and farther down, Darsham's grist and saw-mill. So that, from 1814 to 1830, there were no less than five mills on that little stream, between Somerset and Jonathan's Creek, all running by water nearly through the entire year. The stream used to run a large volume of bright, clear water, and it used to abound in fish of pretty good size. It was a great resort for the 'town boys,' even so late as 1840. Many a time did the boys of that day—Dan and John Parkinson, P. H. Binckley, Walter C. Wood, and others—pull out 'chubs' and 'suckers' that weighed a pound.

"If I were to undertake to trace out all the 'old landmarks;' or, in other words, to give the early settlers of lands around Somerset, I should never get through with these letters. But I will mark out, say, a mile square, on either side of Somerset, and give the occupiers of land from about the year 1820 to 1830.

"On the north side, Judge Hood was, at that time, a permanent fixture on the farm he so long occupied. The next farm north, now owned by Andy Leach, was entered by a man named Miller. The next farm north of that was the 'Stoker farm,' and the farm still north of that was the Funderburg farm. We will go back, now, and take another tier. The farm west of Judge Hood, afterwards constituting part of the Gongloff farm, was occupied by John Deal, on the north side of which stood a stillhouse, run, from 1812 to about 1820, by a man named Shunk. Next east, the farm of Conrad Snider, was owned by his father, one of the first settlers. Next east, the farm long owned and occupied by David Church, was owned by David Boyce. On the south side of town, about the year 1825, the farm of John Moore was tilled by Joshua Green, afterwards purchased by John F. Moeller. The Thomas Scallan farm was owned by John Trout. The farm farther south—afterwards the Caywood farm—was owned by James McDonald, and a little before that time by Leonard Ream. The farm west of this was the farm of Michael McKinney. The tract of land east of the Scallan farm, on which Mrs. Scallan now resides, was owned by John Beckwith. There were still earlier proprietors of most all of these lands, but my recollection cannot reach them."

The foregoing extracts from the highly interesting articles of "Senex" give a good description of Somerset and surroundings, from 1820

to 1830, and also contain a number of facts of interest, both earlier and latar than these dates. As early as 1844 Somerset was compactly and neatly built up, in a great measure of brick, and was one of the handsomest towns of its size in Ohio. It just about held its own, in population and business, from 1844 to 1857, when the Seat of Justice was removed to New Lexington. This did not prove as much of a calamity as was feared, though it had a depressing effect for several years. When the railroad was built, in 1871, the old town revived to a great extent, and quite a number of new and costly buildings have been erected, among them several fine private residences.

Somerset was visited by a destructive fire in the latter part of the year 1873, which is thus described by the Somerset *Press:*

"About one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the cry of fire was raised on our streets, and by the time those of our citizens living in the vicinity of the conflagration had reached the scene, the long roof of the building on the northeast side of the square was enveloped in flames, and the contents of the rooms were being rapidly destroyed. Such headway had the flames made that by the time even a few of our citizens got upon the ground, it was impossible to enter the more extensive business rooms of the block, for the purpose of removing the stock, and all that could be done was to exert every effort to confine the fire to the block in which it had originated. For a time this seemed to be a hopeless work, as the wind was blowing briskly to the eastward, and in the direction of some greatly exposed buildings. Hard work was required to prevent the fire from communicating with Gallagher's building, and this being the 'key' to the whole situation, our citizens labored with admirable success to stop the progress of the flames at that point. Had the fire got under headway in that building it is likely that all that part of Somerset lying east of the square would be in ashes to-day. From the drug store building, the flames spread rapidly into the large frame building on the north, and adjoining the three-story brick residence of D. M. Mathews. From this building the flames soon reached the roof of Mr. Mathews' residence, and that too would have soon been destroyed, but for the indomitable energy of that portion of the volunteer brigade, who held this part of the field. Long ladders were placed against the building, and a number of daring men soon took position upon the roof and ladders, and gave the devouring elements the best licks they had in the shop. And their efforts were crowned with success. Mr. Mathews' residence was saved, and the fire was confined to the block in which it had broken out. This was totally destroyed, entailing losses about to the amount of $15,000. This block was owned by D. M. Mathews, Dr. C. J. Skinner and Dr. E. R. Magruder, and was valued at something like $8,000.

The block was occupied by the following firms: Skinner & Brother, stock destroyed valued at $3,000; M. Bowman, grocer, stock destroyed valued at $1,800; J. W. Graves, boot and shoe dealer, stock saved; Mrs. Burns, milliner, stock destroyed valued at $300; H. A. Schwartz, photographer, stock destroyed valued at $1,000; Snow Fork Coal and Mining Company, loss in books, maps, plats, stationery, etc., valued at $500; T. Spencer Stillman, notary, etc., loss in books, stationery, etc., about $200; George Price, Justice of the Peace, H. P. Lentz,

real estate and insurance agent, N. L. Brunner, boot and shoe maker —effects removed without damage.

"There are various opinions about the origin of the fire. Those who were first on the grounds, say that the fire originated in the office of the Snow Fork Coal and Mining Company."

Again in 1875, the town was scourged by the fire fiend, a number of houses burned, and the whole eastern part of the village narrowly escaped destruction. The following account of the fire is from the Somerset *Press:*

"Our village has again been scourged by fire, this time entailing a loss of property to the amount of $25,000 or $30,000, and rendering homeless a number of families, and throwing out of employment a number of workmen. The story is briefly told. About eleven o'clock, Monday night, Mr. Russell, proprietor of the Russell House, discovered that that part of the planing mill of Bowman, Johnson & Mautz, where the boiler was located, was on fire, and at once gave the alarm. But owing to the vast amount of highly combustible material in the immediate vicinity of the furnace, the flames had made such frightful headway by the time of the arrival of persons upon the scene, that such a thing as extinguishing them, with the means at hand, was at once an apparent impossibility. An entrance was forced into the show-room of the establishment,where there was a large amount of finished work, buggies, wagons,carriages, etc., and an ineffectual effort to save it from destruction. But the moment the entrance was made, a fiery column swept from about the furnace through the building, driving the rescuers from the room. Repeated efforts were made to re-enter the building, but the intense heat rendered them all futile, and it became plain to all that the large planing mill and carriage factory, with all its contents, was doomed. As the fire spread, and got fairly under way in the large and higher part of the building, the flames roared with a fierceness and rose to a height that appalled the powerless spectators, and at once created fears for the safety of the town. That the fire originated from the furnace, there seems to be little doubt.

"The flames rapidly spread to the buildings immediately east and west of the factory, and the scene became alarming in the extreme. Then presently Mrs. Filler's house, on the opposite side of the street, took fire, and the unorganized and excited people hardly knew how or where to commence the fight; but that a commencement must be made somewhere, and quickly, too, if the town was to be saved from total destruction, was very manifest to all, and keenly appreciated by all. Determined bands of men therefore bent their energies at four different points, to arrest the progress of the fire.

One point was Coolman's frame building across the alley west from the Russell House; another was the frame house owned by O. T. Mohler, and occupied by George Nichols, on the south side of the street; the third was the German Reform Church, on the same side, and the fourth was Mrs. Chilcote's house, on the north side, and across the alley west from the large frame structure known as the O'Keefe House.

"In the area bounded by the buildings named, the devouring element had things pretty much its own way, and in that space, and with-

in an hour or so, it laid in ashes eleven buildings, and caused a greater loss of property than was ever before felt in Somerset.

"At the points named a desperate effort was made to master the fire, and, though it proved successful in the end, there were times during the progress of the struggle, when it seemed that all efforts would prove unavailing.

"The women came to the rescue, when assistance was greatly needed, and rendered noble service in the matter of carrying water, etc. Their determined labors had also the effect to cheer the men who were standing up manfully to the work, and shaming, just a little, the few who were 'too feeble' to do more than stand by and gaze upon the frightful scene and the determined workers it had called forth.

"The houses destroyed were the planing mill, the dry house, the old exchange, the Russell House, Mrs. Filler's and Mrs. Cody's residences—both the latter on the south side of the street—Mr. John Mautz's residence, Mr. Shower's residence and Mrs. Chilcote's residence, and Bowman & Johnson's blacksmith shop, and Mr. Shower's stable. The occupants of most of the dwellings saved only a portion of their household effects, and some lost about all they possessed of that kind of property."

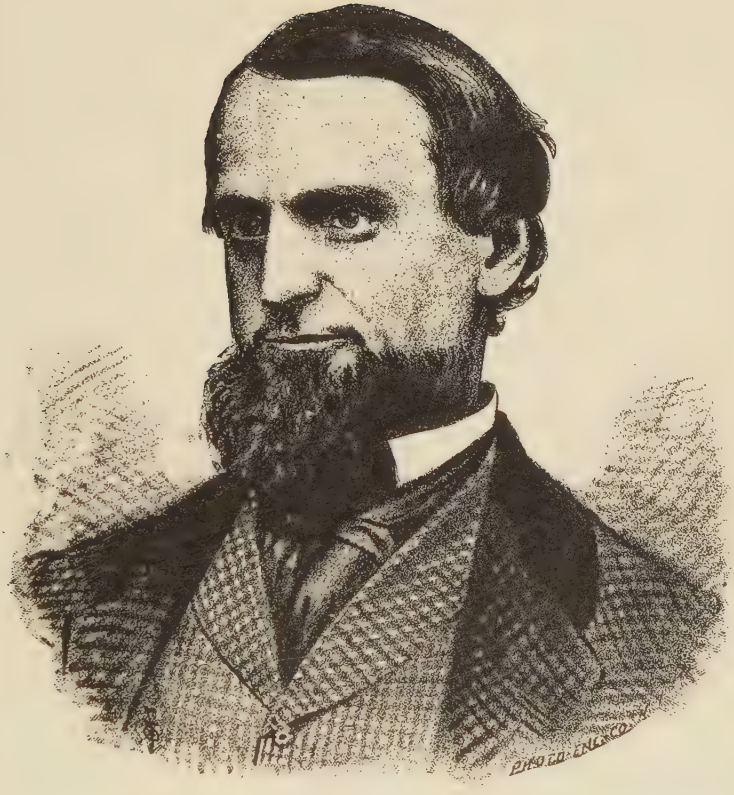
Nearly all the space made vacant by these fires has been built upon, and most of the buildings destroyed have been replaced by better ones. With these two exceptions, Somerset, during its entire existence, has been very fortunate regarding fires.

Somerset is very pleasantly situated on the high grounds that separate the waters of Muskingum from those of the Hocking. The rain that falls on the north and east end of the town flows into the Muskingum, while that which falls on the south and west parts finds its way into the Hocking. The site of the town is elevated, broad and commanding, and much of it affords a good view of the surrounding country.

Somerset, at present, has a postoffice, one telegraph office, one railroad depot, one newspaper, one union school house, one female academy, four churches, one convent, one hotel, one music hall, four dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two jewelry stores, two drug stores, two furniture stores, two shoe stores, one photograph gallery, one carriage and buggy shop, one planing mill, one tannery, two harness and saddle shops, two tailor shops, one clothing store, one coverlet weaver, seven groceries, four physicians, five lawyers, one job printing office, three millinery stores, two meat shops and two tin shops.

The Hippodrome war, the trial and execution of David Work, the Centennial Celebration, and many other notable events connected with the history of Somerset, will be found in other appropriate chapters of this volume.

In view of the immense strides which the iron business is making in Perry county, and its probable future, it is worth while to contemplate the initial workers and the small beginnings of the industry. Somerset had the first foundry in the county. It was established by Joseph Simpson, who, in his lifetime, was well known to many of the people of Perry county. The reader of this volume would naturally like to know



Dr. M. Kagay-

something of the original foundry and iron man of the county, therefore the following sketch is inserted:

Joseph Simpson settled in Somerset in 1843, having come direct from Newark, Licking county, but from Halifax, Yorkshire, England, two years previous. He purchased a large tobacco warehouse on Happy alley, about midway between Columbus street and the Logan road, and converted it into a foundry. For many years he conducted a successful business. Mr. Simpson spent much of his time in exploring the great mineral region of Monday and Sunday Creeks, and often predicted its future wealth and greatness. He was well known throughout the county, and became somewhat famous for his plows. He will be well remembered by the old settlers. He may be ranked as the pioneer of the iron interest of Perry county. Mr. Simpson died in Newark, in 1856.

New Reading.—New Reading, for a long time better known as Overmyertown, situated three miles from Somerset, in the western part of Reading township, was laid out in 1805, by Peter Overmyer, father of the venerable Peter Overmyer, who now resides in the vicinity of New Reading. This village is the oldest in the county, antedating Somerset, Rehoboth, Thornville, New Lexington, and all the other villages of the county. When the county of Perry was formed, New Reading was a candidate for the seat of justice, and its citizens were disappointed and displeased when they failed to secure the location. The village has just about held its own for sixty years and more. It contains two churches, a schoolhouse, store, physician, a few shops, and several neat and comfortable private residences, and had, in June, 1880, one hundred and eighteen inhabitants. The town is handsomely situated, and is surrounded by a country not only fertile and healthy, but one of the loveliest to be found anywhere in the State, and capable of being made almost a second paradise.

To this country, then a wilderness, came Peter Overmyer, the pioneer, from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Peter was a son of John George Obermayer, as the name was written in German, who came from Germany to the United States in 1751. When Peter Overmyer came to what is now Perry county, Ohio, he brought with him some of the old heirlooms and keepsakes of his father's family, but nothing which he could prize more highly than the original of the following "passport," written in German, which his father procured when about to leave the Fatherland for the New World:

"*Passport of John George Obermayer.*—In Blankenloch, of the Magistracy of Durlach, lying within the bounds of the highly exalted dominion, the Nagraviate of Baden, was born, on October 27, 1727, and baptized on the day following, October 28, John George, legitimate son of his father, John George Obermayer, citizen and weaver, and of his mother, Anna.

"Witnesses of his baptism were John George Bane, citizen and weaver; Henry Bane, citizen of Buechig; also, Susanna, wife of Jacob Werners, citizen and weaver; also, Anna Mary, wife of John Storken, citizen of Hagsfeld. This has been copied from the 'Register of Baptisms' and the 'Church Record,' of this parish.

"In testimony of his honest service and praiseworthy conduct while

in our midst, especially of his knowledge and confession of the Evangelical Religion (Lutheran), I cheerfully subscribe with my own hand, and stamp with official seal.

"JOHN CHRISTIAN EBERSOLD,
"Pastor of Blankenloch and Buechig.

[OFFICIAL SEAL.]

"Blankenloch, May 4th, 1751.

"Inasmuch as the above-mentioned John George Obermayer, native of Blankenloch, has resolved, by the Grace of God, to leave this province to go to the New Country, the Colony of Pennsylvania, and has most respectfully besought and petitioned us, as the representatives of this Court. for an honorable dismissal and certificate of good character, and we cannot justly refuse, but, on the other hand, we cheerfully testify, upon the ground of truth, that he has, in his service in our midst, conducted himself as a Christian, honest, trustworthy, and industrious. We, therefore, wish Mr. Obermayer not only all temporal, but, also, all eternal blessings. We, therefore, beseech all respective persons, whether of high or low estate, with this charge of duty, not only to permit him to pass free and unmolested wherever he may choose to go, but, also, without suspicion, kindly to receive and entertain said Obermayer, in whatsoever place or locality he may announce himself, for which we shall ever be the indebtors.

"In the name of this Court of Justice, we still remain the humble servants.

JUDGE BIERICH,
"*Attorney*, Kimtzma.
"SCHOOL SUP'T FIEGLER,
"*Clerk of the Court.*

"Blankenloch, May 12th, 1751."

What follows is from the personal diary of John George Obermayer, in his own handwriting:

"On May 9th, 1751, we went for the last time to church in Blankenloch. There we sang once more, 'There are none whom God has forsaken,' 'Bless the Lord, O, my soul, and all that is within me bless His holy name,' and 'Lord Jesus Christ to us attend.' It was the fourth Sunday after Easter, 'Cantate,' when we heard the Gospel lesson for the day, John xvi:5–15, which begins: 'But now I go my way to Him that sent me; and none of you ask me 'Whither goest thou?''

"On May 14, we left Blankenloch, for Rheinhausen. On the 19th, we sailed from Rheinhausen, toward Mannheim. On the 20th, we went to Worms, where we sang, 'O, Holy Ghost, descend, we pray.' On the 4th of June, at two o'clock, we passed through the Bingerlock, and at seven o'clock we passed through the bay of St. Gwier, where we encountered great danger.

"Our voyage upon the Rhine, from Rheinhausen to Amsterdam, was of four weeks' duration. On the 20th of June we embarked from Rotterdam, and from thence to Old England. On the 22d, we sailed in upon the vast ocean."

The foregoing was translated from the German, in which language it was written, by Rev. Walter, of Somerset. Every reader of this history will regret that John Jacob Obermayer laid aside his pen so soon, and that the written record he left is so brief. Short as it is, however, it is sufficient to give a vivid impression of the father of the man who

named Reading township, and the town of Reading, the oldest village in the county of Perry.

Hanover, the first laid out town in what is now Perry county, was established by Jacob Dittoe, in 1804, about four miles west of Fink's tavern, on Zane's Trace, in what is now Reading township, Perry county. The village never amounted to much, though a few families gathered there, and in 1818, one of the first acts of the Court of Common Pleas of Perry was in response to a petition of the proprietor, to annul the town plat of Hanover, and the lots, streets and alleys reverted to the proprietor simply as land, and Hanover was no more.

CHURCHES.—Of the original settlers of Reading township, the Pennsylvania Germans were chiefly Lutherans, Catholics, or German Reform, and the English speaking people were principally Methodists, Baptists or Presbyterians. The Irish immigrants and their descendants were mostly Catholics, though some of them were Protestants, and adhered to some branch of the Protestant church. The itinerant Methodist preachers visited Somerset at a very early day, and organized classes or societies. The late Rev. J. VanLaw, who, a few years since, was stationed in Somerset, compiled a very full and interesting sketch of the work of the Methodists at Somerset and charges connected therewith. The sketch is not only of special interest as to Somerset and vicinity, but to nearly all the old Methodist churches of the county, as they were all, in the old times, attached to Somerset Circuit. Somerset, Rehoboth and New Lexington, all belonged to the same Circuit as late as 1850. The sketch is from a published source:

"The first settlement of Ohio was by a New England Colony that landed at the mouth of the Muskingum river, on the 7th of April 1788. These were all of Puritan stock, and no Methodists among them, as it was not till two years later, that Methodism was carried into New England, by Jesse Lee, that preached the first Methodist sermon in all that section, under the great Elm tree in Boston Common, on a July afternoon 1790. At that time Marietta and Cincinnati were the only two points settled in Ohio; and when on the 16th of September, 1799, the first session of the Territorial Legislature met in Cincinnati, it was then only a village of 500 inhabitants, built almost entirely of logs, and without a brick in its entire structure. The population in the whole State, in 1798, was only about 5000.

"In 1798, Rev. Kobler crossed the Ohio from Kentucky, kneeling on the river bank to invoke the divine blessing upon his mission. On Christmas day he spread the sacramental table for twentyfive or thirty communicants, all there were in the country. This was the first regular preaching, and the first Methodist communion in Ohio, that ten years ago numbered 100,000 on its communion roll. In 1799, Holston, Kentucky, Tennessee and one Circuit in Ohio constituted one immense district, with twelve preachers. No society was formed in Cincinnati, till 1804. On the southeast, however, Robert Manly had crossed over from Virginia, occasionally, perhaps, as early as 1795, and by 1799, he had boldly entered and formed a Circuit extending up the Muskingum for forty miles. In 1799, James Quinn made a missionary tour up the Hocking Valley, preaching to the few families residing near the present

site of Lancaster. In 1804, Asa Shinn organized the Hocking Circuit out of this territory, occupying the usual four weeks. The next year James Quinn and John Meck were sent to this circuit, and in 1807 we find 'Ohio District, Fairfield Circuit, William Pattison,' in the list of appointments of the 'Western Conference,' that contained nearly all the territory west of the Alleganies. In 1808 it is Ralph Lotspeick, and John Bowman, Miami district; in 1809 it is Ralph Lotspeick, Muskingum district; in 1810 Francis Tarvis, with James Quinn, as presiding elder.

"During this year the Ohio Conference was organized at Portsmouth, and on Christmas day the first Methodist sermon was preached in Somerset, at the house of John Mains, by the Reverend Robert Cloud, who, with Jesse Stoneman, continued to occupy this as a preaching place for several years. In 1811, James Quinn and James B. Finley traveled Fairfield Circuit, and the latter organized the first class in Somerset, with John Mains leader. The remaining four of this immortal five were Anna Mains, wife of the leader, John Anderson and wife, and William Babbs. The opposition was bitter and unreasonable, but the old log school house, afterward used as a chair shop by Jesse Huff, near the present site of Dittoe's and Hull's grocery, was the class sanctuary of those tried ones, for years, and it resounded with the songs and shoutings of their triumphant faith. In 1812, William Lambden had charge of the Circuit; and Archibald McElroy in 1813.

"David Young was presiding elder, in 1813–14; Charles Waddle in 1814; Charles Waddle and Michael Ellis, 1815; James Quinn and John McMahon in 1816; Michael Ellis and John McMahon in 1817. During the early part of this Conference year John McMahon retired from the work, and John Stewart was called from the Kanawha Circuit in Virginia, taking his place here as Junior Preacher, January 1st, 1818.

"The Somerset society had now grown to embrace the following members: William Babbs, sen., John and Ruth Murray, John and Anna Mains; Toby Taylor and wife; Frederick Mains, sen., and wife; George Richards and wife; Jesse G. McGowen, and perhaps Frederick Mains, jun., and wife. In June, 1819, Joseph F. Brown was added to the society, and Jacob Knowles and wife in place of Taylor removed. That summer the society made an effort to raise a house of worship, on what was afterwards called in consequence, Happy Alley.

"The lot is now occupied in part by William Russell, though the site of the first church is yet vacant. John Murray undertook the building, and got the walls up to the square, when a large dead chestnut tree was blown down by the equinoctial storm, crushing the walls to the ground. Things remained in this condition until the next spring; the brethren being much discouraged. Albert Gough and Henry Matthews were preachers on the immense circuit embracing Lancaster, (perhaps Circleville) Logan, New Lexington, Rehoboth, and other points to the number of twenty-five or thirty preaching places.

"'But seeing the desolation of the Lord's house, writes Joseph T. Brown, 'I was stirred up in my heart and said to some of the brethren: Let us arise and rebuild the house.' They said to me, if I thought anything could be done they would help me what they could. So I went forward, hired hands, gathered up and cleaned off the bricks, procured

materials and workmen, enlarged the building several feet, and got it up and under roof, with one coat of plaster, in time to hold a meeting on Christmas. This meeting resulted in the addition of about fifty members, most prominent among whom were, John Beckwith and John Ritchey.'" [Letter of May 23d, 1876, to the writer].

"Brother John Mains, who is now passing the golden autumn of a ripe age, in Greenfield, Ohio, informs me, that he and Jesse McGowen were associated with brother Brown in this building, and that Judge C. C. Hood, coming into the neighborhood about that time, seated the new church at his own expense. Notwithstanding this, brother Brown's obligations and expenditures, footed up about five hundred dollars, part of which was paid, but the greater part remains in the treasury of the Lord, safe until the present time.

"Previous to the building of the brick church, the services of the society were held in the court room, over the old jail on South Columbus street. Here, as early as 1817, we are assured of the existence of a Sabbath school, of which Frederick Mains, now living in Somerset, was probably the first Superintendent, with Tobias Taylor as an assistant. Brother John Mains says, the first Sabbath school was previously organized in the brick house now the residence of Nathan Dennison, but the recollection of Frederick Mains as its first Superintendent, renders it unsafe to place its active operations much prior to 1817.

"Abner Gough and Charles Thorn traveled Fairfield circuit in 1820; William Stephens and Zara Coston, 1821; William Stephens, in 1822; James Gilruth and Isaac C. Hunter, in 1823; Charles Waddle and Homer Clark, in 1824; Leroy Swornsted and James Quinn, in 1825; James Quinn and James Laws, in 1826; James Laws and Gilbert Blue, in 1827; Jacob Young and Cornelius Springer, in 1828. Discussion, leading to the radical separation in 1828, culminated this year in a general debate, at the Bethel Church, and Cornelius Springer, a leader in the movement in the west, withdrew to the Protestant Methodist Church.

"In 1829, Zachary Connel and Henry S. Fernandes, were preachers; and in 1830, Samuel Hamilton and Henry S. Fernandes. Then Rushville circuit appears on the records with Samuel Hamilton and Jacob Hooper, preachers in 1831; J. Carper and Jacob Young, in 1832; and J. Carper, J. Armstrong and S. H. Holland, in 1833; for this year, it appears, the church we now occupy in Somerset, was built, and in the next year, 1834, the log church at Chalfants was dedicated. Thus, in three successive years, each of the societies constituting the present Somerset circuit, built a new church. The impulse given under brother Carper's administration and the building of the new church in Somerset, appears at once in the minutes for 1834; we have the name changed to Somerset circuit, James McMahon and B. F. Meyers as preachers. Brother McMahon not only dedicated the Chalfant church, but also took subscriptions for the church at New Zion. In 1825, J. McDowell, B. F. Meyers and J. Hooper (supply), were appointed to Somerset circuit; in 1836, Henry S. Fernandes and John Blampied; in 1837, Henry S. Fernandes and Moses A. Milligan; in 1838, Moses A. Milligan and Isaac Cartlich; in 1839, Andrew Murphy and William T. Hand;

in 1840, William P. Strickland and Sheldon Parker; in 1841, William P. Strickland, Edward Roe and Samuel Harvey, supply.

"In 1842, we find Somerset assuming her place as a station, with the eloquent Joseph A. Waterman in charge; in 1844, Andrew Carroll was pastor, and this ended the effort to maintain the station. Hopewell and Zion had been joined to Rehoboth circuit, and in 1844, Somerset also became part of Rehoboth circuit, and so remained till the organization as at present, in 1854. The appointments for Rehoboth circuit, during these years, were as follows:

"1842—James Gurley and supply.

"1843—Joseph Carper and Philip A. Muchner.

"1844—T. A. G. Philips and John Fitch.

"1845—John Fitch and T. A. G. Philips.

"1846–47—Joseph Neuson and Samuel Hamilton.

"1848—A. M. Alexander and I. F. Longman.

"1849—E. V. Bing, J. H. Creighton and G. W. Brush.

"During this year, over one thousand probationers were received on Rehoboth circuit.

"1850—E. V. Bing, John Dillon and James Mitchell.

"1851—John Dillon, Charles Warren and supply.

"1852—Charles Warren, Edward P. Hall and supply.

"1853—Charles C. Lybrand and R. J. Black.

"James M. Jameson was Presiding Elder of the Zanesville District, and lived at Somerset during 1846–7–8; Jacob Young from 1848 to 1852, and J. M. Trimble from 1852 to 1856. Rehoboth circuit, in 1854, reports seven hundred and fifty-seven members, twenty-five probationers, and five local preachers.

"In 1854, Somerset Circuit was organized as at present, at the Conference at Portsmouth, and James C. Taylor was appointed for 1854–5; E. V. Bing for 1856–7; John White, Presiding Elder.

"S. C. Riker was preacher in 1858, with extensive revivals all over the charge.

"James Mitchell was in charge of the Circuit for 1859–60, when the present Hopewell Church was built,

"P. V. Ferree was pastor in 1861–62; John Frazer, Presiding Elder for 1860–63; D. D. Mather, P. E. for 1864–65; T. H. Philips, P. E. for 1866–67; William Porter, P. E. for 1868–70; W. T. Harvey, P. E., Lancaster District, for 1871–72; T. H. Hall, P. E., Lancaster District, for 1873–74–75.

"Brother Ferree remained in Somerset, engaged mainly in teaching till his death in 1868, and his ashes lie in the M. E. Cemetery in this place.

"S. C. Frampton succeeded him as pastor in 1863–64; R. W. Manley, in 1865–66–67; A. H. Windsor, in 1868–69; J. M. Weir, in 1870–71; B. F. Thomas, in 1872–73–74; and J. Van Law, in 1875–76. Gracious revivals attended the labors of many, if not all of these pastors; those in Somerset and Zion, under charge of brother Manley, and in Hopewell under brother Thomas, are worthy of special mention. Much fruit of these remain.

"About the year 1866 or 1867, an extension was made to the Som-

erset church, and October 22d, 1865, the trustees met at the old parsonage, nearly opposite the church, and organized, with Judge C. C. Hood in the chair, P. V. Ferree, secretary pro tem. The members present, were: Dixon Brown, William Ream, John Huston, Martin Berkey, C. C. Hood, Dr. Skinner. P. V. Ferree, and the newly appointed pastor, R. W. Manley. The business was, to receive the report of a committee to examine property for a parsonage. After the report, a committee, consisting of David Ream, Dixon Brown, John Huston and Lewis Edwards, were appointed to purchase the present parsonage property of B. Whitmer. Wm. Ream for Zion, Robert Chalfant for Hopewell, Dr. Skinner and William Huston for Somerset, were appointed to raise subscriptions to pay for the property. These committees ware both successful, and after thorough repairs, under the administration of brother J. M. Weir, the Circuit may well feel proud of its parsonage.

"In 1854, the Somerset Collegiate Institute was organized, with a semi-official relation to the Ohio Conference. Charles Nourse was Principal, and the following constituted the Board of Directors, viz.: Rev. James C. Taylor, *ex officio;* Eli Spencer, William Spencer, John Ritchie, George Morris, Thomas Wiles and R. Miller. This school continued to be taught in the old Fink tavern building for about eight years, when the property was sold for the use of the public schools.

"About the year 1829, the Somerset society was strengthened by the accession of Ensor Chilcote and family. He was truly a leader in the charge for many years, and his mantle of power still rests upon his family in the church.

"In the Official List of 1861, I find James Chilcote as Recording Steward, with Charles Nourse, Dixon Brown, and J. P. Huston, Stewards for Somerset; William Ream and David Ream, for Zion; and Mordecai Yarnell and John Kelley, for Hopewell. Leaders at Somerset—O. T. Mohler, morning class; Martin Berkey and C. C. Hood, noon class; James Chilcote, Monday night class; A. B. Leach, Tuesday night class, and Gideon Ritchey, Wednesday night. Hopewell—Mordecai Yarnell and Melzar Kendall. New Zion—Isaac Cooper and George Ritchey.

"The Trustees of Somerset Station, 1843, were Ensor Chilcote, C. C. Hood, Jacob Knowles, Thomas Price, John Ritchey, John Beckwith, and G. Morris.

"Bishops Asbury, McKendree, Roberts, George, and others, have been here, the honored guests of John Mains, preaching in succession in the house, school-house, the jail-lott, and the church. The Fairfield Circuit has become a district; the school-house and cabin classes have become a trio of congregations.

"The Hopewell Class.—In 1812 or 1813, a class was organized, to meet at Abram Hamisfar's (now Rusk's), of which Robert Chalfant was leader, and contained the following members: Mercy Chalfant, Abram and Hannah Hamisfar, Charles and Margaret Hamisfar, 'Father' and 'Mother' Fitsmorris, and their daughter, Elizabeth Miller; James and Jane Benjamin, Polly Hutchins, Nathan and Ella Benjamin, Daniel and Peggy Miner, Jacob Miner, Rebecca Miner (now Denni-

son), Sally and Frank Miner, Thomas and Amy Kendall, Nelly and Nancy Cane, and George Guysinger.

"This class formed, in part, the basis of Hopewell and Zion classes, which were formed about 1830. The Hopewell class grew rapidly, and in 1834 a log-built church was dedicated, by James McMahon, preaching from John xv:5, 'I am the vine, ye are the branches.' It was called Chalfant's Church. The class-book for 1840–41, now in the hands of Sister Cochran, gives the class as follows: Robert O. Spencer, P. E.; William P. Strickland, J. Parker, preachers; Robert Chalfant, leader; Thomas and Amy Kendall, Jared and Sarah Dennison, John, Margaret, Thomas, Nancy and Elizabeth Randolph; Mary Edwards, Mary Wilson, Drusilla Ferguson, Rachel Foreman, Margaret Chalfant, Jane Hinebaugh, Maxwell Edwards, Elizabeth Kelley, Elizabeth Bear, Thomas N. Edwards, Martha Thompson, David Yarnell, George Cowen and Mary Ann Cowen, Amos Dennison, Mary Yarnell, Lydia Ann Edwards, Catharine Cox, Mary and Elizabeth Sturgeon, Mahala Dennison, Emeline Ferguson, Margaret and Olive Hinebaugh, Eliza and Sarah Bateson, Ebenezer Snellen, Robert and Elizabeth Emery, Louis Edwards, Robert, Mary Ann, Sarah and Comfort Chalfant; William Van Horn, Rebecca Cox (now Wilson), Catharine and Margaret Cox, Elisha and Mary Wilson. Rev. James Kendall was converted here, and was called to the ministry, entering the Ohio Conference in 1851.

"The present neat and commodious Hopewell Church was built in 1860, when Rev. James Mitchell was in charge, though the project was started the year before by Brother S. C. Riker. It was dedicated by Brother Riker, assisted by Dr. Frazier, P. E., no money being asked for, as all the expenses had been provided for beforehand.

"The first Hopewell Sabbath School was said to have been organized in Bozerman's school-house, in 1831 or 1832.

"In the winter of 1872–73, a gracious revival, under the pastorate of Rev. B. F. Thomas, resulted in the accession of about forty persons, on probation, a very large proportion of whom now remain steadfast as members in the church.

"New Zion.—Rev. James McMahon was appointed to the Somerset Circuit in 1834, and soon after his arrivel he was taken by Martin Berkey, then a young man, to the residence of David Ream, Sr., where he preached, and organized a class, with young Berkey as leader. A Class-book, now in his possession, gives the foliowing members, under date, May 27, 1835: Martin Berkey, leader; Rebecca Berkey, George Boor, Elizabeth Boor, Elizabeth Ritchey, Wilson Ritchey, James Ritchey, George Ritchey, Jane Spencer, Eleanor Cain, Rachel Patton, Rebecca Boor, James Cain, Hannah Cain, Priscilla I. Cain, Rachel Berkey, Martin Boyers, Gideon Ritchey, Elizabeth Boor, Phebe Cain, Rebecca Drury, Rachel Herron, Rachel Carr, Margaret Spencer, Edward Hamilton, Rachel Hamilton, Mary Hare, Mary Hull, Hester Stiles, George Coleman, Jacob Stateser, James Hutches, William Patten, Elsie Benjamin, Rebecca Fleehart, Elizabeth Emrine, Matilda Sharen, and Hester Chilcote—total, 38. Another roll gives the names of William and Rachel Paden, Mahlon S. Gregg, Emily Gregg, Charles Hamisfar, Catharine Hamisfar, and Dorcas Davis. Ensor Chilcote is

also mentioned as leader or assistant, though not a member of the class.

"James McMahon and B. F. Meyers were preachers in 1834–35, and during this conference year the present brick church was built, the ground on which it stands being donated by James Ritchey, Esq. This church is hallowed by the presence of its many dead, and by the memories of more than forty years; but it is now ready to be taken down to give place to something better.

"A camp meeting was held in 1819, on the Benjamin Farm, now owned by John Bumcrat, where the preachers were probably Charles Waddle, P. E., Sodosa Bacon, and Peter Stephens. In 1834 another camp meeting was held near Zion, at which William Ream was converted, who afterwards became a strong pillar in Zion. It is hoped the present church building will give place to a better one during next summer.

"The number of full members for the past eight years is as follows: 1869, 200; 1870, 195; 1871, 197; 1872, 213; 1873, 248; 1874, 260; 1875, 242; 1876, 254."

St. Joseph's Church (Catholic), situated in the southern part of Reading township, two and a half miles south of Somerset, on the common road leading from that place to New Lexington, is the oldest Catholic Church in Ohio, excepting none whatever. The circumstances attending the organization of the church, the building of the first edifice, the consecration of the same, and the preaching of the first sermon therein, are of interest to all general readers, and especially to those of the Catholic faith. The ensuing sketch relative to the founding of St. Joseph's Church, and other matters of early Catholic history in Perry county, is from the pen of the late Rev. N. D. Young, only a year or two before his death, and were presented to the compiler of the Perry County History, to be published for the consideration and instruction of present and future generations:

"Amongst the first settlers of this county were a few Catholic families, emigrants from Pennsylvania. They were the children of patriotic ancestors, many of whom were soldiers under Washington, in the days that tried men's souls, braving the hardships of the Revolutionary War, for liberty and freedom of conscience in this country.

"The Rev. Edward Dom. Fenwick, and the Rev. Nicholas Dom. Young, of the Order of St. Dominic, were the first established priests of the Catholic Church in Perry county, and first priests settled in Ohio as citizens of the State. They were both natives of Maryland. The Fenwick family emigrated with the colony of Lord Baltimore to this country, and landed in St. Mary's county, Maryland, with the same colony. Father Young's paternal ancestors were Protestants, and emigrated from England. His ancestor, Judge Benjamin Young, was sent here a commissioned Judge of the British Government, long before our Independence. He settled, with his family, on the Potomac river, where the city of Washington now stands. He purchased, on its bounds, a large tract of land, and erected on the immediate banks of the Potomac a splendid mansion, importing from England the materials of which it was built. Whilst Judge, he was converted to the Catholic religion. But the intolerant laws of England disfranchised Catholics

from holding any office of the Government, political or religious, in consequence of which Judge Young resigned his office.

"Dr. Fenwick and Father Young were sent to Perry county by their superior, from the Convent of St. Rose, in Kentucky, to take possession of a small log church and farm, containing three hundred and twenty-nine acres, donated to Father Fenwick by Mr. Jacob Dittoe, who, with the assistance of his two brothers, Messrs. Joseph and Anthony Dittoe, and his brother-in-law, Mr. John Fink, of Somerset, had purchased by entrance in the land office held in Chillicothe, this half section for the express establishment of a Church and Convent of the Dominican Order then established in Kentucky. The above two Fathers, in obedience to the will of their superior, the learned Dr. Thomas Wilson, and in compliance with the wish of the saintly Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, in 1818, reached the place of their destination abont the first of December, and, on the sixth of the same month, the humble church, in the presence of their little flock, was dedicated under the patronage of St. Joseph, by the Rev. Father Fenwick, assisted by his nephew, Rev. N. D. Young.

"The occasion was a very interesting one, being the first Catholic Church opened and blessed in Ohio. It attracted a great concourse of dissenting brethren, many ot whom, for the first time in their lives, had a view of a Catholic Priest, of whom they had heard so many strange things.

"At that period, not more than six families composed their flock, within reach of St. Joseph's. Like the grain of mustard seed, this little congregation increased so rapidly that, in the course of two years, it was found necessary to make an addition to the little church. This was accomplished by adding to it a neat stone building, which was finished and made ready for divine worship in the course of a year. It was constructed so as to allow any future addition that might be deemed necessary. It was soon found that St. Joseph's and Trinity Church, then erected in Somerset, about two miles distant, were insufficient to contain the members of the two congregations, and that something must be done to assist at Mass and hear the word of God, to fulfil the obligations of Religion.

"The eyes of all were again turned to St. Joseph's. The Right Reverend Dr. Fenwick had left St. Joseph's, and was consecrated the first Bishop of Cincinnati, in 1822, at St. Rose's Church, by Bishop Flaget. He was anxious that another addition, according to the original plan, should be made to St. Joseph's, to accommodate a flock, dear to his heart, with all the spiritual comforts of the Catholic Church. He urged his wish that the work should be commenced. The pastor, Father Young, called a meeting, to decide the question. At that meeting, it was agreed that the old log church should be removed, and, in its place, a brick addition should be added to the stone part of the edifice. A subscription was immediately opened, and the means, in part, obtained. This subscription was headed by the bishop's name and two hundred and fifty dollars. Trusting to the liberality of the friends of religion, and depending particularly on the hope that it might be in the power of the zealous bishop to extend to this church, the cradle of the other churches in Ohio, and so long the field of his labors, further as-

sistance, the work was commenced on Whitsuntide Monday, the twenty-sixth of May, 1825, when the corner-stone was solemnly blessed and laid by the Rev. Father Young, authorized by the Bishop; and on Sunday, January 11th, 1829, the same Reverend Father, assisted by his confrere, the Rev. Daniel O'Leary, O. P., blessed the entire edifice, brick and stone. The whole was now eighty-two feet in length, and forty feet in breadth, surmounted by a beautiful little steeple and handsome cross, rearing its head above the surrounding forest, and the first erected in Perry county, to recall to the minds of all, the great redemption our Lord purchased on the cross for us all.

"The Right Reverend Bishop, on account of his occupation at Cincinnati, and the unseasonableness of the time, was not able to attend the dedication, as he had arranged with the pastor of St. Joseph's. After the solemn high mass sung by the choir of Trinity Church, Rev. Father Young delivered an appropriate discourse, to a crowded audience. Some few of his hearers are yet living in Perry county, and remember his sermon, especially that part in which he dwelt with peculiar delight on the great change that had been effected. He told them that the woods with which they were surrounded, not many years ago, resounded with the Indian yell, and howlings of wolves, but would hereafter echo canticles of joy and praises of God.

"He passed a merited encomium on the departed patriarchs of religions, Messrs. Jacob Dittoe, Joseph and Anthony, his brothers, and the old patriarch of the Somerset congregation, Mr. John Fink, Sr., who was a liberal benefactor in the erection of Trinity Church, besides donating to Father Fenwick the beautiful site on which that splendid gothic church now stands, in connection with the cemetery. In his discourse he observed that St. Joseph's was the Mother Church of all other Catholic churches dedicated in Ohio, or which in future would be dedicated in the Diocese of Cincinnati. On the very spot on which he stood, was the place from whence so many churches, as branches, spread out. Eleven in existence had been erected by his brethren of St. Joseph's, in various sections of the State. Now we have, in Perry county alone, eight organized congregations, all having churches, where the word of God and divine service, on all Sundays of the year, is celebrated, and the holy sacraments administered by resident pastors. Some of these churches are splendid Gothic buildings, excelled in size and beauty of architecture by few in the United States, namely: St. Joseph's, Trinity, St. Patrick's, and St. Louis. Others will follow.

"The order has extended so rapidly, that the Fathers on these missions were sent to the East; Washington, New York, etc. In New York and Washington they have erected magnificent churches. St. Dominic's in South Washington, is said to be one of the most magnificent churches in the United States,—if not in size, in beauty of architecture, and is the largest in Washington. It was seven years building, has seven chapels attached to it, with granite stone brought from the celebrated quarry of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and stands on the spot where stood the barn of Notley Young, not far from his mansion on the Potomac, and where General Washington was honored as his guest, when surveying the District of Columbia and laying out the City of Washington. He donated to the Government the beautiful mall,

now the Smithsonian park, and also the square for a market house on Pennsylvania Avenue.

"The splendid church of St. Joseph's and the Convent attached to it, were burnt January 14th, 1862. It was erected by the Rev. Charles Montgomery, the Superior at the time the conflagration took place. The fire was supposed to be accidental. The walls of the church being very thick, were but slightly injured, and were very soon again roofed. The interior was finished off by lofty Gothic groins, supported by Gothic columns. The walls of the Convent being thin, suffered so much by the fire, as to be rendered unfit for further use, and were accordingly taken down. The present Convent, now occupied by the Fathers of St. Joseph's, and as a Theological College, was once a public college, educating many of the youths of Ohio, and patronized extensively from distant parts of the country.

"The zealous Bishop, Dr. Fenwick, was an ardent promoter of education. Always intent in giving every encouragement to the education of youths of both sexes in his diocese; he had determined, as soon as in his power, to establish a female academy in Perry county. For that purpose, he purchased in Somerset, of Mr. William Harper, his residence and lot of two acres of ground, opposite Trinity Church in Somerset. He obtained from the Sisters of St. Catharine's Convent, a celebrated academy, five of their community, to undertake the commencement of a similar academy.

"Accordingly, in January, 1830, the five mentioned Sisters, viz: Sister Angela Sansbery, Sister Emily Elder, Sister Benveri Sansbery, Sister Agnes Harlen and Sister Catharine Mudd, were conducted to Somerset by Rev. S. Montgomery, via Cincinnati, where they stopped a few days to arrange matters with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fenwick. On their arrival in Somerset, some repairs and additions had to be made on the little house, before they could take possession of it as their residence. Mr. Peter Dittoe, a merchant of Somerset, kindly offered them hospitality, where they remained a month. This building, the commencement of St. Mary's, was a small brick house, with a carpenter shop on the ground floor. In the shop, St. Mary's school commenced. The Sisters had every encouragement from the citizens of Somerset, and from the Rev. Fathers of St. Joseph's Convent. They also opened a Novitiate, and a lady from Green Bay, Miss Mary Greignew, and Miss Rose Lynch of Zanesville, Ohio, were their first novices.

"St. Mary's, from the encouragement it received from the public, in a few years, erected a large academy, with a beautiful Gothic church attached, and continued prosperous until June 7th, 1860, when, by a defection of a flue through the roof of the church, it caught fire, and this splendid church and academy were consumed. A generous benefactor, Mr. Theodore Leonard, near Columbus, offered the Sisters forty acres of land, and all the materials necessary for the erection of an extensive academy, if they would locate on the proffered ground. This generous offer was accepted by the Sisters, and in 1868, the community of St. Mary's moved to their new home, a splendid house, about one hundred and fifty feet in length, with all conveniences attached. The Sisters dedicated it, as before, to the Mother of God, calling it St. Mary's of the Springs.

"The remains of the departed Sisters, interred at Somerset, were all removed to Columbus.

"Perhaps there is not a more beautiful site in Ohio for an academy, than that of St. Mary's of the Springs. It stands high and gives a fine view of the surrounding country. It abounds with springs of the best waters, and within view of the Somerset and Newark Railroad.

"Rt. Rev. Dr. Rosecrans established in Columbus, a branch of St. Mary's, called the Academy of Notre Dame, the Sisters of which are members of St. Mary's commnnity, and were selected by the Bishop to conduct this Academy—a large and commodious building, situated on Broad street, a few squares from the Cathedral and State House. It is intended for the purpose, more of a day school for the education of the young ladies of the city, than those who may wish to enter as boarding pupils, conducted by the Nuns who first founded St. Mary's in Somerset, with Bishop Fenwick their father and protector. The first Sisters are now no more. Their successors are the object of the zealous care of the Bishop of Columbus, whose diocese was established in 1868.

"I will conclude this article by recording the names of the second Catholic pioneers who settled in this county about the time St. Joseph's was dedicated. The first I wish to record, is that of Mr. William Wiseman, who emigrated from St. Mary's county, in Maryland, near the shores of St. Mary's river, where Lord Baltimore and his colony landed. When a young man, he enlisted in the Western Army, commanded by General Wayne and General Sinclair, under whom he was engaged in several battles they fought with the Indians. Whilst the army was stationed at Fort Washington, where Cincinnati now stands, young Wiseman, with a small force of soldiers, was sent to occupy a block-house, built on the banks of the great Miami, to watch the movements of the Indians, and if necessary, to call for reinforcements on the fort. Unexpectedly they were surrounded by a large body of Indians, who took two of them prisoners; one escaped, the other was burned alive in sight of his companions in the block-house. They could give the poor soldier no assistance; his lamentable cries they could hear, calling out to them for protection. The commander of the fort, appealing to their patriotism, wished one at least to volunteer his services to go to Cincinnati for assistance, offering a reward to any one who would undertake the mission to Fort Washington, although this could not be affected without danger of death, as the Miami must be crossed in a boat, exposed to the fire of the Indians. Young Wiseman was the only one who offered his services. He added, 'I ask no pay.' They got the boat ready, which was moored under the bank on which the block-house stood. The commander accepted his offer, and the boat was soon prepared for him. The Indians always on the alert, when the boat was launched in the river, with Wiseman in it, poured a volley of shot upon it. He, intent only on escaping them, gained by quick paddling, the opposite bank. He often afterward observed, that Divine Providence alone protected him from their bullets. The bank gained, like a deer speeding his course over hill and dale, the valiant soldier soon reached the fort, distant some twenty miles from the block-house. When in sight of the fort, in a shallow place of the river, he crossed over on thin ice, which frequently broke before he gained the opposite side. The message he

brought was soon answered by a quick march of some hundred soldiers, sent to their relief, and the cruel Indians dispersed.

"This brave deed of William Wiseman is recorded in Judge Burnet's History of Ohio. Mr. Wiseman was with General Harrison at St. Clair's defeat, and was one of his special friends, and a strong supporter in Perry and Fairfield counties, when 'Tip and Tyler too' were candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. When General Harrison, during that campaign, visited Perry county, to make his political principles known, and to defend his abused reputation, Mr. Wiseman, as a special friend, escorted him, and was at his side when Harrison spoke, and when he was received at Mr. Peter Dittoe's residence, since called Mount Harrison, over which waved the flag of the United States. No man could more rejoice than Mr. Wiseman, on the success of that campaign.

"The other pioneers of the Catholic Church of Perry county were, Joseph Hodge (a convert to the Catholic Church), Henry and John Flowers, Joseph DeLong and brothers, John Noon and brothers, John Hynes, John McLaughlin, P. Griffin, Henry Sterner, Hugh, Dennis, and Richard McGonagle, James Cane, Henry and Peter Dittoe, Patrick McChristle, Henry McNally, Owen Martin, Matthew Casserly, Patrick Largy, Alexander Clark, Neal and John Crossin, Patrick O'Hara, Patrick McMullin, John Clark, John Byrne, Henry Bonastell (a soldier), Larry Curran, Patrick Cambron, Joshua Green, Judge P. McDonald, Philip McDonald, Esq., James McDonald, John Thornton, Philip, James, and Hugh Minor, David Mussulman, Jacob, John, Anthony, and Adam Fink, Felix Cull, Esq., Nicholas Tyder, Adam Gordon, Daniel McCann, James Elder, Owen Donely, Gregory Metzer, Levi Burgoon, John Litzinger. These were among the pioneers of St. Joseph. They are now no more. Their good works have gone before them, and secured them an eternal reward."

The names of several other Catholic pioneer families were subsequently sent to the compiler by letter, but the hand of the aged Priest had become so tremulous that they could not be made out. The circumstance shows, however, that, in his last days, he was thinking of the men and women to whom he ministered in the golden pioneer days.

Rev. Father Young, the author of the foregoing interesting sketch, was, from 1818 until a period not a great while previous to his death, actively engaged in ministerial work in one or more of the Catholic churches in Perry county. He was a zealous, active young Catholic Priest, with headquarters at St. Joseph's, when his parish extended from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Vincennes, Indiana. He would frequently ride on horseback from St. Joseph's to Columbus, in the night season, to administer to the sick and dying. Father Young was of sturdy, well knit frame, of cordial, genial manners, and of more than ordinary intellectual ability. He was exceedingly zealous and industrious, and was apparently best satisfied and enjoyed himself best when hardest at work. He knew most of the early pioneers of Perry, and they knew him, Father Young was born and brought up near Washington, District of Columbia, and had recently come to this section of Ohio from an older settled community. He felt a little strange, at first, at seeing so many men clad in hunting shirts and carrying rifles, but he soon

learned that they intended him no harm, and he could be hospitably entertained by any of them, whether of his religious belief or otherwise. He lived to be about eighty-five years of age, and though he died somewhere in the East, when on an accustomed visit or tour, his mortal remains were, according to his oft repeated request, sent back to Perry county, Ohio, and interred in St. Joseph's churchyard, where he had worked to establish a church of his faith so long ago.

Holy Trinity (Catholic) Church has one of the largest and finest houses of worship in the State. It is most handsomely situated on rising ground, on Columbus street, near the south end of Somerset. The present building has been in use nearly twenty years. The congregation was organized about 1820, and, throughout its entire history, has been a very strong and influential one. It is not as old as St. Joseph's Church, though it is justly entitled to be called a pioneer one, and is one among the first of the Catholic Churches organized in the State of Ohio. Few have been more prosperous in every point of view. Upon one occasion, when Bishop Fenwick was passing through on horseback, along "Zane's Trace," on his way from Baltimore, Maryland, to Bardstown, Kentucky, he reached the tavern of John Fink at nightfall, and remained over night as a strange traveling guest. The next morning, after paying his bill and getting on his horse, he inquired of Mr. Fink if he knew of any Catholic families in the direction he was traveling, Mr. Fink told him of some that he knew, and furthermore informed him that he, himself, was a Catholic. Bishop Fenwick at once alighted, hitched his horse to the fence, went into the house and celebrated mass. This was the first mass said in the State of Ohio, unless some of the explorers or missionaries among the Indians had celebrated it somewhere along the northern frontier. This was, in fact, the small beginning of the Catholic Church in what is now Perry county, where it has become so numerous in membership and so important a factor in ecclesiastical affairs. Further interesting facts relative to Holy Trinity Church are given in the sketch by Rev. N. D. Young, concerning the early history of the Catholic Church in Perry county. Rev. Noon, a very efficient and popular Priest, has been for several years past, and is at present, the pastor of the church.

The Lutheran Church in Somerset is one of the oldest in the county. Among the early emigrants to Somerset and neighborhood were many Pennsylvania Germans, most of whom were Lutherans, and, at a very early day—about 1812 or 1813—there was Lutheran preaching at Somerset in private houses, and at the old log schoolhouse situated on South Columbus street. About 1817 or 1818 the old log house of worship was erected on North street. The congregation had been organized a few years previously. The original church building was constructed of very large hewed logs (afterwards weatherboarded), and had a gallery, which was chiefly intended for the choir, but, on extraordinary occasions, was open for any of the congregation. The church had a good organ, made by Henry Humberger, of this county, and the congregation, for a long time, was somewhat noted for its good music. The old log edifice was used till 1844, when a lot was bought on Main street, near the west Public Square, and a large, handsome, costly brick edifice erected, which has been owned and occupied by the denomination until

the present time. The old church stood until about 1852, when it was taken down and the materials put to other use.

Revs. Andrew Henkel, Charles Henkel, Greenwalt, Ruch, Bartholomew, Wagenhals, Spielman, W. F. Lehman, A. J. Weddell, John Rugan, Cornelius Remensnyder, Corbit, Herring, Hunton, Martens, Isensee, D. M. Weisman and others, have ministered to this congregation. Rev. M. Walter is the present pastor.

It is not a little remarkable that the congregation was more powerful, influential and harmonious while worshiping in the old log church than after its removal to the new, costly and imposing edifice on Main street.

Soon after the congregation was organized, and a church built, a Sabbath-school was organized, which has been sustained, with a few unimportant exceptions, during the whole year, until the present time.

The church at no time was altogether composed of Pennsylvania Germans, but also contained many English speaking people, and for many years, and until about 1844, there was alternate German and English preaching; but, subsequent to this date, the services were exclusively in the English language. The abandonment of German preaching was very much disliked by some of the older members, but the second generation of all nationalities had learned English speaking, and services in German could no longer be maintained nor secure the general approval of the congregation.

Of the officiating ministers of the church Charles Henkel died in Somerset, and his mortal remains repose in the old Lutheran graveyard. Rev. Henkel was pastor of the church for many years, and was universally respected by the people of the whole community. At one time, and for quite a number of years, he solemnized more marriages than any other minister in the county.

As previously intimated, this church is not so strong as in former years, though regular preaching and Sabbath-school are maintained.

A Reform congregation was organized and a neat church edifice erected at Somerset a few years since. Stated preaching and Sabbath-school were sustained until recently, but at present there is no regular pastor, and services are only occasionally held.

Otterbein (United Brethren) Church was organized and a primitive house of worship built about 1818 to 1820. A better building of brick was erected a few years later, which was occupied until 1882, when a still better and more modern brick edifice was built and dedicated. Otterbein is the oldest United Brethren Church in the county. Some of its original members were among the earliest pioneers of Reading township and the county. It is situated about four miles west of Somerset, near the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike. Otterbein has from its organization until the present been a strong and active congregation, maintaining regular preaching and for many years a Sabbath-school. Rev. Lambent is the present pastor.

Pisgah (United Brethren) Church, situated in the southwestern part of Reading township, not far from the Fairfield county line, was organized and a house of worship built about 1850 or 1852, which was used until about 1867 or 1868, when a second and better building was erected, and is yet occupied by the congregation. Pisgah is not so old a church and the congregation not as numerous as at Otterbein, but it maintains

regular preaching the year round and Sabbath-school during the summer months. Rev. Lambent is the present pastor.

A Presbyterian Church was organized at Somerset in 1837–38, under the ministry of Rev. Edmund Garland, who was at the time also pastor of Unity Church. The congregation bought the old Methodist brick edifice situated on what is known as "Happy alley," where they continued to worship for several years, until the congregation disbanded and what was left of them united with Unity Church, carrying the title of the church property with them into Unity Church. The old brick edifice and lot upon which it stood were subsequently sold and the proceeds thereof applied to repairing the Unity Church. The Somerset society had an existence of less than ten years.

The Lutheran Church, of New Reading, was the first church organized in what is now Perry county, though in respect to date it only preceded Zion (Rible's), of Thorn township, a few months, both being organized in the same year, 1805. The church was organized under the ministry of Rev. William Foster, the venerable father of Lutheranism in Perry county, who departed this life in 1815. There is a little uncertainty as to the date of the erection of the first edifice, but it was about 1812–13. It was a two-story log building, and was occupied a good many years. The present edifice is a brick structure, and of more modern belongings. The Overmyers, Whitmers, Anspachs, Poormans, Shriders and Bowmans, were among the first members. Regular preaching and Sabbath school are sustained. The church site is a very pleasant one.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at New Reading, was organized in 1825–26, and a house of worship erected about 1828. Rev. Joseph Carper, long a prominent minister of the Ohio Conference, owned a farm and lived near New Reading, and had his membership here. Randolph Mitchell, a noted old-time merchant of New Reading, was, in his lifetime, a prominent member of the church. Also, the late Peter Whitmer, of the vicinity of New Reading. The Reading church belongs to the Rushville circuit, and receives its ministers by the appointment of the Ohio Conference. Regular church services, including Sabbath school, have been sustained. The edifice is brick.

A school house, situated in the Baker neighborhood, which is no longer used for school purposes, is open to all denominations for religious service, and is occasionally so used.

The Marsh Methodist Episcopal Church, in which a considerable number of Perry county people hold their membership, is situated a little over the line in Fairfield county.

Schools.—The earliest school in Reading township, of which any information could be obtained, was held in 1806–7, in a log cabin situated about two miles east of where Somerset was afterward established. Persons are yet living, of good mind and memory, who were pupils in this school, and can remember the date and place. As indicated, Somerset, at this time, had no existence. This was an English school.

A German school was taught at "Overmyerstettle," (New Reading), about 1808. The venerable Peter Overmyer was a member of this school, and has a full and clear recollection concerning it. It was

a three months' subscription school. Mr. Overmyer states that it was composed of twenty pupils, all of whom were in the alphabet when the school began, and all were reading before the term of three months closed, a fact not unworthy the attention and consideration of modern Teachers' Institutes.

Similar schools—English and German—were doubtless organized a few years later, in other parts of Reading township, including the village of Somerset. The first school in Somerset was probably taught about 1810. The old log school house in which it was held, stood on South Columbus street, not very far from the corner of the public square. After being used several years for a school-house, it was converted into a chair shop. Religious services, by various denominations, were also held in the old log school-house.

After the old log building, referred to, was discarded, school was taught awhile in a house on "Happy Alley," in the "Old Academy" on North Columbus street; in a room in the second story of the old jail, and in various other places. The east and west school houses, each of them containing two rooms, were erected about 1835. These buildings accommodated four schools tolerably well, but it was not very long until another room or two was required; and these additioual rooms were leased wherever they could best be obtained. This was the condition of the public schools of Somerset, until the erection, a few years since, of the large, elegant and commodious Union School House, on the site of the old John Fink tavern, near the east end of town. This building comfortably accommodates all the pupils of school age, and is a credit to the town and county. The site is a handsome one, and the landscape, as viewed from the second story windows of the edifice, is both agreeable and edifying.

It should have been stated, that several of the public schools were taught in the old frame, a few years before the present brick edifice was erected. At a still earlier date, the Somerset Collegiate Institute owned the property, and Prof. Charles Nourse taught a select school there.

The township, outside of Somerset, is well organized into convenient school districts, with good frame or brick edifices, and the schools are in session from six to eight months in the year.

There were, in former years, frequent changes of teachers in the schools of Somerset. Very few remained long enough to be considered anything like fixtures. Isaac Thorn—best known by the title of "Col. Thorn"—probably taught for a greater length of time, than any other teacher. He was, for many years, regarded as a successful instructor, but eventually lost his efficiency, and reluctantly and sadly retired from the profession that he had once adorned. Even after the days of his usefulness as a teacher had departed, Colonel Thorn lingered about his old haunts, dressed faultlessly, "boarded out at the lot," as he was wont to remark, and aired his peculiar grammar and history wherever he could assemble an attentive, respectable and dignified circle of admirers. All who ever knew him, will think kindly and charitably of Colonel Thorn, the famous old-time teacher of Somerset.

There were numerous select schools, at one time and another, taught in Somerset, some of which were very good, and attained quite a reputation in their day. The most notable of these were taught by Rev. A.

J. Weddell, and at a later date, those taught by Prof. Charles Nourse, under the auspices of the Somerset Collegiate Institute. Rev. Weddell was a minister of the Lutheran denomination, a fine scholar, a finished gentleman, and well versed in English literature. All who were ever his pupils continue to venerate the man.

Prof. Nourse's schools were scarcely less distinguished than those of Mr. Weddell, but he taught at a somewhat later date, and his efficient labors at Somerset are yet comparatively fresh in the recollections of many pupils and patrons. Prof. Nourse subsequently became Principal of the Public Schools at New Lexington.

Prof. Ferree, at a still later date, taught a series of select schools in Somerset, which were well patronized and gave general satisfaction to the patrons and community.

St. Mary's Academy, a Catholic school, conducted by a Sisterhood of the Dominican Order, was early estaslished, and, for a long time, continued at Somerset, with pupils and patrons from nearly all parts of the United States, and especially from the Southern States. The Academy building was unfortunately destroyed by fire, in 1866, whereupon the sisters decided to remove to Columbus, Ohio, where they established an institution, known as St. Mary's of the Springs. The Sisters, or a number of them, returned to Somerset, a few years since, with the intention of re-establishing a Convent, and an Academy in connection therewith, to be called the Convent of the Sacred Heart. They leased the Dixon Brown building, on Main street, for temporary Convent and school purposes, but immediately went to work to erect a new, large and commodious building of their own, upon the site of the old Academy, which was destroyed by fire in 1866. When they had the new building well under way, and almost ready to be roofed, they were, for some reason, transferred to Galveston, Texas. The erection of the Academy building proceeded, however, under the management and direction of Rev. Father Noon, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, at Somerset, and it is to be finished and ready for occupancy during the summer of 1883, when a competent corps of Sisters and teachers are to be provided, and a good school again opened.

St. Mary's Academy is sketched in another place by the pen of the late Rev. N. D. Young, and it is not necessary to say anything further concerning it herein, except that it was a school of wide celebrity, and that the wives of some of the most distinguished men of the country have received their education within its walls.

A College building was erected near St. Joseph's Church, in 1882, under the direction and supervision of the Priesthood of St. Joseph's, where a school was opened, and continued for several years, under the name of St. Joseph College. It was very well patronized, not only by numerous Catholic families of the county, but also had students from all parts of the country, and especially from the Southern States. When the war began, in 1861, and the seceded States were cut off from the North, with the accompanying depression in all business and educational enterprises, the College was compelled to suspend operations and close its doors. After the burning of St. Mary's Academy building in Somerset, the St. Joseph College building was tendered the Academy

Sisters, and accepted and occupied by them a year or two, until their removal to Columbus, as before stated.

MISCELLANEOUS.—When the news of the firing on Sumter reached Somerset, with the accompanying Proclamation of President Lincoln calling for volunteers, the hearts of the people were wonderfully stirred, as was the case all over the country. The bell of the old Court House was rung, and it was not long until the house was crowded to overflowing. Hon. William E. Finck was the first speaker called out, then T. J. Maginnis, then Col. William Spencer. These speakers all condemned and denounced the attack upon Sumter, and declared that President Lincoln must be supported in defending the National forts, and in maintaining the supremacy of the National Government. Dr. Martin Kagay was the next speaker, and his remarks were even more radical than the speakers who had preceded him. He said that the leaders of secession had been in the habit of magnifying the raid of John Brown; but now, since they had fired upon the flag, it would be necessary for hundreds of thousands of John Browns to invade the South, no matter what the consequences to the peculiar institution of slavery. The speakers were all unusually able and eloquent, inspired by the theme and circumstances of the hour. Many were fired with a patriotic ardor to do or die for their country, and not a few almost immediately enlisted in response to the call of President Lincoln.

A place known as "Lidey's Rocks," situated in the western part of Reading township, is a wild, romantic spot, and has, at one time or another, attracted a considerable number of visitors. It has frequently been a favorite resort for picnic and other parties of pleasure. There is a peculiar formation of rocks, the scenery is delightful, and the general surroundings highly picturesque. There is a natural cave, though not a large one, and there seems to be a natural fireplace, in between two rocks, where the stone appears to be blackened and burned by the heat and smoke of many fires. Indians may have encamped in this place before the settlement of the country by the whites, and it is more than probable that many an adventurer and hunter of the early days built his camp fire and broiled his venison at this stone fireplace. Lidey's Rocks are only a few miles distant from either Somerset, Junction City, or Rushville. The "Rocks" are not visited so frequently as they were some years ago, but the locality is still one of interest and attraction.

It is stated, upon what appears to be good authority, that the first white man buried in what is now Perry county, was interred in the woods, a few miles north of Somerset, not far from the road now leading to Thornville. The man was a stranger, passing along, who took sick, and, in a few days, was a corpse. There was then no public or private burying ground in the neighborhood or county. So the mortal remains of the stranger, whoever he was, were inclosed in a rough box, and consigned to a grave dug in the woods, the whereabouts of which his friends, if he had any, probably never knew. Some of our oldest citizens could point very near the spot where the stranger was buried, but soon all trace of the burial place will be lost, and possibly, fifty or a

hundred years hence, the bones may be accidentally exhumed, and the subject be a nine days' wonder for generations yet unborn.

Isaac Pence, one of the earliest settlers of the township, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the celebrated naval engagement under Commodore Perry, in honor of whom the county is named. Pence was one of the soldiers in the boat who rowed Commodore Perry from his own sinking ship to another vessel. Mr. Pence was an industrious, intelligent man, highly esteemed by all, and lived to a good old age.

John J. Jackson, of this township, and the latest surviving soldier of the War of 1812 in it, though a quiet, modest man all his life, has rather an eventful history. He served thorugh the War of 1812, and drew a pension to the day of his death, for military services rendered the United States Government. After the war was over, he in some way drifted to St. Louis, and he emigrated from that place, or vicinity, to Bearfield township, Perry county, Ohio, and his name will be found in the history of that township as one of the first settlers. His first wife was an Ijams, a sister of William, John and Joseph Ijams, well remembered by the older citizens of Perry county. Mr. Jackson and others journeyed from St. Louis, across the country, to this county, in 1815 or 1816. It was a journey full of strange adventures. So far as now remembered, Mr. Jackson and companions are the only pioneers of Perry county who emigrated from the West. All the others came from the East or South, and nearly all from the East.

The widow of John Lidey, another soldier of the War of 1812, and a member of the Constitutional Convention from Perry county, in 1851, lives in Reading township, in the town of Somerset. A few other widows of soldiers of the War of 1812 live in other parts of the county, but the soldiers themselves are all gone.

Reading township had, in June, 1880, a population of three thousand three hundred and sixty-seven.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### SALTLICK TOWNSHIP.

Saltlick township was organized about 1823, and received its name from a deer-lick, near where the town of McCuneville has since been built. It was six miles square when first organized, but a small portion of one corner was taken to help form the new township of Pleasant. At a later date, Saltlick was divided and Coal township formed from the southern part.

Monday Creek, Sunday Creek and tributaries, drain the township of Saltlick. As a whole, it is hilly and, in part, exceedingly rough; though there are some good farming lands on the ridges, and also along the creeks. Some of it is very productive. It is all, or nearly all, underlaid with a good article of bituminous coal, and much of it with the so-called "Great Vein," which is extensively mined at Shawnee. Parts of the township are also rich in iron ores. The Iron Point deposits, which lie high in the hills, are of great thickness, of good quality, and produce an enormous quantity of ore, which is used by the furnaces of Shawnee. The Iron Point deposit is reported nearly exhausted, but this seam of ore, in all probability, exists in other hills, at a corresponding horizon.

What is now Saltlick township was settled in 1815, by the Hazletons and others. The following were of the very early settlers: John Hazleton, Sr., John Hazleton, Jr., Henry Hazleton, William Hazleton, Joseph Hazleton, Henry Rush, and William Bailey. The township settled up very slowly, and, for many years, had but a few voters and a small population.

Saltlick was a former hunting-ground, in the early days. Its hills and narrow valleys abounded with deer, bears, wild turkies, and many varieties of smaller game. Panthers, wolves, wildcats and catamounts were not uncommon. People from the north part of this county, and from other places, came here to hunt. Many of them would stay for days, and some of them for weeks. The deer-lick, previously referred to, was frequently watched by the hunters, for the purpose of shooting the deer when they would come there to lick the salt water. The hunter would conceal himself, at a convenient distance, and when the deer would come and begin to lick, the hunter would fire, with a good chance of securing his game. After a while the deer would not venture to the lick in the daytime, but would frequent it at night. The hunters did not give it up, and, after scouring the woods through the day, would conceal themselves near the lick at night, and when they heard the deer drinking, would shoot by the sound. This, of course, made the result of the shot very uncertain; nevertheless, many a deer was killed in this way. There was, doubtless, many a fierce contest with deer and bear, in the early times of Saltlick; but the old pioneers and hunters are all dead,

many of them died long ago, and tradition is growing dim and uncertain concerning those far-away times. The men and women who were children in those early days can remember nothing more doleful than the howling of the wolves at dusk, and in the night. They were hunted and killed for the bounty paid by the State for their scalps. Deer skins were taken to market and sold, but brought, usually, only three cents a piece; yet the money received from this source helped pay taxes, in those days when taxation was very low.

A company was organized and a salt works erected at the deer-lick, about 1829. A good article of salt was made there for several years, but the concern became unprofitable, and the works were abandoned. Coal was used for neighborhood use only, until the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad was built to Shawnee.

A traveler who was passing through the county in January, 1855, remained over night with a hospitable farmer, at the foot of a large hill, not far from Shawnee Run, or a tributary thereof. The log house, with one room, contained a large grate, in which a coal fire was brightly burning. The entrance of the coal mine was scarcely two rods from the door of the dwelling, and the coal mine was the coal house. There appeared to be no coal bucket, but a huge bank shovel, on which nearly a bushel could be carried, was used to bring in coal to replenish the fire. The remains of this old house, a cabin, could not long since be seen, within the present limits of Shawnee, but the surroundings are entirely different from what they were in 1855.

The facilities for market of the inhabitants of Saltlick, were not very good previous to the advent of railroads. There was no great surplus, however, and that made the trouble of marketing farm products less than it otherwise would have been. The surplus products had to be wagoned to New Lexington, Logan, or Athens, over rough roads. In the days when tobacco was raised it was taken to Rehoboth or Rushville, the principal tobacco markets. The building of the railroad changed all this, and Saltlick, with numerous other improvements, has a railroad station at Shawnee, and another at McCuneville; and Shawnee is a better market, for most country products, than Cincinnati or Columbus. New Straitsville, on another railroad, is but a short distance off.

In a political way, Saltlick is distinguished for having been a strong Democratic township, until the disbandment of the Whig party and the organization of the Republican, since which time it has been about as strongly Republican as it had previously been Democratic. It gave a majority of eighty-three for John C. Fremont, for President, over Buchanan, in 1856. Saltlick, before its dismemberment, of course, raised the first three years' company in the county, for the War, which organized and rendezvoused at Old Straitsville, which was then in the township, but is now in Coal. Saltlick is also noted as the only township in the county, in which no draft was made for soldiers to serve in the War of the Rebellion. The township kept ahead of its quota on all occasions, and without ever paying a dollar of local bounty. It is one of a very few precincts in the State thus distinguished.

A fearful calamity occurred at Sulphur Springs, in the eastern part of the township, on the evening of the ninth of September, 1870.

Lewis McDonald and George Gaver resided there. Gaver was proprietor of the flouring mill there, known as the Lyons Mill. McDonald was a large farmer, and had a small country store,. McDonald, Gaver and George W. Gordon were in the little store on the fatal evening. Gaver was buying some rock powder, and, upon examining it, expressed his opinion that it was not very good. He applied a match to a very small quantity in the palm of his hand, and it did not ignite. Mr. McDonald said that it was not a fair test of the powder, and proceeded to make a test himself. He took some out of a hole in a keg, and placed it on a chair, several feet therefrom. He lighted a match and applied it to the small quantity of powder on the chair. Immediately there was a terrific explosion, and the little brick store edifice was in ruins, with McDonald, Gaver and Gordon badly burned and partly buried in the debris. They succeeded in getting out in a short time, with great difficulty. Gaver went a few rods to his residence, without assistance. McDonald was seen to be badly hurt and was helped home. Both McDonald and Gaver gradually grew worse, and died in a few hours. A little son of Mr. McDonald, aged about three years, who was no doubt playing just outside the store, was buried under the ruins, and no doubt was instantly killed. His body was not recovered until next morning. A little boy ten years old, son of a Mr. Priest, of the neighborhood, was not known to be in the store, but is believed to have just reached the door when the explosion took place. He was badly burned, his clothes were set on fire, and himself blown out clear of the debris. The poor boy started and ran with all his might, his clothes burning, and after running some distance he jumped into the creek, fell over on his face, and would have drowned, but a lady who was passing went in and took him from the water. His clothing was all burned off, and he only lived a few minutes. Mr. Gordon, though badly hurt, eventually recovered.

The victims of the explosion were buried on the Sunday following, and their mortal remains were followed to their final resting place by the largest concourse of people ever assembled, on a funeral occasion, in the county. Many persons were present from McConnellsvile, Athens, Logan, New Lexington, and other places. McDonald and Gaver were highly respected citizens and sons of old pioneers, who were among the first to settle in the Sunday Creek country.

A fatality appeared for a time to attend the place. A little while after the burning of the store, and its dreadful results, two boiler explosions occurred at the Lyons mill—to which reference has been made—by which two or three persons were badly injured.

Captain Lyons, who owned the mill—and from whom it received its name and retained it after other parties owned it—also met with a violent death in the town of Shawnee, in December, 1876. He had, at times, become dissipated in his habits, and one evening in December, of the year named, was at a saloon kept by Thomas Hughes. When the proprietor desired to close up, about 11 a. m., Lyons, who was somewhat intoxicated, requested the privilege of remaining in the saloon by the fire, over night, which request was reluctantly granted. Some time in the latter part of the night the building was discovered to be on fire. When Hughes came upon the scene he announced that Captain Lyons

was in the saloon. It was altogether too late to rescue him then, and there wes a hope that he had in some way made his escape. When daylight came, his charred remains were found among the ruins. The cause of the fire will never be known, though it is probable that Mr. Lyons, in attempting to keep up the fire in the night, or in a delirious state, had placed kindling wood or other combustibles about the stove. Some person in the neighborhood heard Lyons shouting and pounding sometime in the night, and recognized his voice, but thinking that he was on a customary spree, paid no heed to it. At all events, it must have been a night of horrors to the old soldier, until death finally came to his relief. Captain Sam Lyons was a brave and generous man, and, until dissipation overcame him, was possessed of many noble impulses, and had a host of friends.

Shawnee is the largest town in the township, and was laid out by T. J. Davis, in 1872. For two years after the town was laid out, its growth was most extraordinary, and its enlargement has not yet ceased. It is situated on Shawnee run, and two or three of the tributaries thereof. There are several large coal works within and about the town, and four furnaces, furnishing employment for large numbers of laborers. It has a postoffice, newspaper, station-house, two telegraph offices, two hotels, a large union school-house, five church buildings, several large stores, carrying heavy stocks of goods, and numerous smaller shops of various kinds. The town has a good municipal government, and it is, generally speaking, a quiet and orderly place. The Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias all have their lodges. Shawnee has 800 children of school age, and in 1880 had a population of 2,770, which, since that date, has probably increased to over 3,000. Here is the terminus of the N. S. & S. railroad.

McCuneville was laid out in 1873, by Frank, John W. and John McCune, and is situated on the N. S. & S. railroad, two miles north of Shawnee. Large salt works were erected here in 1873–'74, and were run for several years, making a good article of salt; but from some cause they proved unprofitable, were discontinued, and now the entire buildings have been torn away, and the salt wells abandoned. McCuneville has a postoffice, school-house, railroad station, hotel, store, a number of good private residences, with a population of about 200. It has a M. E. Church society, which holds regular services in the second story of the school building. Other denominations sometimes hold religious services at the same place.

Hemlock is a small village, situated in the eastern part of the township. It contains a postoffice, store, woolen mill, and a number of private residences.

The Baptists were the pioneers in religion in Saltlick. A congregation was organized and a church built on the land of John Hazleton, about one-half mile south of where McCuneville now is, about 1820. This church antedates the oldest Baptist church at New Lexington, and is the first Baptist Church built south of the State road, leading from Zanesville to Lancaster. The Baptists of New Lexington attended the Hazleton church several years, and until the New Lexington church was organized. Mrs. Julia Barnd, an aged pioneer, recently deceased, used to say that in those pioneer times she had frequently walked from

New Lexington to the Hazleton church on Saturday, returning on Sabbath evening, carrying a child in her arms all the way there and back. The distance was seven or eight miles. Other pioneer women did the same, and did not consider it any hardship.

The Hazleton church was used about fifteen years, and then abandoned as a house of worship, a new church being built about two miles north, also in Saltlick township. This church was used about the same length of time as the Hazleton church, then, by deaths and removals, the congregation was broken up, and the few members who remained attached themselves to the New Lexington church.

The Catholics erected a stone church edifice one mile west of where McCuneville now is, about 1825, which was a regular charge for many years, but has been abandoned. There is a burying ground near the old church.

The Disciples of Christ organized a church in the eastern part of the township, and erected a church in 1830. The congregation is still in existence, and the church building still in use.

The churches in Shawnee are all of comparatively recent origin. The M. E. Church was organized soon after the town was laid out, and a church was erected in 1874. The Methodist Protestant congregation was organized about the same time, and the church was built in the same year. The Welsh Congregationalist Church was erected in 1875. The Welsh Calvinistic edifice was erected in 1878. The Catholic Church was built in 1880. The Baptists have not yet erected a church, but have an organization and hold regular services at a public hall. The Catholic Church is brick, all the others are frame. All of the churches in Shawnee maintain Sabbath schools. Some of them are very largely attended.

Sulphur Springs, situated in the eastern part of Saltlick township, is a point of some note, on account of the mineral water there, and the general natural surroundings. The water of the Springs has been used to some extent for medical purposes, and it is probable that there is about as much virtue in it as in the water of most of the famous springs of the country.

There are also some veins of alum water in Saltltck, as some of the wells and springs will testity.

Saltlick township had, by the census of 1880, a population of three thousand nine hundred and seventy.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### THORN TOWNSHIP.

Thorn township is, as originally surveyed, just six miles square. It is the north-western township of the county, and is bounded on the north by Licking, and on the west by Fairfield county. It derived its name from the numerous thorn bushes, bearing red berries, which grew in early times adjacent to the little lakes near the northern line of the township. There are other theories of the origin of the name of the township, but the one herein given is generally believed to be the correct one. Thorn was organized as a political township, about 1804, by the authority of the Commissioners of Fairfield county, of which it was then a part.

Nearly all of the township belongs to the drift formation, and the soil, as a whole, is highly productive. The water system may be denominated a little complex, when compared with any of the other townships of the county. Jonathan's Creek, the northern branch of the Moxahala, drains most of the eastern part of the township, and the northern branch of Rush Creek, the western part. Honey Creek empties into the Reservoir. Walnut Creek heads in the western part of the township, and flows into the Scioto river. So it will be observed, a small portion of the township belongs to the Scioto Valley. The natural outlet of the lakes, the nucleus of the Reservoir, was into the Licking river; hence, that part of the township which is drained into the Reservoir, is in the Muskingum Valley. When the Reservoir was constructed, as a feeder to the Ohio Canal, an outlet was made into the Scioto, therefore some persons claim that all the land drained into the Reservoir by Honey Creek and other streams, is in the Scioto Valley. This is a fine point, and of no practical importance. There is not the least doubt, however, about Walnut naturally flowing into the Scioto, and, consequently, all the lands drained by it are, indisputably, in the Scioto Valley. With the exception of the part that belongs to the Scioto system, the land of Thorn is nearly equally divided between the Muskingum and Hocking vallies.

The surface, in the western and northern parts of the township, is usually denominated level, though it is nearly all rolling enough to drain. The eastern and south-eastern portion is hilly, and yet of such a character as to be excellent farming land, and interspersed with vallies that are very rich. The level land in the northern part of the township is also extremely fertile. In the richness of its soil and yield of farm products, Thorn excels any other township in the county, and is, in fact, surpassed by but very few in the State.

Oak and chestnut were the prevailing timber in the hilly parts, and in the valley parts ash, maple, beech and walnut. There was a large

amount of hickory in various parts of the township. Wild plums, wild cranberries and the red thorn berries, already mentioned, were in early times very plentiful in the northern part, in the neighborhood of the little lakes. The land where they grew is now nearly all covered by the waters of the Reservoir.

The little natural lakes, referred to, consisted of pure, clear water, and were well stocked with fish, principally sun, cat and salmon. There was a number of lakes or ponds in other parts of the township, that contained water the year round, except in July and August, when they dried up, and were supposed to breed fever and ague. They have all, or nearly all, been drained long since, and their beds furnish a rich, black soil, highly productive.

The early settlers of Thorn came principally from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and a large number of them were either Revolutionary soldiers, or their descendants. As a matter of course, they were generally poor, and lived just long enough to clear away a heavy, dense forest, and convert a wilderness into a field of profitable agriculture. Any of these old settlers, who died out of debt, leaving forty acres of land to each child, was considered well off. Very few of these old pioneers lived to see the railroad era, and the comforts and enjoyments of later times.

The permanent settlements began in several places, about the same time, without any one seeming to know that the others were there. The sound of an ax, the tinkling of a cowbell, or the barking of a dog, was often the first thing to reveal to the lonely settler that he had neighbors not far away. These settlements commenced in 1801 or 1802, accounts as to the exact time conflicting. Of the first settlers were George Stinchcomb, Sr., Daniel Snider, George Valentine, —— Hooper, John Humberger; and soon came the Neals, Zartmans, Friends, Fishers and others in quick succession.

Here is a list of all who can be recalled up to about the years 1815–16: George Stinchcomb, Jr., Daniel Snider, George Valentine, Jacob Overmyer, Joel Strawn, John Nesbit, Robert Henderson, Daniel Kemper, John Smith, Benjamin Moore, Jesse Stevenson, Jacob Miller, William Karr, Henry Bowman, Geoffrey Weimer, Henry Boyer, Alexander Morrison, Solomon Brown, James, Henthorn, Thomas R. Johnston, Jacob Anspach, Peter Humberger, Michael Fisher, Hugh McMullen, Peter Zartman, George Long, Jacob Cover, Christian King, Christian Foster, John Humberger, George Parkinson, David Thompson, Adam Fisher, Adam Bogenwright, David Helser, John Fisher, Philip Crist, David Sellers, William Stall, John Ortman, Samuel Henderson, Jacob Crist, Christian Hoover, Joseph Cooper, Samuel Ortman, Joseph Bowman, Thomas Curry, Jonathan Roberts, John Fisher, Andrew Foster, Israel Penrod, Peter Cool, Jacob Long, Jacob Wiseman, Andrew Cooperrider, Henry Baker, James Henderson, Joseph Good, Benjamin Good, John Crist, William Fullerton, Eli Watson, Abram Sain, Peter Rarick, John Henthorn, James Neal, Joseph Henderson, Joseph Watkins, Jacob Hooper, Ezekiel Hooper, Henry Foster, Luke Johnston, John Brown, John McMullen, John Kendall, William Taylor, Edward Cowley.

According to Dr. Scott's History of Fairfield County, published in

1876, the following named persons were all citizens and tax-payers in Thorn township in 1806, and no doubt they were, for he took the names from the official records. There is no telling how much territory Thorn embraced at that time, but many of the names are unmistakable Thorn township names, as the township is constituted at present. Here is the list of tax-payers in Thorn for 1806:

Edward Anderson, John Bartholmew, Joseph Barnes, David Brooks, David Baker, James Black, Paul Bean, John Bearshore, John Binkley, John Harris, Uriah Hall, Henry Humberger, David Heller, John Humberger. Peter Humberger, James Henderson, Jacob Hooper, Daniel Huber, Henry Neff, James Neel, Robert Orr, George Ogg, John Parr, William Ream, John Ramsey, Mathias Redingur, Mathias Ripple, Henry Bowman, John Berry, Mordecai Chalfant, Joseph Cooper, Jacob Cooper, William Claypool, John Dixon, M. Dean, Leonard Emrick, John Fisher, Jr., John Fisher, Joseph Ferguson, Joseph Fickle, John Good, Widow Graham, Charles Howard, William Harris, Edward Harris, George Huffman, Christian Hoover, John Johnston, William Johnston, John James, John King, Peter Livingston, Clelland Meek, Mr. McMullen, Frederick Myers, Frederick McInturft, Andrew Myres, George Mager, Adam Myers, John Myers, John McMullen, James Mervin, Thomas McOwen, Jacob Ream, Ludwig Reddinger, John Reason, S. Stockberger, Joel Strawn, Jacob Stotts, William Starret, Peter Starkee, William Skiner, Andrew Smith, Peter Sane, William Taylor, Michael Thorn, John Thompson, George Valentine, George Weadman, Jacob Wiseman, John Weadman.

A large majority of the settlers who came to Thorn previous to 1820, were Pennsylvania Germans; and the German was, at first, the prevailing language in churches, schools and society. There were English speaking settlers, of course, but German was more spoken than English, for a long while, but its use has died out. The common schools are all English, and the youth, for a quarter of a century or more, have been taught this language almost exclusively.

The internal improvements of Thorn township, until 1871, consisted of the common road only, but Millersport, in Fairfield county, is only a short distance from the northwest corner of the township, and is situated on the canal, and it became the place where most of the wheat was sold. Brooke & Lewis, Thorn township merchants (one from Thornville and the other from New Salem), built a warehouse on the canal a little east of Millersport, and, for several years, purchased nearly all the surplus wheat of the township, which, in the '30s, and up into the '40s, was very large, and the principal export, as the surplus corn was nearly all sold to drovers, and fed on the ground; for, until cattle were shipped East by the cars, there were large numbers from Southern Ohio, Kentucky, and Northern Indiana, driven through this township on the way to the Eastern market.

The first mill was built on Jonathan's Creek, near where the old Zanesville road crossed the stream. It was a small log building, with one corner set on a stump. It was, for a number of years, a noted place on the road between Zanesville and Lancaster. It is related that a traveler, being directed at Zanesville to go by Cooper's mill, he kept inquiring for the place all along the road, and which everybody seemed

to know. When he reached the noted mill he was very much disappointed, and even disgusted, and expressed himself in very uncomplimentary language. He closed his remarks by saying he would go on West; he had no call to stop there. Yet Cooper's mill was a famous place, in its day. Samuel Hite also erected a little spring run water-mill, a sort of corn-cracker, where a fair article of corn meal was made. He finally turned it into a churn-mill. There was also a horse or cattle power mill on the Hooper place, that ground corn, and probably other grain. Thomas Norris also erected a mill, of similar character, on the Townsend Reed farm, where good corn meal was made. The early settlers were all fond of corn bread. One year, when the wheat was killed by frost in May, and the corn also gave out, the people lived on chickens and early potatoes for several weeks; then roasting ears came, and as soon as corn was hard enough to grate meal was grated, and then corn cakes, milk, butter, and chickens made a meal good enough for kings, and a very welcome one to the hard pressed pioneers.

There were many good sugar camps in Thorn, and the sugar-making season was a memorable one. The sugar was, in fact, one of the principal forest trees. The pioneer girls and boys had jolly times, gathering and boiling sugar water, and "stirring off." The little sugar camp in the woods was quite a feature in early times, in Thorn township.

Samuel Dixon brought the first colored person into the township. He (Dixon) came from Virginia. "Peg" was a fine looking black woman, of about twenty years of age. Next was the old man Perry and his family, and Old Jerry. They were accustomed to attend prayer meetings at New Salem church, where they often prayed in public, fervently and devoutly, and in strains of intense earnestness, eliciting many amens, and other tokens of approval, from the members of the Church.

In 1832, the Asiatic cholera raged fearfully in the central-southern part of the township, and a large number of deaths occurred. George Clum and William Friend, who lived in the cholera region, were about the only grown male persons who did not take it; and yet, as long as the dreadful scourge raged there, these two men visited the sick, the dying, and prepared the dead for burial, neither of them sleeping in a bed for several weeks, so constant and untiring were they engaged in their self-sacrificing ministrations. Dr. William Trevitt then resided in Thornville, distant five or six miles from the infected district. He was a skillful physician, and saved every case he reached before the patient got into a certain condition. He kept three horses constantly bridled and saddled, and rode both day and night. Two of his horses dropped dead under the spur. He saved one of his patients after his horse fell dead, though he ran a considerable distance with his saddle-bags on his arm. If he had arrived five minutes later, it is believed, his patient would have died. After Henderson (for that was the patient's name) got well, he went to Trevitt's office and inquired for his bill. Trevitt turned to his book, and told him the ordinary charge of only two or three dollars. Henderson asked him what his horse was worth. Trevitt told him that he had paid eighty dollars for him, only a few days before. Thereupon Henderson took out his pocket-book and counted out eighty-five dollars, and offered the money to Trevitt, who declined

to take any thing but his regular fee, which he took and put in his pocket. Henderson then took out change so as to leave just eighty dollars remaining, the price of the horse, which he left upon the counter, with an emphatic remark, that that money belonged to Trevitt, and not to him. The cholera raged fearfully for several weeks, and then disappeared as suddenly as it came. It was very bad in Newark, Licking county, at the same time.

As rich and populous as Thorn is, it was, for a long time, destitute of internal improvements, was off the main thoroughfares of travel and commerce, and occupied a somewhat isolated position. Still, the farmers managed to market their surplus products without any very serious difficulty. There was the National pike only a few miles north, and the Zanesville and Maysville pike, only a little further south. There was the Ohio Canal, with a warehouse at Millersport, just over the township line, in Fairfield county; and, with the one convenient market, and the two other not distant outlets, the people managed to get along comfortably and make money. There was an every other day mail and hack line between Lancaster and Newark, passing by way of Thornville; so, after these two places obtained railroads, the inhabitants of Thorn could get away without much difficulty, when they wished to make a railroad journey to distant parts of the country. Previous to the railroad era, they were even better situated, comparatively, for they could reach a through line of stages at Jacksontown, only a few miles north, or at Somerset or Rushville, not much farther south. There was, at one time, a turnpike projected to run from Lancaster to Newark, by the way of Thornville, and engineers surveyed the line. The undertaking received no great encouragement, however, and was soon abandoned. It is said that Samuel Hite, the old pioneer, was the only man, through whose land the line was run, who was friendly to the enterprise.

There was, however, an ambition for a produce mart within the limits of the township, and an effort was made to secure the same.

The Licking Summit Reservoir had been constructed as a feeder to the Ohio Canal, by means of high artificial embankments. This construction turned the three or four little natural lakes into one large body of water, and also submerged much of the adjacent flat country.

The "Licking Summit Reservoir Improvement" was the name of an enterprise that was expected to bring Thorn township into direct connection with the canal, and furnish a good home market for all surplus farm products. In pursuance of this idea, a boatway was cut through the Reservoir from the feeder, some three miles northeast of Millersport, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, to a point at the southeastern extremity of the Reservoir, about one mile from Thornville. A two-horse tread-wheel boat was to tow canal boats to and fro along this boatway, a distance of several miles.

Thornport was laid out, a large hotel and warehouse were speedily constructed, and quite a little town sprung up as if by magic. Things went on swimmingly for a season, and the strange craft plied regularly between Thornport and the Feeder, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, carrying out the surplus grain products of the township and returning with salt, groceries, hardware, dry goods, and other commodities. But just

as the only "seaport" of Perry promised to be a substantial success, if not a "beauty and a joy forever," the wicked floods of adversity poured in and quenched all the rising hopes of promise. One day as a canal-boat was being towed in slowly through the delightful, placid waters, and all earth and sky apparently as lovely and serene as the blue waters of the lake itself, a storm suddenly loomed up in the northwestern sky, and almost in a twinkling rain descended in torrents, forked lightnings flashed, and the thunder rolled and jarred until even the big catfish at the bottom of the lake were stunned. Worse than all for the hardy seafarers, the winds blew a fearful hurricane, the waves of the agitated lake tossed and rolled around as fearful as the waters of the Atlantic in mid ocean. There could be but one result. The frail fleet was not prepared to weather such a gale, and the whole concern was wrecked, the boatmen thankful that they had escaped a watery grave. It is probable that the boatmen who encountered this "storm at sea" carried exaggerated reports of it to the men of the Ohio and Erie Canal, and it is certain that no captain or men would venture out into the Reservoir again; and thus ingloriously ended the inland navigation of Thorn township, and the costly boat channel, scooped out with so much toil and difficulty, became a desert waste of waters. Thornport went quickly down as a consequence. The "banquet halls" of the big hotel became deserted, and rats, weasels and minks played prisoners' base in the commodious warehouse where had been safely stored thousands of bushels of golden grain. If Oscar Wilde, who complains that this American country has no ruins, could be led through the old hotel and warehouse at Thornport, his ethereal, esthetic nature would be gladdened, and if his eyes could behold the wreck of the boats, he would long to return to Europe no more.

Thorn was not destined, however, to remain forever without internal improvements. The railroad era came to her directly. A road bed was made through the township in 1853, but no road was actually secured and cars run, until 1871, when the Newark, Somerset, & Straitsville was opened, and Thornport—one mile from Thornville—made a station. Thornport was not to sleep in ruins forever, and a new town has sprung up there. The old hotel, warehouse, and other old buildings remain to represent the place as it was before the disastrous wreck of boats; but many new houses are near at hand to represent the new railroad town of to-day. The old and the new are there, side by side, and the contrast is an impressive one. The Ohio Central runs close along the western border of Thorn, and is nearer to many of the inhabitants than the N. S. & S., which runs through the eastern part of the township.

When the richness and fertility of the soil is considered, it is a little wonderful that so large a number of inhabitants left at an early day for the northwestern section of the State. The fact is, the population greatly increased along from 1828 to 1838, and this, with a highly favorable report of the region named, by those who knew it well, influenced many to move where land was more plentiful, and the country less thickly inhabited. Rev. Jacob Hooper, of Thorn, who, from 1820 to 1825 had been a missionary among the Wyandot Indians, brought back such glowing accounts of the richness of the Sandusky region,

that every year furnished its movers from Thorn to the new country. Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot and Allen received the greater part of the emigrants from Thorn. In Allen county, so many of the Crists, Smiths, Stambaughs, Riebolts, Wisemans and others settled in one part that they concluded to have a Thorn township named after the old home in Perry. Near Fostoria are the Wisemans, Williamsons, Hoopers, Foxes, Williamses, Norrises, Reeds, Stinchcombs and many others, once all residents of Perry county. Honey Creek, Seneca County, was also noted for its Thorn township people. The Cooleys, Valentines, Steels, Stinchcombs, Reeds, Crists, Davises, Teals, Camps, Gafields and many others are from old Thorn.

Some time in the Thirties there was a failure of crops in the Sandusky country, and Thorn having furnished such a large percentage of the early settlers, responded with alacrity, and the contributions in corn and flour were quite large. Although the people of Thorn were then hard run, they were not slow in bringing in their offerings for the suffering people of the Sandusky region, ranging from one hundred pounds of flour down to a quart of corn meal. The contributions had to be hauled to Sandusky by wagons, Findlay being one of the principal distributing points. Many a tear trickled down the cheeks of the poorer class of people, as they brought in their little offerings of meal, sincerely regretting that, by reason of their own pressing necessities, they could be no larger.

Jacob Strawn, the Cattle King of Illinois, lived in early times a little distance northeast of Thornville. He was successful, but sold his farm there and started West, saying he would be the richest man in his State or nothing. He made his word more than good, for he became the largest land owner in Illinois, and the largest cattle owner in the United States at the time of his death. Strawn was waylaid and killed near his own home twenty or more years since. It is not a little singular that another Perry county man, John W. Iliff (Harrison township), who died at Denver, Colorado, only a few years since, was, at his death, the greatest cattle owner in the known world.

John Fisher, a Pennsylvanian, was an odd genius in his way, and at one time aspired to become the largest land owner in the township, and did, at one time, actually own five sections of land running across the township, and had it all paid for. He was carrying on negotiations for the sixth section when the failure of a firm for whom he was a heavy indorser, broke him up, and he was sold out by the sheriff. The old man gathered a little from the wreck, and went to Indiana, but he was too much broken down to rise again as a heavy land owner. The acres that he once owned in Thorn township would be a large fortune in this day.

The politics of the township has always been Democratic, from the days of Jackson to the present. The Democrats have usually numbered about three to one of other parties. The breaking up of the Whig, the organization of the Republican party, and the civil war, made some personal charges, but the relative strength of the Democratic party remained about the same. It is also worthy of note, that the party rallied to the support of Horace Greeley, when he was a candidate for President, as strongly as it did for Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Tilden

and Hancock. For more than fifty years it has been the same unyielding, overwhelming Democratic township, though there are probably not to exceed half a dozen men remaining there who voted for Jackson in 1828.

The Indians came into the township quite frequently in early times, to hunt bear. The borders of the little lakes, ponds and swamps, were favorite haunts for that animal. There was a large swamp in the Hooper region, where bears would congregate. When the Indians would visit the neighborhood, to hunt bear, or for other purposes, they would take possession more freely than was agreeable, but they never disturbed anything but something to eat. There was an Indian trail through the township, on the way to or from Washington, D. C., or back and forth between the Indian towns on the Muskingum and Scioto. The old Indian Spring, so called, was a little north of the house of George Stinchcomb, Sr., and was walled up with split puncheon. The Indians were fond of something good to eat, and did not confine their diet to bear and dear meat. They could readily scent a bake-oven full of pies, and when they were baked enough, they would take them out and eat them after the style of some men of paler faces. They liked to trade a sick dog for a well one; and if the sick dog got well, they wanted him also. Some of the Indians were very kind and considerate; and when the fact is taken into consideration, that they mingled freely with the early settlers and their families in Thorn, with no resultant tragedy, it goes far to establish the fact, that they were not naturally bloodthirsty wretches, but when waging war, carried it on as barbarians, which they were.

The Reservoir has latterly become quite a place of public resort for fishing, boating and gunning parties. Certain kinds of fish are plentiful in the Reservoir, and quite a number of persons make a regular business of fishing. Visitors to the Reservoir are chiefly from Newark, Lancaster, New Lexington and intermediate points. Boats are kept to hire out to visitors, with men to row them, when it is desired. Rowing is pleasant enough when the waters are calm and smooth; but when the waves are rolling, the sport becomes unpleasant and even dangerous, and fatal accidents sometimes occur. Only a year or two since, a party of several persons ventured out on a windy day, the boat capsized, and three of them were drowned. The well known author, Emerson Bennett, laid the plot of one of his famous Indian stories about the original lakes here and neighborhood. How much actual truth, if any, is contained in his romantic story of this region, it would be difficult to determine.

Bears were very numerous about the original lakes and swamps. Indians and whites alike made it a business to hunt and kill them. In very early times, bears from other parts of the country were chased into the swamps and low lands, where the Reservoir now is. They could not always be followed up successfully, and sometimes their capture had to be given up. There were bear chases or hunts in this part of the township, as late as 1826 or 1827; but, about that time, this wild animal of the forest was exterminated.

The population of Thorn, including villages, was, in 1880, one thousand nine hundred.

Towns.—Thornville, first called Lebanon, was laid out by Joseph McMullen and John ———— . The record of the establishment of this town is imperfect, there being no date given, but it was probably about 1811. The post office could not be called Lebanon on account of the prior claim of Lebanon, Warren county; and when this became known, the name of the town was changed to Thornville. The village grew slowly, but soon had a tavern, church, school-house, blacksmith and other shops, and a dozen or more dwelling houses. It had, according to the census of 1880, a population of two hundred and sixty-nine. The town now has a post office, one newspaper, three churches (Lutheran, German Reform and Methodist), a union school house, two physicians, one hotel, two dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two livery stables, and the usual number of small shops for a village of its size. Within the last few years, and since the building of the railroad, four or five fine costly residences have been erected. Some of these are among the costliest in the county. Thornville is delightfully situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking a portion of the Reservoir and much of the surrounding country. It is on the common road from Somerset to Newark, and from Lancaster to Newark. It is about one mile distant from the line of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railway. In addition to the new structures, the old part of the town has been repaired and painted up, within the last few years, and the place now presents a modern and neat appearance. Thornville is surrounded by a very rich country, and the business men of the town have a large and profitable trade, which appears to be on the increase. The population is also increasing.

Thornville is distinguished as being the burial place of Hon. Samuel White of Newark, who died suddenly in 1844. He was the Whig candidate for Congress, and had acquired a State and national reputation. He was making a warm canvass, and probably over-exerted himself in a long, political speech, causing his death. He had been married to a Miss Stoneman, daughter of Rev. Jesse Stoneman of Thorn township. Mrs. White died, and her remains were interred by her kindred who were buried in the M. E. Cemetery at Thornville. When her distinguished husband died, his remains were brought from Newark and laid by her side. The long funeral procession that wound around the margin of the Reservoir, and up the Thornville hill, was the grandest pageant of the kind that, up to that time at least, had ever been witnessed in the county. White's political friends fairly worshiped him, and his political foes hated and dreaded him. But all political asperities were laid aside, when the grim messenger came and took the gifted young orator and statesman beyond the reach of partisan warfare and political honors. It is worthy of note, that the remains of the great Whig orator came to rest in a town and township so overwhelmingly opposed to him in politics. But the grave banished all resentments, and the ashes of the distinguished statesman sleep quietly beneath the plain, white marble stone, which stands at the highest point in the cemetery, adjacent to the M. E. Church. In addition to name, date of birth and death, the stone is inscribed with the following simple but impressive sentence: "We all must tread the road to death."

Thornport was laid out by W. W. Talbott, in 1839. A large hotel,

warehouse and other buildings, were erected; but when the "Licking Summit Reservoir improvement" went down, they all went to decay, and the place became a mere fishing point. Upon the completion of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, in 1871, the town brightened up again, and quite a number of new houses has been built. The population by the census of 1880, was one hundred and twenty-five. It is a station on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, and is also situated along side of the Reservoir.

Thorn township is laid off into convenient school districts, has good, comfortable, commodious school-houses, and school from six to eight months of the year, and taught, as a general thing, by good, competent teachers. Public education receives very general attention.

Agriculture has now reached a high state of cultivation, and the well-kept farms, houses, barns, etc., and the thrifty appearance of live stock, all indicate an industrious, prosperous, and enterprising people. The population of Thorn, including villages, in June, 1880, was 1,900.

Rev. Joseph Walmire, late of this township, had an eventful experience in his very young days. His father and mother, with himself and two little brothers, were on board a sailing vessel from the old country, destined for the United States of America. The trip was long and tedious; the father and mother of the little boys took sick, died, were buried at sea, and the orphan children were sold to the highest bidder, to pay passage and other expenses. The children were all bought and taken charge of by separate persons, went to different parts of the country, but all secured good homes, and only one of them was called by the name of their own parents. They knew nothing of each other while children, but after they grew to be men, they sought and found each other out, and henceforward were brothers, and strangers to each other no more. Joseph Walmire became a local preacher of the M. E. Church, another brother was a somewhat distinguished and talented minister of the Lutheran Church, while the third was a thrifty, industrious citizen, highly esteemed by all who knew him. Rev. Walmire died only a few years since. Another of the brothers was living not very long ago. Whether the third is living or dead, is not known.

Churches.—Zion, or Ribel's Church, is the second oldest in the county. In 1806, Matthias and Elizabeth Reinbold sold two and a-half acres of land to Zion Church. The witnesses to the contract are Philip Miller, Henry Humbarger, and John King. The articles of organization are dated June, 1806, in the hand-writing of John King, in German, and the document is now in possession of George Daniel, who kindly exhibited it for inspection, and to whom the public is, therefore, indebted for the facts established.

It appears that Rev. John King, of the Reform, and Rev. William Foster, of the Lutheran Church, calling to their aid the brethren in their respective connections, united in the purchase of church and cemetery grounds, and in erecting a church edifice thereon, now known as "Ribel's Church." The names signed to this document are in the order following: William Foster, Preacher; Peter Humbarger, Elder; Henry Humbarger, Peter Hedrick, Deacons; Matthias Reinbold, John

King—the writer, and also the representative of the Reform people—Philip Miller, William Stahl, Jacob Reem, William Rehm, Michael Sterner, Andrew Foster, Leonard Emrick, Paul Bean, Jacob Weissman and Adolph Weissman. Rev. Henry King, of Baltimore, Ohio, is a son of the Rev. John King, above named, and is still living.

This record shows Rev. John King to be the first preacher of his sect who settled in the county. He came as early as 1803–'4. He was, so far as there is record proof, the first preacher that ever settled in Perry county, and the Rev. William Foster was the next, and both united in the work of the Christian to build *one* house for two sects, and their labor stands to this day, blessed and approved. Both congregations are strong, active, influential, and sustain regular religious services.

The Regular Baptist Church in Thorn is on Section 17. Henry Bowman, one of the very first settlers, gave one acre of ground. The first person buried there was a child of one Israel Penrod. The senior Baptist members were Adam Bogenwright, James Smith, Samuel P. Hite, Stephen Smith, Rev. William Karr, Jacob Balsly, Rev. George DeBolt and others. The first building was erected of hewn logs, near 1824, and the first preachers were Rev. Kauffman and Rev. Eli Ashbrook. The church at present is a frame of commodious proportions, and enjoys regular preaching.

The German Baptist Church of Thorn township, Perry county, commonly called Dunkers, or Tunkers, which, in German, means "to dip;" hence the appellation of Tunkers, and later that of Dunkers. Like all other churches in early times, the meetings were held in private houses, in barns, and in the open groves, when weather permitted. The names of Schofield, Gall, Plank, Hendricks, Snyder, Dennison, Helser, Bosserman, Funderburg, Cover, and Froude are among those of the earliest known in Perry county. The membership is large and very respectable in character. The preachers have no stipulated salary, but assistance is extended voluntarily, or when needed. No member of the church is permitted to become a public charge. Help to the needy is a duty enjoined. Faith and repentance prior to baptism are essential to membership. The minister is called by vote of the majority of the congregation. The preference of the voter is expressed privately, and the tally is kept by the elders. The church or council meetings are held on Saturday prior to the Sunday meeting and preaching. These are sometimes held quarterly, sometimes twice a month.

The Jonathan's Creek branch of the German Baptist Church comprises Perry, Fairfield, Licking and Muskingum counties. The organization of this branch of Christians dates back in Germany to 1708. They have, here in Perry, no church record, or roll of members, and this may be true elsewhere. The minister, when first elected, is on probation, and in his first degree of advancement. If faithful, he may be advanced to the second degree in the same way, and by the same vote which first chose him, and in the same way they are advanced to the third degree, or full ministry, ordained by the laying on of hands of at least two ordained elders. When placed under oath they affirm; they are non-combatant in war, which they oppose; they seat them-

selves around a table at sacrament of bread and wine after the supper, the sexes at separate tables. The sick are also anointed with oil in the name of the Lord. They believe in a change of heart prior to baptism, and without which baptism is of no effect for salvation. The denomination has a good, commodious house of worship, situated in the eastern part of Thorn township, on the common road leading from Somerset to Thornville. Many Dunkers, or German Baptists, were among the earliest pioneers of Thorn, and religious worship was held at private houses at a very early day, no doubt previous to 1810. Daniel Snider was a preacher and leader, and services were often held at his house. Snider also preached in Fairfield, Muskingum and other counties, and was widely known, and everywhere venerated by the brethren of the denomination to which he belonged. He died at the age of 93, universally esteemed.

There are quite a number of Dunkers in some other parts of the county, but there is no other public house of worship.

The Lutheran and Reform churches in Thornville were both organized at a very early date—from 1810 to 1812. A little later the two congregations united in the building of an edifice to be used jointly. Rev. William Foster, the founder of the Lutheran Church in Perry county, was, no doubt, the principal officiating minister in the organization of the Lutheran congregation, and Rev. Andrew Henkel came along about that time or soon thereafter. The writer has seen a printed certificate of baptism, signed by Rev. William Foster, of date A. D. 1806, the rite having been administered in Thorn township. Foster died about 1815 or 1816, and Rev. Andrew Henkel appears to have succeeded as pastor of nearly all of the Lutheran churches in Perry county.

Rev. John King was, no doubt, the minister in charge when the Reform congregation was organized. He came to what is now Perry county in 1803 or 1804, and, according to the best information, was the first minister of any denomination to settle in the county.

The Lutheran and Reform congregations continued in the joint ownership and use of church property until about twenty years since, when each society separately erected a large, commodious and costly house of worship.

Both the Lutheran and Reform churches are strong and active, and sustain stated preaching and Sabbath schools.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Thornville was organized and a church built at an early day. The edifice, which was of brick, was, after a short time, reported unsafe, when it was torn down and a large frame building erected in its stead, which continues to be used at the present time. The Rev. Jesse Stoneman was, in his lifetime, a member of this church, and his ashes repose in the cemetery adjacent. The charge is attached to the Rushville Circuit, and secures its ministers by appointment of the Ohio Conference. Regular preaching and other church services, including Sabbath school, are sustained.

Friend's or Crist's Church (Methodist Episcopal), situated in the southwestern part of Thorn township, though not strictly speaking a pioneer church, is one that has been long established, and sustains regular preaching and other religious services common to the denomina-

tion with which it is connected. The society has a neat, comfortable house of worship, and, in proportion to its numerical strength and general ability, is zealous and liberal in church work and in contribution to the various funds of the church. The regular ministers are appointed and sent by the Ohio Conference.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at New Salem is on the Perry county side of the line. A church was organized and a log house of worship built at an early day—about 1818 to 1820. This was in use until 1838 or 1840, when a neat, commodious frame edifice was erected near the site of the old one, which has been occupied until the present time. The society is tolerably strong in numbers, active, and preaching and other church services, including Sabbath school, are regularly sustained. Its ministers are appointed by the Ohio Conference.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## PERRY COUNTY.

ACHAUER, JOHN JACOB, merchant, New Straitsville, Ohio, was born September 1, 1822, in the Kingdom of Wertumberg, Germany, son of John Jacob and Regine Dorotha (Young) Achauer. At the age of twelve years he emigrated, with his father, to America, who, landing in New York, came west and settled in Brush Creek township, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he entered eighty acres of land, upon which he lived to the time of his death, June 30, 1858, aged sixty-three years, nine months and twenty-nine days; his wife following him in death, February, of 1879, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Achauer, the subject of this sketch, remained upon the farm with his father until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he employed with Jacob Brock, of Zanesville, Ohio, who kept a fancy bakery and coffee-house, with whom he remained for two years, during which time he acquired some English education at his leisure moments. At the expiration of this time he employed as a clerk with the firm of Roff & Lesslie, who kept a general merchandise store, it being the principal store of Zanesville, where he remained one year, and on account of the embarrassment of the firm, brought about by the panic of 1840, he returned home and worked from spring till fall on the farm, when he employed with one Granger, at Moxahala, this county, where he worked in a distillery until the following spring, when he again returned home and engaged in farming for over one year—from 1842, February, to 1843, June—and returned again to Moxahala and finished the trade of a distiller in 1847, with Andrew Graham. Having completed his trade, he bought thirty-three acres of land at Blue Rock and opened business for himself, running a distillery and sawmill, continuing until 1849, then selling out and buying a steam sawmill about one-half mile up the creek, which he run for about nineteen years, at which time he sold out and came to this place, in 1871, and engaged in the grocery business, which he carried on until 1874, when he suspended business on account of the miners' strike in that year, by which he lost $5,000. The strike began in April and he suspended in July of the same year. In 1874 he was elected Mayor, to fill a vacancy of eight months; was engaged in fire insurance and steamship agencies, and was also notary public, and was again elected Mayor in 1879, serving two years. Resumed business again in 1881, where he keeps a neat and well selected supply of produce and dry goods. He is now a member of the town Council, and was run for County Representative, on the Greenback ticket, in 1878. Was married January 28, 1845, to Miss Charlotte Molter, born November 26, 1826, in the Prov-

ince of the Rhine, in Bavaria; daughter of Peter and Margaret (Young) Molter. They are the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Charles J.; Louisa D., deceased; John G.; Andrew G., deceased; Caroline C.; Augusta M.; Julia; Lydia A., deceased; Albert L.; Benjamin F.; William P.; Elizabeth, and Edwin F.

ACKER, PROF. H. F., teacher of the High School, New Lexington, Ohio. Professor Acker was born January 31, 1850, in the same house in which his father was born. He is the son of Adam and Margaret (Brown) Acker, both natives of Clayton township. His paternal ancestry is German, his maternal, Irish. Young Acker began teaching in 1867, and taught four terms, then entered the Ohio University, at Athens, and graduated in 1875. He came to this place in the fall of the same year, when he took charge of the schools here as Superintendent and teacher of the High School, which position he held for two years. The following year he had charge of the Madison Academy, in this county, since which time he has held his present position. Prof. Acker was married July 5, 1876, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Wilson) Rhodes. They are the parents of one child, Mary Pauline, who died in infancy.

ADAMS, CHARLES, engineer, Shawnee, Ohio, was born January 27, 1861, in Morgan, Morgan county, West Virginia, son of Robert and Ellen (Culbertson) Adams. Upon the breaking out of rebellion, and about six months after his birth, his father moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he remained about five years, and in the following places was engaged during the time that his son remained at home: St. Louis, Missouri, three years; Grand Tower, Illinois, one year; Knightstown, Indiana, two years; Ironton, Ohio, one year; Bellaire, Ohio, seven months; Ashland, Kentucky, four years, when and where Charles began work at plate rolls in a rolling mill, remaining about two years, from where he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he engaged as a striker at Fannie Furnace blacksmith shop for about one year, when he went to Ashland, Kentucky, remaining about six weeks, and again returned to Shawnee, and to the same shop, working about thirteen months, at which time he engaged as fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running from Newark to Shawnee, where he remained about six months, and then worked as top filler at the New York furnace about three months, at which time he took his present position. He was married December 30, 1880, to Miss Ella, daughter of George and Catharine (Diller) Martzolff. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Robert George.

ADAMS, ROBERT, farmer; postoffice, New Lexington, Clayton township; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803; settled in Perry county about the year 1827; a son of Joseph and Martha (Moore) Adams; married, in 1825, to Miss Margaret McClelland, daughter of James and Mary (McKinley) McClelland. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Mary J., deceased; Joseph; James M.; John; Margaret M., deceased; William, deceased; Samuel; Calvin, deceased. Mr. Adams had five sons in the late war.

ADAMS, ROBERT, Manager of New York Furnace, Shawnee, Ohio, was born November 1, 1829, in Lanarkshire, near Glasgow, Scotland; son of James and Margaret (Barclay) Adams. Mr. Adams was brought

up in a furnace region, and learned the trade of moulder, beginning at the early age of ten years, and served seven years, at Schott's iron works. After learning his trade he has been engaged as follows: Learning blast furnace trade, where he worked eight years and nine months—at this place there were sixteen furnaces. At the expiration of this time a Quaker iron company, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and situated on the Susquehanna River, induced him to emigrate to America, and employed him as furnace keeper for sixteen months, at Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, keeping furnace; at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, two years, keeping furnace for the Paxton Iron Company; this company then sent him to Bools' Falls, Connecticut, where he blowed furnace one year; at Stockbridge Plains, Massachusetts, where he blowed two furnaces one year for D. T. Perry, at which time the work stopped; at Prideville, Monongahela county, Virginia, blowing two furnaces, three miles apart—one used charcoal and the other used coke—for a Boston company, five years and six months; was at this place at the opening of the rebellion and when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, in 1861. Mr. Adams was at this time captain of a militia company in this place, having been promoted from first lieutenant, and was, by Governor Wise, ordered into the service; but not being willing to take up arms against the Government, he went to Alleghany, Pennsylvania, where he blowed the American Furnace three or four months for John Jamison, when he returned to his home in Virginia, remaining about one year, blowing furnace six months of the time at Independence, for George Hardman. At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, blowing furnace for Mr. Loughlin three years and eight months. He next superintended the building of two furnaces at Sunebar, which he afterward blowed two years and six months. At this time, in 1868, the Boat Trade, near St. Louis, Missouri, sent for him to come and start a furnace they had built in 1862, where he was employed eighteen months, and made the first iron that ever was run from coal in Missouri. At this time he again returned to the moulding trade, and was employed at Grand Tower, one hundred and ten miles below St. Louis, for six months, from where he went to Hillman's Furnace, Legreen, to Ohio, and to Knightstown, Clay county, Indiana, where he was employed, keeping furnace and moulding, about six months; next to Ironton, Ohio, remaining four years, moulding, running and keeping furnace; at Bellaire, Ohio, eight more, blowing furnace. While here he was called to start the Stony Hollow furnace, near Steubenville, Ohio, that had been chilled, taking from it twenty-six tons of iron; at Ashland, Kentucky, two months, blowing furnace; and again moulded for about two years, when he came to Shawnee in June, 1877, where he has been employed up to this time. Was married in August, of 1842, to Ellen, daughter of Lewis and Ellen (Allen) Culbertson. They are the parents of nine children: Robert, deceased; Ellen; Margaret; William; Agnes; James, deceased; Charles; Mary, and Sarah.

Adams, Wm. Wallace, engineer, Shawnee, Ohio, was born June 23, 1855, in Bulls Falls, Connecticut; son of Robert and Helen (Culbertson) Adams. Mr. Adams lived with his father until 1870, which time found him at Knightsville, Indiana, from where he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and engaged at Jones & Loughlin's mills, firing engine boilers

for three years, from whence he went to Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, where he remained up to the time of his coming to Shawnee. During his stay at Ashland he was married to Elizabeth M., daughter of Joel and Mary (Mayhew) West, of Boyd county, Kentucky. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Mabel C.: Agnes C., and Robert L. After coming to this place he has been engaged as follows: Laying brick, three months: night watch at New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Furnace, about seven months; keeping furnace, two years; working about furnace until about June, 1880, when he employed in his present vocation and which he has held during this time.

Adamson, Pius V., Shawnee, Ohio, merchant, was born September 26, 1856, in Muskingum county, Ohio: son of Luther and Sarah (Dilts) Adamson; was raised in Zanesville, Ohio, and assisted his father in a retail dry goods store of that place: was married May 11, 1878, to Hester, daughter of William R. and Eva (Ball) Terry, of Licking county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, whose name is Wate T. Mr. Adamson left Zanesville, after having finished his course of study as laid down by the public school system of that day, together with a business course at the Zanesville Commercial College, in the fall of 1874, when he took a berth for a short time on a boat plying on the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Zanesville, Ohio. After this he was engaged in his father's dry goods store for eight months, and at the end of this time he went to Shawnee, Ohio, where he engaged in clerking for two years, and then went into business for himself, where he has remained up to this present time, and has carried, upon an average, a stock of about four thousand dollars' worth of goods since he first opened his store of general merchandise, and has enjoyed a good business, although in competition with company stores.

Aid, Maximin, retired boot and shoe manufacturer, New Lexington, Ohio; born, September 22, 1820, in Upper Rhine, Department Alsace, France; son of Francis Anthony and Mariah (Miller) Aid. Maximin came to America, November 15, 1831, and landed in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained about two years, then came to Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, ten months: then to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1834, and to Logan, Ohio, in 1845, his father's family remaining at Chillicothe; and to Clarksville, Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio, in 1848, and built the first house in that place. In 1852, to New Holland, Pickaway county, Ohio: in 1854, to Rehoboth, Perry county, Ohio, and, in 1856, came to New Lexington, Ohio, where he has remained to the present time. Mr. Aid's father and brothers (four) were all boot and shoe manufacturers. Mr. Aid was married, first, in 1846, to Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Christena (Hoover) Krieg, of Perry county, Ohio. They became the parents of nine children, viz.: Christena Loretta, married to Thomas Henestofel: Catharine Anne, died in infancy; Mary Anne V., married to John M. Smith: Frank J., now County Surveyor of Perry county, Ohio, married June 1, 1882, to Miss Lillian F., daughter of William J. and Ellen (Dunbar) Cully, of Hebron, Ohio; Hellena: Catharine F.: Emma: and two died in infancy, not named. Mrs. Aid died in July, 1861. Mr. Aid was married, the second time, March 4, 1862, to Miss Lucinda Anne, daughter of John and Martha (Gooden) Hartsell, of Perry county, Ohio. Joseph

Krieg, named in this sketch, was a native of Alsace, France, and a soldier with Napoleon, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Germany, and at the battle of Waterloo—serving nine years, in all. Francis Aid, father of Maximin, was a native of Baden, Germany. After his apprenticeship was completed, he got a permit to travel in Germany; but "tyranny being so high, and wages so low," he determined to leave the country, and, by an odd stratagem, he succeeded in eluding the Government vigilance officer. He arrived at Alsace, France, where he made his home until he emigrated to America. Joseph Aid, brother of Maximin, came to this county in 1868. He was married June 4, 1848, to Miss Genevieve, daughter of Jacob Kellhofer. They are the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Joseph Lafayette, now in the United States Army, Fifteenth Infantry Regimental Band; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Charles Theodore; William; Annie, deceased; George; John J., died in infancy; Frederick; Dora; Lily and Minnie (twins); Harry, died in infancy; and Genevieve, died in childhood.

Allen, Samuel B., tonsorial artist, Rendville, Ohio, was born a slave, in Lewisburgh, Greenbrier county, Virginia, November 26, 1841, son of Isaac and Mary Ann (Scott) Allen. He remained a slave until the fall of 1861, when he took a "French furlough" and came to near Rutland, Meigs county, Ohio, and worked on a farm; then to Gallipolis, Ohio, and worked in a Government hospital one year, and then went aboard, on a Government boat, "D. C. Horton," and acted as porter one year, and for several years followed steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. His last trip was as steward on the "Granite State." Mr. Allen was married June 25, 1868, to Miss Rhoda, daughter of James and Mary (Bell) Hogg, of Pomeroy, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, namely: Isaac E., and May Blanch. He first located his home at Middleport, Ohio, where he owns considerable property, and came with his family to Rendville, Ohio, in 1881. Mr. Allen began life for himself under the most unfavorable circumstances; but, being possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and business ability, has become master of his trade, and has now secured a comfortable home.

Allen, H. C., M.D., physician, New Straitsville, Ohio.

Allison, William D., farmer and pomologist, New Lexington, Ohio, was born June 20, 1823, in Bearfield township, this county; son of Thomas and Elenor (House) Allison. He was raised a farmer, and has made that the business of his life, together with pomology. He lived in Bearfield township until he was nineteen years of age, when he moved to this township, near Bristol, where he resided until three years ago, when he moved to where he now makes his home, owning seventy-nine acres at this place, and one hundred and five acres near Bristol. At about the age of twenty years he began business for himself, renting his father's farm, which he continued about three years, when he bought fifty-six acres of his father's farm, and rented the remaining portion, forty-nine acres, for seven successive years, at which time his father deeded him the forty-nine acres and made his home with him the remainder of his life. Mr. Allison's father came from Maryland to Ohio, about 1807, where he entered and cleared land, and endured all the hardships of frontier life: was drafted in the last Indian war and served

about one month, when the war was closed. He used to trade with the Indians when he first came to this State. Wolves, bear, deer and turkey were in abundance, which he used to kill. Mr. Allison, the subject of this sketch, was married July 27, 1870, to Miss Deaver, born January 16, 1839, daughter of Reuben and Affadilla (Moody) Deaver. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Granville P., Isadore, and Nelson C.

Anderson, Catharine C., Pike township, Maholm postoffice, Ohio; farmer's wife; was born July 17, 1821, in Germany, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Coheart) Zahm. Mrs. Anderson lived in Germany until she was eight years of age, when she came with her parents to America, taking ship at Havre De Grace and landing in Philadelphia, where they bought a horse and wagon and drove to Wooster, Ohio, and from thence to East Union, Wayne county, Ohio, where her father entered eighty acres of land, upon which he lived for ten years, when he moved to within five miles of Somerset, this county, where he bought fifty acres of land and lived twenty-five years. At this time he went to Indiana, where he spent about nine years with his sons, Peter, Jacob, and George, after which he returned, and lived with Mrs. George Green up to the time of his death, dying at the age of eighty-seven years, and upon his birthday, near St. Joseph's Academy. Mrs. Anderson was married, January 6, 1840, to William D., son of Daniel and Anna (Hendrickson) Anderson, who was born March 5, 1819, in Pickaway county, Ohio, but was living at St. Joseph's Academy at the time of his marriage. After their marriage they lived for two years one mile south of the above named Academy; from thence they moved to Hocking county, Ohio, where they lived six years, and again returned to about the same place they removed from, remaining this time about two years, when they came to where Mrs. Anderson still lives, at Bristol Station, in April of 1854, where he bought eighty acres of land, upon which he made all the improvements; supplanting the log house by a neat frame dwelling, and gave most of his attention to farming. He, in his life, gave considerable attention to the running of a saw mill, having owned one about seventeen years; and after running a portable mill about five years, he sent it to Indiana, where his sons are now using it. He also owned eighty acres east of the present home, but sold forty acres of that tract, which leaves one hundred and twenty acres in all. He was station agent on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and postmaster at Bristol Station, and kept a dry-good and grocery store at the same place and same time, up to the time of his death. Since his death Mrs. Anderson has opened a grocery store at Bristol Station, in copartnership wth her daughter, Augusta Irene, who is, at this time, station agent and postmaster at the above place. Sarah A. is assistant postmaster, and France A. C. is general assistant at both the store and post-office. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson became the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Philamon A., Mary E. (deceased), Adrian C., Daniel S., Emily H. (deceased), Thomas Mc., Agnes P., Margaret A. (deceased), Cecily C. (deceased), William N. (deceased), Augusta I., Sarah A., and France A. C.

Andrew, Thomas, Mine Boss at No. 3, Rendville, Ohio, was born October 29, 1836, in Lancashire, England, son of William and Mary

(Stokes) Andrew. At the age of nine years he went into the mines of England and worked about five years. In 1850 he came to America and located at St. Louis, Missouri, and mined there about three years; then went to California, and mined until 1858, when he located at Rock Run, on the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania; after which he mined at Amesville and Athens, Ohio. January 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third O. V. I., and served three years. He was taken prisoner near Vicksburg, and held seven months, being confined in Mobile, Atlanta, Morton, Libby, Belle Island, and Pembleton. After his discharge he returned to the coal field in the Monongahela valley, Pennsylvania, and remained one summer; then he obtained the position of Mine Boss at Leetonia, Ohio, where he remained until June, 1877, when he came to Moxahala, this county, and to his present location in 1879. Mr. Andrew was married, July 4, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Riley, of Rock Run, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children, viz.: William, George, and James.

Ansel, Joseph; post-office, Buckeye Cottage, Clayton township; farmer; born in Muskingum county in 1845; came to Perry county in 1870; son of Peter and Louisa (Stoneburner) Ansel. The latter died in 1881. Mr. Ansel was married, in 1870, to Miss Esther T. Wilson, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Burgess) Wilson. They have four children, viz.: Burgess C., Bertha L., Ezra B., and Cleopatra. Mr. Ansel enlisted in the late war, in 1863, in Company B, Seventy-eighth O. V. I., Army of the Cumberland. He was in the following battles, viz.: Kenesaw Mountain, Brush Mountain, Siege of Atlanta, etc.; was taken prisoner at Raleigh, North Carolina.

Ardrey, James R.; farmer; Madison township; post-office, Mt. Perry. He is a son of John and Hannah (Huston) Ardrey, and was born August 7, 1851, in this township, where he has since lived, following his occupation. He now owns one hundred and fifty-six acres of good land. He was married, November 10, 1875, to Edith Smith, daughter of Edward and Harriet (Baird) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Ardrey are the parents of four children: John C., Walter C., Randal C., and Hattie Emma.

Arnold, William Wright, M. D., was born on the farm of his father, George Arnold, near Pleasantville, Fairfield county, April 6th, 1817. George Arnold came from the State of Maryland, with his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Wright, on horseback, in the year 1815. She was a firm and faithful Presbyterian, while he remained steadfastly an adherent of the Catholic church to the end of his life, which was prolonged to the age of eighty-four years. It was their habit to attend church in the same carriage—George visiting the Catholic, and his wife visiting the Presbyterian church; and this custom was persevered in with the utmost harmony between them to the end of life's journey.

The brothers of Dr. Arnold were Henry, George and David, all of whom died in Fairfield county, leaving sons, and John Baldwin Arnold of Van Buren county, Iowa. His sisters were, Mrs. Thomas Ewing of Fairfield county, and Rachel, who died when a young lady.

After George Arnold was over eighty years old, he found three new

jaw teeth developed in the upper jaw, just through the gums, a fact preserved here for the benefit of physiological science.

Dr. W. W. Arnold was married Sept. 23d, 1843, to Miss Caroline Mitchell, a daughter of Randolph Mitchell, a merchant, and Lydia Whitmore, a sister of the late venerable Peter Whitmore of Perry county. Miss Caroline's grandmother was Sarah Alexander, born in London, and reputed to belong to the wealthy families of Virginia. This grandmother prided herself not only in the ancient wealth of her ancestry, but also in the family tradition that they were descended from Alexander, the Great. The children of this marriage are: Brezelius Mitchell Arnold, husband of Catharine, daughter of Daniel Baker of Crawford county, Ills; Lydia Rachel, wife of John McLaughlin, post office, Thornville, O.; Elbridge Lee, husband of Alma, daughter of John Church, post office, Somerset; Anthony Hayden, the early morning of whose marriage to Miss Hannah Kerr Heck, the youngest daughter of Alexander Heck, is clouded with sorrow by her death, in less than two years after the celebration of her nuptials; Return Lavaga, now a student at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio; William Wright, a teacher of promise; Mott Hunter, a student at the Wesleyan Ohio University, Delaware, Ohio; George R. and Atlee Mitchell, both at home, and yet minors. This family of children are of Irish extraction on the Arnold side and of English, on the Mitchell side. Their mother lives in the same stately mansion erected by her father in 1828, the same where she was married; where her children were born and reared; where the first Methodist church of New Reading was organized; where her parents lived and where they also died: where, also, for a quarter of a century or more, her honored husband shared her joys and sorrows; and where she at last smoothed the dying pillow of that husband and of her son, Randolph, who had, while yet an infant, preceded his father to the land of rest; and the same house, too, where she saw all her sons become teachers as they grew to manhood, and then take their places in the front rank of respectable citizenship, as farmers and educators. Dr. Arnold began life on a farm, became a student at Granville College and Greenfield Academy, distinguished himself as a successful teacher, obtained a diploma from the Medical College at Cleveland in 1848, began the practice of medicine in New Reading, and, at his death in 1872, had won for his name and memory the distinction of a first-class physician, successful farmer, honest citizen and worthy Christian of the Reform Church. Besides the ancient but still beautiful brick mansion in which he resided, and six acres of town lots in New Reading, Dr. Arnold left one hundred and thirty-three acres of land adjoining the town plat, and about five hundred acres improved land for his sons in Crawford county, Illinois, all of which property and lands vindicate the soundness of his judgment and the strength of his sagacity as a financier.

ASHBAUGH, WM. H., baker, Rendville, O., born March 14, 1850, in Pike township, son of Simeon and Annie (Blair) Ashbaugh. His father came to Fairfield county, O., from Pennsylvania, emigrating from there to Perry county about sixty years ago. His mother's ancestors were natives of Virginia. William H. was brought up on a farm until about

thirteen years of age, when he went to Zanesville to learn his trade. After completing which he first established himself in business at Richwood, Union county, then at Zanesville, and came to his present place in February, 1881, where he is doing a good business.

Ashbrook, Thos. M., was born August, 1847, in Fairfield county, Ohio. His father is Edward P. Ashbrook, and his mother Margaret Redmond, residents of Amanda township, Fairfield county. His father's brothers are Wm., residing in Amanda township, Cedar Hill P. O.; Mahlon, in St. Joseph, Missouri; Absalom, deceased. Amelia Ashbrook, mother of Edward, and grandmothor of Thomas M., is now (1881) eighty-nine years of age, in full possession of her faculties. Her maiden name was Peters. Her sister, the wife of Aaron Ashbrook (deceased), lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years. Thomas was raised on a farm, and is one of three brothers and one sister; was raised on a farm to the age of twenty-one years. He then engaged his services in a grist mill in Pickaway county. After three years there he came to Somerset, engaged in the same business, and afterwards started a planing mill on the site now occupied by the Snyder Brothers. He also engaged in the sale of mill machinery, and continues in the same business. The Ashbrooks are of Scotch descent, and seem to have originated in Berkley county, Virginia, where six sons and one daughter are recorded as follows: John had a family. He was killed by a horse in his native county. Thomas, who emigrated to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and had two sons. He was killed by Indians, or in the war. James, a noted lawyer, died in his native county. Moses, emigrated to Tennessee, and is doubtless the progenitor of those Ashbrooks residing in Nashville and other parts of the South. Aaron, the fifth son, emigrated to Hampshire County, Virginia; had two sons and removed to Kentucky. Levi, the sixth son of the Berkley county, Virginia, Ashbrooks, was a Baptist preacher: removed to Hampshire county, Virginia, and is the great-grandfather of Thomas M. He had one son and three daughters by his first wife. His second wife was Miss Chinnith. She had six sons and eight daughters. Levi, son of the first wife, married and emigrated to Kentucky, accumulated large wealth at or near Louisville, and then removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became a stock man and pork packer. John, a son of the second wife, married and emigrated to Kentucky. Absalom, another son, moved to Kentucky, died there, and his family moved back to Virginia, and thence to Ohio. Aaron, another of the six sons of Levi, emigrated to Fairfield county after his marriage to Miss Peters. His family consisted of four sons, Tunis P., John M., James and E. P. Ashbrook and four daughters. William, another of the six sons of Levi, emigrated to Fairfield county, Ohio. He had five sons, in order of age as follows: John, Absalom, Mahlon, Samuel, Edward, the father of Thomas M., the subject of this sketch, and from whom these facts are derived, and William. Also three daughters—Minerva, who was married to Benjamin Dunnick; Iva, married to Daniel K. Kellerman; Salicia, married to Benjamin Boman. Thomas, the fifth son of Levi, emigrated to Pickaway county, Ohio, and by his first wife had three sons and two daughters, by his second wife four sons, and in 1854 emigrated to Coles county, Illinois. Eli, the sixth son of Levi,

became a preacher in the same church as his father Levi, and is better known as Elder Eli Ashbrook, born in Hampshire county, Virginia, from whence he emigrated to Pickaway county, 1810, then to Fairfield, and last to Johnstown, Licking county, and died January 24, 1877, aged ninety-six years. Thomas M. Ashbrook was married 1869 to Martha Griffith, of Fairfield county. They have two daughters, Daisy and Minnie. He is a Universalist in religion, and Republican in politics. He has interested himself largely in gathering geneological facts relating to his family ancestry, and to him is due the above record of a large connection, to whom the above facts are entirely new.

Axline, John D., M.D., Shawnee, Ohio, born January 22, 1842, in Saltillo, Perry county, Ohio, son of Dr. Jonathan and Mary (Fanley) Axline, of German descent. John D. worked on a farm when a boy. In August, 1863, he enlisted in the Ninth O. V. C., and served to the close of the war. He followed the fortunes of Sherman's army in their "March to the Sea." On his return from the army he entered the Ohio University at Athens. He was graduated at the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, in 1869. His first professional practice was in Muskingum county, and subsequently in Fairfield county, and in Missouri and Illinois. He located in Shawnee in 1874. Dr. Axline was married, February 22, 1871, to Miss Laura E., daughter of Col. William and Mary J. (Smith) Spencer, of English ancestry.

Bailey, Rowland A., is a son of John Bailey, and was born July 13, 1858, in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. His mother is Mrs. Ann Bailey, whose maiden name was Walker, born in England, and who came with her parents to Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1843. She was there united in marriage with John Bailey, a lumberman, and is the mother of three sons: Miles, John Thomas, and Rowland A. Bailey; and two daughters, Mary Matilda, wife of William Kanan, and Hannah, wife of Marcus King; all of Perry county. The father of these children enlisted in the 211th Pennsylvania Infantry, 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 9th Army Corps, and fell, mortally wounded, on the 2d day of April, 1865. The children, then young, were placed in the Orphan's School, Dayton, Pennsylvania, and came back to their widowed mother as they, respectively, arrived at the age of sixteen years. The mother, Ann Bailey, followed her parents to Perry county, Ohio, in the year 1872, and immediately took charge of her sick mother, who needed the care of an affectionate daughter for five years prior to her death, in 1877. After this event her father made a deed to Ann for the ninety acres on which she resides, near Somerset. Her son, Rowland A., now in the twenty-fourth year of his age, lives with his mother and cultivates this beautiful homestead, which has become, not only a monument to the gratitude of her father, but, also, to her heroic attention to a sick mother during a protracted illness, a reward she deserved but was not expecting.

Baillie, John; foreman XX (Double-ex) Mines, Shawnee, Ohio; was born, March 1, 1847, in Newarthill, Scotland; son of William and Mary (McMurdo) Baillie. When about nine years of age John went into the mines of Scotland, where he remained until he came to America, in the spring of 1869, and located on the Allegheny River, near Cal-

laning, Pennsylvania, where he remained about one year, then located at Pine Run, on the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania, and remained there until he came to Shawnee, in the spring of 1872. Here he has been quite successful, having, in connection with the family, a good, pleasant home. Mr. Baillie was elected a member of the School Board in 1879, and served two years as clerk, and is at present treasurer of said board.

BAILLIE, JAMES L.; merchant, Shawnee, Ohio; was born, December 15, 1848, in Newarthill, Lanarkshire, Scotland; son of William and Mary (McMurdo) Baillie. Mr. Baillie was taken to Wishaw at the age of two years, where he made his home until he was twenty years of age, and was engaged as a miner until 1869, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York, where he was detained one week on account of a registered letter not being booked; from there he went to Calley, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and mined coal three years, from whence he came to Shawnee, Ohio, when it was in its infancy, and the mines had just been opened, where he was employed as a miner in the XX Furnace mine, and turned the first room in Hill No. 3, in which mine he has been employed nearly all of the time to the present. Mr. Baillie spent six months in mining in Kansas, in the winter of 1876 and 1877, and again returned to Shawnee, Ohio. In October, 1880, he went to New York city and completed a course in phrenology with Fowler & Wells, and obtained a diploma as a phrenologist. In partnership with Mr. William Davy, he purchased the general merchandise store of P. V. Adamson, February 15, 1882, where they keep a general merchandise store on Main street. Mr. Baillie was married, February 16, 1882, to Annie, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Sanderson) Murdock, formerly of England, and residents of this place at this time.

BAILY, ARCHIBLE; carpenter; Shawnee, Ohio; was born, July 14, 1851, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Archibald and Melvina (Shirek) Baily. Mr. Baily lived upon a farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he was employed upon a steamboat and running coal barges on the Muskingum River until he was twenty-four years of age, when he came to Shawnee and engaged at carpentering, and with which he divided his time with boating up to the time of his marriage, September 10, 1878, to Mary, daughter of John and Martha (Hyatt) Smith, of McConnellsville, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Edward, Harry, and Walter. Since his marriage he has made his home in this place, and his business that of a contractor in house carpentering up to the present.

BAIR, EMANUEL; farmer; post-office, Chalfants; born, in 1812, in Fairfield county; is a son of Joseph Bair, who emigrated to Ohio, from Pennsylvania, in 1800, with his father. His father owned four hundred acres of the Van Metre prairie. He remembers the Van Metres well, often heard his mother say they were kind neighbors. Grandfather and Grandmother Bair were both buried in the then Van Metre graveyard. The land was divided among three children, among whom was a Mrs. Lantz, John, and Joseph, the father of Emanuel Bair and John Bair, of Perry. In the hard times following the war of 1812 Joseph broke up, and finally, in 1827, moved his family to Hopewell, Perry. Mother

Bair, about this time, received one thousand dollars from her paternal home in the East. Her name was Sherick. Her funds were put in land, section 28, where Joseph died, in his sixty-seventh year, and his widow only a few years ago in her eighty-second year, and was known as the most lovable of her age and sex. Her other children were, Jacob, who died very wealthy, near Edgewood, Illinois: John, farmer, post-office, Somerset, and Joseph, who deceased young. Emanuel was married, 1844, to Miss Comfort Chalfant, who lived as his wife only six years, departing this life in 1850. Her children are, Jasper C., present husband of Miss Mary Ramsey, daughter of Ellet; Eliza, deceased wife of Emanuel Spangler, and who left an infant son; also one child that died in infancy, so that no child but Jasper C. (post-office, Chalfants) now remains alive. Emanuel Bair started in life as an apprentice to the hatter trade, in Somerset, and, at the end of five years' service, he says it was fortunate for him that silk hats came into fashion and compelled him to quit the trade, and to break up some very bad habits of gambling and drinking and keeping late hours. When yet only twenty years of age he began the life of a farmer, and succeeded from the start. He rented land, worked about, and saved his earnings. Eight years thus spent gave him some capital. He, therefore, bought eighty acres in Wood county, Ohio, in 1840, for $250, and exchanged this land for land in section 22, Hopewell, at a valuation of $500, a few weeks later. Sixteen years later he bought the Cowen farm at $3,400, and eleven years later sold it for $6,400. The next purchase was the Parks farm, section 35, one hundred and sixty acres, at $4,000, which, in one year after, he sold for $5,200. The next was in sections 13 and 24, where he now lives, two hundred acres for $1,200 The next was the Snyder farm, section 11, one hundred and sixty acres, for which he exchanged eighty acres in Effingham county, Illinois, that cost him $800, and was put in at $1,600, with $1,900 cash. Jasper C., his son, also bought ninety acres, near the home farm, and exchanged one hundred and twenty acres in Indiana for one hundred and sixty acres in Hopewell, allowing a cash difference of $800, and lending $1,600, secured on the Indiana land. Thieves and robbers got the idea that Mr. Bair had lots of money, and that, one night, three masked villains, among them the famous Blackburn, laid siege to his castle, got some money, and were themselves all sent to the penitentiary, for it was no use to try to get away from a Bair, with such a grip and so much vigilance. His head measures 22½ inches in circumference: his weight has varied from 140 to 165 pounds, and his height is 5 feet 9 inches. His head is round, rather than long, showing a fine intellectual lobe, with immense development of acquisitiveness and cognate faculties. His health has been uniformly good.

Baird, James T.; farmer and stock dealer; was born, February 15, 1841, in Perry county; has lived on a farm all his life, and has been in the stock business ever since fifteen years of age. In 1847 his father moved to Hocking county, and lived there until the spring of 1869, then returned to Perry county, and settled where what is now called New Straitsville, which had scarcely been thought of at that time. He sold his property there to Moss & Marshal, proprietors of the Bessie Furnace, which is situated upon said property: came to Junction City in

1877, and has since resided there. Was married, November 27, 1867, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Frederick and Mary A. (Lyle) Wion; are the parents of seven children, viz.: Dora, Mary F., Julia A., Frederick, Minnie M., William A., and Roy J.

Baker, Daniel, the youngest of the four sons of John Baker, was born August 24, 1824, on the "Binckley Farm," next the county line. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Wingard, her first husband being Jacob Binckley, to whom she was married at the age of sixteen. She lived in the city of Washington, on the opposite side of the same street occupied by the "father of his country," whose face was, therefore, familiar to her youthful gaze. From the best data at hand, she was born the same date that gave birth to American liberty. This venerable lady departed this life in 1867, over ninety years of age, the survivor of two honored husbands. The date of her arrival and that of her husband, Jacob Binckley, is not at hand, but this much is remembered: they took shelter in a fence corner, covered with bark, until better quarters could be provided; wolves howled around their tent at night; she grated corn for bread, and regarded the breast of the wild turkey a good substitute for the staff of life; which facts would indicate an early date of settlement. From her home in Perry county she rode on horseback to Washington city, to visit her relatives, an undertaking which, at this day, would not only be received as proof of great physical endurance and heroism, but of strong affection for friends. By her first husband she had three sons and three daughters, and by her second husband, John Baker, she was the mother of four sons and two daughters. Her sons were Jacob, Jonas, Samuel and Daniel Baker; her daughters were Catharine, former wife of William Combs, and Susan, wife of Isaiah Hampson. John Baker, when he became her second husband, was not rich, for his property is described as consisting of one gun which, when on his shoulder, carried the handkerchief which contained his clothing. He had no money, but possessed a brave heart, a strong arm, a good constitution, and an industry and economy which, in twenty-five years after his marriage, and at the date of his death, in his fifty-third year, left over four hundred acres of the best lands, to be divided among six children; this was done wisely, by partition, among the four brothers, two of the brothers making the division, and the other two making choice, while all agreed to pay the cash to their sisters which they and their husbands agreed was right in amount and time of payment. Hundreds of dollars were thus saved to the heirs, which, in almost all other estates, distributed without will, are squandered in costs, charges, fees, plots, and final ill-will and litigation. Daniel, the youngest son, was married to Miss Sarah E. Franks, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of the late venerable Rezin Franks, of Thorn township, November 20, 1845. Mrs. Baker's mother carried her, when an infant, on horseback, from Pennsylvania to Perry county, in the year 1825. Her grandfather, Peter Waltzer, presented the farm on which Rezin Franks died, to the wife of that worthy gentleman and the mother of Sarah E., his daughter. Peter Waltzer presented each of his other daughters a like quantity of land, and to his only son, Peter Jr., the home farm in Pennsylvania, which he sold and followed his sisters to Perry county. The children of Daniel Baker are: Susan, wife

of R. M. Barr, residing in Somerset; Katharine, wife of Brezilius Arnold, a farmer and stock dealer, near Oblong, Crawford county, Illinois: Rezin F. Baker, a druggist, in Thornville, Ohio; Martha, wife of Robert Edmond Kerr, a dry goods merchant, of West Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio; D. Wingard Baker, William E. Baker, and J. Hunton Baker, younger sons, at home. The Bakers are of German descent. Daniel is now one of the foremost farmers of his county, and has added to the one hundred and twenty-one acres obtained by partition, and at first incumbered with one thousand dollars due his sisters, one hundred and fifty acres of adjoining lands, and accumulated an estate estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars in value. He was elected County Commissioner twice, and township trustee fifteen consecutive years, filling these stations with honor and ability, at one time assuming a personal responsibility amounting to five thousand dollars, on behalf of his township, and stopping at no obstacle in the way of his public trust as an officer.

Baker, Samuel, was born 1818, in Reading township, where he still resides. He is a brother of Daniel, just alluded to in the foregoing sketch. Samuel was married December, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Eyman, daughter of the late Henry Eyman, a prominent citizen of Fairfield county. Their children are—G. H. Baker, husband of Almeda, daughter of the venerable David Spece, who occupies the Binckley homestead of his grandmother, famous for its fertility and the beauty of its landscape; William J. Baker, husband of Mary, daughter of William Love, of Perry county; Elizabeth Katharine, wife of William Miller; and Jacob A. Baker, single, and at home. Samuel Baker began his married life with the ninety-six acres he chose from his father's patrimony, but also encumbered, like the shares of his brothers, with one thousand dollars due to his sisters, and the maintenance of his mother, who resided with him to the period of her death. That one thousand dollars debt was paid from the sale of corn at twenty cents per bushel, and three-year old cattle, at eight dollars per head, as his brothers had cause to remember. After the death of his brother Jonas, 1851, Samuel began that career of financial success which added four hundred and twenty acres to his ninety-six acre homestead, and raised his taxes from eight dollars to two hundred and forty a year, and superadded a road tax of twenty dollars per annum in a district free from town, city, or corporation taxes. He is an unbending Democrat in politics, liberal, and, like his brother Daniel, unsectarian in his religious views. No family of brothers ever divided an estate more peaceably among themselves, and lived on terms more agreeable the balance of their lives.

Ball, William, miller, Rendville, Ohio, was born January 5, 1845, in Deerfield township, Morgan county, Ohio; son of James and Adaline (Bradley) Ball. William was brought up on a farm, and enlisted June 27, 1864, in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Was engaged in several conflicts in the Army of the Cumberland, and served until the close of the late war. Mr. Ball was married in 1867 to Miss Caroline, daughter of George Wolf, then of Junction City. Mr. Ball's father was a resident of Morgan county for fifty years.

Barker, William, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. New Lexington,

Perry county, Ohio. Born in New York in 1803, came to this state in 1809; son of John and Mary (Chamberlain) Barker, grandson of Samuel and Mary (Fithen) Barker, grandson of John and Sophiah (Mulford) Chamberlain, married in 1829 to Miss Barbara Strait, daughter of William and Sophiah (Imel) Strait. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: John H., Sophia (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Mary, Elizabeth, two not named (deceased).

✝ Barker, John, farmer, P. O. Rehoboth, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio. Born in New York in 1808, came to this county with his parents in 1809; son of John and Mary (Chamberlain) Barker. Married in 1830 to Miss Nancy Goodin, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Jane (Skinner) Goodin. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Jane (deceased), David C. (deceased), Rebecca, Mary A., Ellen. Mr. Barker filled the office of Infirmary Director for six years.

Barker, John H., farmer; postoffice, New Lexington, Clayton township, Perry county. Born in this county in 1830; son of William and Barbara (Strait) Barker; grand-son of John and Mary (Chamberlain) Barker; grand-son of William and Sophiah (Imel) Strait; married, in 1857, to Miss Jemima Randolph, who died in 1857; married again, in 1859, to Miss Maria Shaw, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rinehart) Shaw. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Caroline M.; Harriet E.; Sarah E., deceased; W. T. S.; James M.; Perry D., and Asbery F. Mr. Barker was elected School Director of Clayton township in 1867, and has continued to serve in that capacity till the present date. Mr. T. R. Shaw, a brother-in-law of Mr. Barker's, enlisted in the late war in 1861, in Company K, 62d O. V. I., where he made a good record for himself, serving his country till the close of the war, in 1865.

Barr, R. M., attorney; postoffice, Somerset, Reading township. Born December 7, 1845, in Fairfield county. At the age of twenty he finished a collegiate course at Athens, and began the study of law. He continued ten months, when sickness compelled him to abandon law, being unable to do anything for eighteen months. He then gave up the study of law and went to farming. He continued farming and taught the home school in the winter until 1876, when he again began the law. He removed to Somerset in 1877, and was admitted to the bar January 29, 1879. He practices in all the courts of record in the State, and has a large and growing practice. Mr. Barr was married October 16, 1867, to Miss Susan E. Baker, daughter of Daniel Baker, ex-Commissioner of Perry county. She was born March 23, 1848, in this county. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Sarah M.; Anna L.; Daniel M., and Mamie.

Barnes, Weaver, farmer; born, 1812, in Maryland: only son of Weaver Barnes, deceased, in Maryland. His mother was Phebe Jolly, who was also the mother of Millie Barnes, wife of the late Jacob Petty; and of Susan Barnes, wife of the late Stephen Vanatta; and also of Priscilla Martin, (by a former husband), who became the wife of Asa Dennison, who, about the year 1817, with his wife and her two half-sisters, came to Perry county. One year later, Phebe, the mother of Weaver, who was then the wife of Ezekiel Lewis, a Revolutionary soldier, determined to come on horseback from Virginia to see her daughters,

and placing her son, then only six years old, on the horse behind her, she encountered all the perils of such a journey and arrived safely. Few mothers have ever shown a stronger affection for her children. She returned to her home in Virginia, and about ten years later, after the death of Mr. Lewis, she emigrated to Perry county, where she lived until her decease, in 1855, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Barnes was married, in 1837, to Christena, only daughter of Aaron Vanatta, and only sister of the late John Vanatta. The children of this union were: Aaron, Priscilla, John, Jacob, Nathaniel, Cyrus, Ezekiel, Mary, Catharine and Louisa, who, when a child, lost her life by falling into a well. In 1863, he was married to Mrs. Catharine Ruff, formerly Miss Durrh. Their children by this marriage are: Weaver, Julia Ann, Charlotte and Elizabeth. There are but few citizens who can boast of a household so numerous, and who, from a destitute orphanage, has not only reared a large family, but contributed to the support of the church and the State, and who began with $2.25 of taxes, and has increased his valuation to a tax of $50 per annum, while his doors stood wide open to welcome his numerous friends with a generous hospitality.

Barrett, James, collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born March 2, 1825, in Westport, county Mayo, Ireland; son of Richard and Ann (McMannus) Barrett. Mr. Barrett was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was fifteen or sixteen years of age, when he went to Worcestershire, England, where he remained employed at whatever offered until he was twenty-five years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, where he remained five or six months, and then was employed on a steamboat, plying on the Mississippi River, for about fifteen months, after which he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained until 1856, employed at different kinds of work. From the latter place he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Zanesville, where he remained about three years, employed on the railroad most of the time. Next he moved to Roseville, where he lived about twelve years, engaged at mining, from which place he came to Perry county, and lived about one year at Bristol Tunnel, and then came to Shawnee, where he still lives and is engaged as a miner. Mr. Barrett was married April 9, 1852, to Mary, daughter of Michael and Ann (O'Brien) Nockton, of Preston, Lancastershire, England, where they were married. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Richard, Patrick, James, John, Walter, Frances, Anna V., Mary, and Elizabeth, living, and five deceased, viz.: Ellen, Michael, and three died in infancy.

Bastian, Philip, agent for the C., M. V. R. R. and Adams Express Co., New Lexington, Ohio; was born October 10, 1814, in Hatten, France; son of Philip Henry and Magdalena (Fridle) Bastian. They, with their family, came to America in the year 1828, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, and located in Perry township, Muskingum county, seven miles east of Zanesville, where Philip kept store, and was postmaster about eight years. From this place he removed his business to Uniontown, nine miles west of Zanesville, where he remained about one year, and came to this place, about the year 1851, and continued merchandizing until 1859, when he took his present position, being the first and only agent of the C., M. V. R. R. at this place. During the

late war he was sutler of the 114th Regiment O. V. I. Mr. Bastian was first married to Miss Frances Ermin, who died, without children, in about three years after marriage. He was married the second time to Miss Mary Anne Schurtz, born February 22, 1816, in Muskingum county, Ohio, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary Anne (Stoner) Schurtz. Samuel Schurtz died March 14, 1860, aged seventy-four years and eleven days. Mr. and Mrs. Bastian are the parents of seven children, viz.: Mary, married to James H. Rice; Frances, (now deceased), married to Henry Foey; Laura, married to E. T. Webster; Annettie, married to Attorney Joseph G. Huffman; Maggie, married to Dr. Albert McLaughlin; Rosie, and Emma.

Beard, Susan, Bearfield township, Portersville postoffice. Her husband, who is now deceased, was born in Maryland, in 1798. He emigrated to this State in 1828, and settled in Belmont county; came to this county in 1846; located near Oakfield, and came to this township in 1854. In 1825, he married Susan Tillett, of Virginia. They are the parents of the following children, viz.: James E., John, Stephen, Annie, Charles, Samuel, Mary and Virginia.

Beaver, Elizabeth, born May 1, 1813, in Shenandoah county, Virginia, and came, with her parents, to Fairfield county in the fall of 1819. They were met at Somerset by her father's brother, Christian Kagay, and her mother's brother, Frederick Siple. Her father, Rudolph Kagay, converted a loom-house, belonging to Christian Kagay, in Pleasant township, into a winter's quarters. He rented a farm next spring in Walnut township, and next year, 1821, bought the 160 acres in the Hocking valley, three miles below Lancaster, since owned by Hon. Thomas Ewing. Here father Kagay died, in 1828. In 1830, Elizabeth was married to John Beaver, in Seneca county, Ohio, at the home of her sister, Barbara Seitz. In 1837, she came back to Fairfield county to live with her bachelor brother, Jacob Kagay, bringing then her three daughters, and leaving an only son, Noah, in Seneca county. At the death of her brother Jacob, in 1867, the Probate Court allowed her $2,000 for services rendered as housekeeper for her brother, covering a period of thirty years, and to Noah Beaver an allowance of $300, for services, was likewise allowed. With these funds, and some few hundred dollars received from her daughter, Hannah Grubb, then a widow also, she bought the home where she died, June, 1882, of hernia, or rather, more truthfully, from a slip of the surgeon's knife, who operated for the reduction of the hernia. She lived two weeks after this accident. She made her will, and died, as she had lived, in the Baptist belief and unclouded faith of life everlasting. Her children are: Amy and Noah, unmarried; Lydia Ann, wife of Edward Turner, and Hannah, widow of George Grubb, who lives with her two sons, Richard and William, and her sister Amy, and brother, Noah Beaver, at the home left them by mother Beaver, postoffice, Rushville, Ohio.

Beck, William G., Rendville, Ohio, was born in Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio, January 11th, 1848, son of George and Maria (Hillery) Beck. William G. was brought up on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he began teaching school, and taught until he was twenty-two. He then engaged in general merchandising at Middletown, Jackson township, where he continued to do business until

1878, when he accepted a position in the store of Martin Ewing & Co., New Straitsville, Ohio, and in 1880 was employed as clerk in store, by the Ohio Central Coal Co. In 1882, returned to New Straitsville, Ohio. Mr. Beck was married September 19th, 1869, to Miss Margaret Adcock of Jackson township. They are the parents of two children, namely, Charles E. and George W.

Bell, Joseph, born in Ayershire, Scotland, on Christmas day, 1802. His first school was at home, where he advanced to reading the Latin and Greek Testament a little; he was taken to Kilmarnoch, and then to Blackwater Military School. His father died when Joseph was twelve, and at fifteen he was at Chatham, and at sixteen, at Windsor. He got a cadet's commission on his scholarship, permitting him to join the Royal Staff Corps of Engineers under Lord Greenock, at the age of sixteen. Served in Spain; fell out with Greenock in 1821; was ordered under arrest, deserted with intention of aiding the Greeks, until he came to Canada, where Sir Howard Douglas, the Governor, discouraged his intention. He studied Spanish, and intended to go to South America to take part against Spain, but the Governor again controlled his purposes. At the age of twenty-two he weighed in Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred and ninety-six pounds. His height is five feet eight inches, and his head measures twenty-three and one-half inches. He never saw a man that could throw a twenty-eight pound weight farther than he could. He is proud of his native land, and says: "Scotland is the salt of the earth, the mother of Hume, Robinson, Buchanan, Basset, McCauley, Smollet, Beattie, Stewart, Black, Abbercombie and Arbuthnot, Combe and a hundred other men equally famous. She gave St. Patrick to Ireland, John Paul Jones to America, and Lord Cochran to scourge the Turks."

England was called to apologize for Cochran's conduct toward Turkey. The reply was, "take him prisoner first." Now, at the age of eighty, Mr. Bell is in possession of all his faculties, rich in mental achievements beyond the common lot of men, a fact due to not wasting his life in gathering gold as most men have done, but in mastering the most abstruse problems, not only of mathematics but of political economy and theology. Judge Henry C. Whitman, now of Cincinnati, formerly Common Pleas Judge of Fairfield, Perry and Hocking, and noted for his judgment of men, declared to the writer that he never knew but *one* man who was the superior or the equal of Joseph Bell in natural mental capacity, and never knew his equal in the richness and abundance of those mental stores which constitute the scholar, and which were so surprisingly gathered from every field of knowledge and ripened for use in the garners of thought and memory. Mr. Bell was married to the daughter of a wealthy Virginian, now deceased. Though much opposed to the war of the Rebellion, he lost one son, Samuel, in battle for the Union; and another son, though but a boy when he enlisted, served in the Sixth Army Corps in all its splendid battles and achievements, without a day's sickness or scratch from the enemy. This son, John, now resides in Missouri. A daughter, Margaret Bell, after achieving distinction as a scholar and teacher, became the wife of a merchant in Loveland, Ohio. Miss Lizzie Bell, since the death of her mother, a few years ago, presides as the mistress of her father's home in Thorn-

ville, and there her presence gilds the evening of his life, as the setting sun gilds the evening sky with promise of a glorious rising on the morrow.

BENNETT, ROBERT, retired farmer, New Lexington, Ohio, was born April 26th, 1821, in Gallia county, Ohio, son of Robert and Cecelia Bennett. They emigrated from Lancashire, England, in 1819, and located near Somerset, Perry county, about the year 1826. They remained in Reading township about six years, then in Clayton five years, and made their last remove to what is now Pleasant township, where they died. Mr. Bennett, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1848, to Miss Mary, daughter of Morris and Catharine (Collins) O'Conner. Mrs. Bennett was born in Pennsylvania, but came to Brush Creek township, Muskingum county, when but two years old. She was brought up and remained there until her marriage. They became the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Catharine F., Cecilia A., married to Peter Forquer, Mary Loretta, Lafayette J., Thomas W., Frances E., Ellen C., Robert E., Vincent Leo, and four died in infancy; all born in Pleasant township. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have spent their lives, from infancy, in this part of the State. They grew up with the country, and have seen it change from the virgin forest, the home of the deer, wild turkey and bear, to the now broad fields of grain and pasture, where the domestic herds quietly feed. Mr. Bennett has given his attention to agriculture and husbandry, beginning in 1839 with forty-nine acres in the woods, but now has five hundred and thirty acres, well improved and stocked. This he has obtained by honest industry and economy.

BENNETT, R. P., post office, Rehoboth—farmer and stock raiser, Clayton township. Born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1824. Came to Perry county with his father in 1825. Son of Robert and Cecilia Bennett. The former died in 1842, the latter in 1855. Mr. Bennet was married in 1853, to Miss Flizabeth McDonald, daughter of John and Margaret McDonald. They had twelve children, viz.: Clara E. (deceased), John C., Albert J., Margaret E., Clara E. (deceased), George C., Elizabeth E., James C., Mary (deceased), Emma E., Mary, Richard.

BENNETT, ALBERT R., Bearfield township, farmer, post office, Rendville, Ohio, was born October 30th, 1859, in Pleasant township, Perry county, Ohio, son of George and Anna (Carroll) Bennett, natives of England, who came to America in 1819. They came to Perry county, Ohio, about the year 1822, and located in Bearfield township in 1863. The family consisted of eleven children, viz.: Thomas J., John R., married to Catharine Monahan; Margaret, married to Bernard Noon; Cecelia, married to Philip Rei; Mary Ellen, married to Jacob Weiner; Philip P., married to Sarah E. Deaver; Albert R.; Josephine, married to Philip Noon; Caroline, twin sister to Josephene; William A., and George C. George Bennett, the father, named above, was born in 1818, and died in January, 1867.

BENNETT, PHILIP P., farmer, Rendville, Ohio, was born March 21st, 1854, in Pike township, Perry county, Ohio. Son of George and Ann (Carroll) Bennett. He was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits, excepting two years, during which time he was em-

ployed by W. P. Rend & Company; also, merchandising under the firm name of Bennett & Noon. Mr. Bennett was married January 27, 1880, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Tillman Deaver, deceased, who formerly lived in Monroe township. They are the parents of one child, James P. Philip P. Bennet, the subject of this sketch, by adhearing strictly to fair dealing and temperate habits, has secured a comfortable home.

Betts, Boston, Mayor of New Straitsville, and Justice of the Peace of Coal township, Perry county, Ohio. He was born January 12, 1837, in Jacobsport (now Plainfield), Coshocton county, Ohio. He is a son of William C. and Hettie Betts, natives of Virginia. When sixteen years of age, he learned the blacksmith trade, which business he has followed ever since. In 1858 he was married to Miss Michel Baker, native of Tyler county, West Virginia. He enlisted in Co. C., 97th O. V. I., in 1862, serving three years in the Rebellion, enduring many hardships, and undergoing dangers. His brother, Charles Betts, belonged to Co. F., 1st Ohio Cavalry. His great-grandfather died a soldier in the Continental army, under General Washington. His father and two brothers served in the war of 1812. Mr. Betts located in New Straitsville, in April, 1873, and with the assistance of a few others, he organized a congregation of Disciples in September of the same year, which is now a prosperous society, supporting a church of their own.

Bigrigg, John, collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born May 15, 1828, in Cumberland county, England, son of John and Ann Bigrigg. Was raised in his native county, and lived there, engaged in mining, until 1870, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York, and went to Sandy Creek, Pennsylvania, remaining three months mining, and was employed as a miner at Syracuse, New York, for about two years, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he lived about eighteen months, and moved to Straitsville, Ohio, where he mined about three months, and from there he went to Conesville, Coshocton county, Ohio, staying about four months, and then worked three years in Beach Hollow and Miami coal mines, near Coshocton, Ohio, when he again returned to Shawnee, Ohio, and where he has remained up to this time, mining for Manley Coal Company about eighteen months, and the remainder of the time in Shawnee Valley mine. Was married Dec. 15, 1849, to Anna, daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth (Bonstead) Malkinson. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth, Jonathan, Arthur, Annie, Jane, John, Julia, Henry (deceased), William (deceased), and one died in infancy. Mr. Bigrigg became a member of the Baptist Church while in Coshocton, Ohio, but since coming to this place has joined the Primitive Methodist Church.

Binckley, John, Thornville, Ohio, furniture merchant and school teacher, was born in 1856, in Perry county. He is a son of John Binckley, and grandson of Jacob Binckley, now living in Thorn township, at the age of ninety-three years. He puts the date of the settlement of his father, John Binckley, and his brothers, the sons of John, Sr., viz.: William, John, Christian, and Daniel Binckley, in 1801. The sisters of these sons were: Polly, wife of Henry Beeker, who died in Allen county, Ohio; Betsy, wife of

Adan Anspach, who died in Perry county; Katy, wife of Jacob Overmeyer—both died in New Reading, Perry county; Millie, wife of Jacob Shrider, both living, P. O. Lafayette, Ohio; Peggy, wife of Jacob Custer—both died in Allen county, near Lafayette, Ohio; Franey, wife of George Shrider, Lafayette, Ohio; Louisa, died in infancy. The other twelve children all grew to mature life, were married, and some are still living; Sally, the youngest of eight daughters, became the wife of Barney Hammer, died near Sego, Perry county. John Binckley, Jr., one of the sons of John, Sr., died in Allen county, Ohio; William died in Tiffin, Ohio; Daniel died in Reading township; Christian is living in Northern Ohio. These, with Jacob, above named, were the five sons of John, Sr. The great ancestor of all the Binckleys was Christian, Sr., who came to Ohio a widower, his wife having died near Hagerstown, Maryland. The sons of this Christian Binckley, the patriarch of the family, were John, the father of Jacob, with whom Christian made his home, section 31, Hopewell township. Then there were Adam Binckley and Henry Binckley, brothers of John, Sr., aforesaid, the three sons of the patriarch, Christian Binckley. They all came to Perry in 1801. At the same time he brought with him three daughters, to wit: Lizzie, wife of Jacob Foy; Katharine, wife of Adam Spoon; and Sarah, wife of Henry Musser, near Millersport. For each of these three sons and three daughters, the old widower patriarch provided a home in this new land of promise. Christian lived till 1831, and died after his son John, in whose house he lived, now the Peter Shrider place. He was then in his ninety-seventh year. After the death of his father (John, Sr.), in 1804 or 1805, Jacob and his brother John bought the place—section 31, Hopewell, where this John also died. When twenty-one years of age, Jacob married Martha Downour. This was 1810. This marriage produced twelve children, seven boys and five girls—John, William, Jacob, Barney, Daniel, David, and Levi (who died young), Mary, Sarah, Lizzie, Peggy and Louisa. In 1838 Jacob sold his farm and moved with his wife to the farm where he lives with his daughter, Sarah Zartman, in Thorn township. His wife died in 1848. John Binckley, the furniture dealer of Thornville, has made a high reputation as a teacher in the common schools. His mother's maiden name was Katharine Stevens, who died when John was a babe. When seven years of age he lost his father by death. He had eight brothers and three sisters. Seven of these brothers are still living. He lived in the family of D. C. Shelly, of Hopewell, eight and one-half years. He taught fifteen terms of school. He worked by the month for Nathan Plank and others. He attended school at Mount Perry, under the tutilage of Prof. White; also at Delaware College. In 1877 he became the husband of Miss Irene Orr, daughter of Albert Orr. Their children are Arthur and Walter, now two years of age. He bought a small farm in 1880, which he sold in 1882, and entered upon his present business, to which he brings, besides some capital, the same energy, urbanity, and integrity, which, added to his capacity and judgment, warrants his success, and makes him a rival in the line of his choser business.

Birkimer, John A., of the firm of Birkimer & Kishler, carriage

and wagon manufacturers, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Birkimer was born April 3d, 1854, in Reading township, son of Edward and Louisa (Beckweth) Birkimer. John A. went to his trade at eighteen, establishing his business first at Somerset. He came to this place in 1877, and formed a partnership with Samuel H. Morgan, and conducted business with him until the present firm was formed in the fall of 1881. This firm is doing a good, active business, both in new work and repairing. Mr. Birkimer was married, June 5th, 1878, to Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Mariah (Fowler) Davis. They are the parents of one child, Earle.

Blair, Seldon W., tinner, New Lexington, Ohio, born June 19th, 1844, in Pike township, son of Thomas W. and Anna (Davis) Blair. Seldon W. was brought up on a farm, where he remained until about twenty, when he went to his trade, and worked journeyman work in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Wheeling, West Virginia, Indianapolis, Indiana, and other cities. Came to this place in 1875. Mr. Blair was a member of Company F, 160th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four months. He was married in April, 1869, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Sarah (Seals) Williams. She died early in the summer of 1882.

Blosser, Noah H., physician, Maxville, Ohio, was born in Monday Creek township, Perry county, Ohio, October 26th, 1847: son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Hufford) Blosser. Spent his early days on a farm, and attended school during the winter, until about seventeen years of age, when he began teaching, and continued to teach for about eight years. In 1873 he obtained the position of express agent of the C. & M. V. division of the P. C. & St. L. Railway, at Junction City, Ohio, in which position he remained until 1879, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Junction City public schools. During the period in which he was acting as express agent and teacher, he was employing all his spare time in the study of medicine. And in the fall of 1880, he entered the Pulte Homœopathic Medical College at Cincinnati. In the spring of 1881, he located at Maxville, and began the practice of medicine, in which profession he is rapidly attaining eminence. Dr. Blosser was married, June 30th, 1870, to Miss Austirs O., daughter of Samuel S. and Mary (Black) Poling, of Monday Creek township, formerly of Fairfield county, Ohio; to whom were born two children, Franklin Elwood and Bertha Belle.

Blosser, Solomon L., dealer in hardware and tinware, Corning, Ohio, was born October 1, 1851, in Rush Creek township, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Isaac and Margaret (Peble) Blosser. Solomon L. was brought up in a village, and established his present business here in July, 1880. Mr. Blosser was married, July 13, 1872, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Jacob and Ellen Hinsman, of Marion township, Hocking county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Magdaline (deceased), Francis Milton, and Zettie Ellen.

Boies, Charles, farmer, Baird's Furnace, Ohio, was born September 21, 1850, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Isaac and Eliza (Knipe) Boies. Mr. Boies was brought up on a farm, and he has given his attention to farming and stock raising up to this date. Stock raising is made a specialty by him, and he deals largely in thoroughbred horses, hogs and sheep. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres

of land, the best farm in the township, which is underlayed with both coal and iron ore. He was married, September 10, 1872, to Jennie E., daughter of Hiram and Martha (Strawn) Wilson. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Isaac J., died at the age of nineteen months, Wilbert Noble and John H.

Isaac Boies, father of Charles, was born November 27th, 1807, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and came to Muskingum county when a young man, where he was married to Eliza Knipe, March 8th, 1849, who was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1818, and came to Ohio when a young woman. Seven years after their marriage they moved to the Hocking River and remained three years, from where they went to Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Chandlersville road, and lived two years and six months, and again to Monday Creek township, on the Heine farm, where they both departed this life; Isaac dying August 26, 1873, and Eliza, his wife, August 31, 1880. They became the parents of four children, viz.: Charles, the subject of this sketch; James died at four years of age; Philip, and Margaret. Philip and Margaret now live on the homestead. Mrs. Boies' parents, Hiram and Martha (Strawn) Wilson, were born in Pike township, this county. Mr. Wilson has departed this life, and Mrs. Wilson is now the wife of John Nixon of Pike township, this county.

Boies, Philip, Monday Creek township, farmer, Winona, Ohio, was born October 7th 1854, in Falls township, Hocking county, Ohio, son of Isaac and Eliza (Knipe) Boies. Mr. Boies was raised a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits, with stock raising, the business of his life, and with his sister occupies the homestead farm of three hundred and fifty-seven acres, part of which is underlaid with a vein of limestone nine feet thick, iron ore, and a vein of coal three feet thick.

Boling, James H., farmer and school teacher. Mr. Boling also read medicine. Post office, Buckeye Cottage, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio. Born in this county in 1847. Son of James and Jane Boling. Married in 1875, to Miss Wilson, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Burgess). They are the parents of two children, viz.: Ralph W., Earl W. Mr. Boling enlisted in the late war in 1864, Company G., Thirty-first O. V. I., Captain Stone, Army of the Cumberland. He was in the battles of Recasa and Kenesaw Mountain. Mr. Boling has been engaged in teaching about thirteen years.

Bowers, J. H., post office Crooksville, farmer and stock raiser. Born in Muskingum county in 1813, came to Perry county in 1868. Son of Joseph and Mahala (Horton) Bowers. Married in 1840, to Miss Hannah Walters, daughter of John and Alice Walters. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Louisa J., Lewis S., Anna M. (deceased), Manda, Armstead (deceased), Adelia, Maggie and H. C. One child is married and living in Muskingum county.

Bowman, Joel, was born in 1827, and his occupation is, and has been, that of a successful miller and farmer. His post-office is Somerset. He is a son of Bernard Bowman, and grandson of George Bowman, who settled, in 1802, on the farm in Reading township, where his son Bernard died in 1863. Joel's mother was Mary Elizabeth (Poorman), and her father was Bernard Poorman. Both the Bowmans and Poormans are of German descent, and Lutheran in religion. In 1848

Joel Bowman became the husband of Miss Mary A. Binckley, daughter of the late venerable Samuel Binckley, of Reading township, Perry county. They have reared three sons and four daughters to manhood and womanhood, and buried five others prior to that period of life. Joel purchased of his father the grist-mill and twenty-four acres of land in 1863, and paid for it from the earnings of the mill alone in less than two years' time. Twelve years since, he built a saw-mill, and nine years since, attached to both grist and saw-mills a steam engine, so they can now be run by water or steam power. In 1873 he added eighty acres adjoining the mill property, and thus inside of twenty years paid for a property estimated to be worth $16,000, besides investments in Wood county, Ohio, and rearing and educating his family most respectably. He has also paid over $1,200 in bail money, which is an improvement on his father's record, who paid nearly $6,500 of the same kind of cash and held the fort, but not without an effort that is creditable to his great energy and the resources of a well balanced mind and fruitful fields. Bernard, the father of Joel Bowman, stood high in the esteem of his neighbors, and his history is full of instruction to those of his descendants, who have the power to imitate his sterling virtues while they resist the bonds held by bank collectors and refuse to become the victims of commercial bank indorsers in blank. Grandfather George Bowman generally landed where he started to go. In 1802, on his road to Perry county, they tried to bribe him with lot gifts if he would stay in Zanesville and work at blacksmithing. It was no use; his mind was fixed. He was not a hunter by trade or habit, but on one occasion he brought in seven bear skins on his pony. On one occasion his horse fell and broke his ankle as to make him a cripple the balance of his life. Grandmother Bowman, whose maiden name was Susannah Rugh, sister of Peter and Solomon Rugh, late of Fairfield county, possessed the courage necessary for pioneer life. On one occasion she loaded the rifle and shot a huge rattle snake that came too near the cabin in the woods. So late as the year 1819, when the first mill-dam was being built above the present site of Bowman's mill, a young bear was caught and held by the hind legs, as it tried to scramble up the steep bank, until other workmen dispatched the beast with hand-spikes. About the same time, also, but more likely earlier in the date, the Indians took George Bowman's pony. He followed with one companion and recaptured the animal at Foresman's old mill site in Fairfield county, or near there.

Bowman, John W., Monday Creek township, farmer, Maxville, Ohio, was born March 13, 1840, in Jackson township, this county; son of John and Elizabeth (Strohl) Bowman; was brought up on a farm, and at the age of eighteen years he engaged as an apprentice and learned the shoemaker trade, which he followed in Bristol, Pike township, and in Jackson township, until 1870, when he went to farming. In the fall of 1879 he came to this township and located on his present farm. Mr. Bowman was married December 12, 1861, to Rachel M., daughter of Benjamin and Ann Maria (Strubble) Griggs, both natives of Sussex county, New Jersey. They were married in that State and came to Perry county in the year 1820, and Benjamin Griggs ever after was a resident of Perry county until the date of his death, June 9th,

1879. Ann Maria Strubble died April 7th, 1877. John Bowman, Sen., died several years ago, but his wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, is living with her son, Joseph D. Bowman, one of the principal boot and shoe merchants of New Lexington. Benjamin Griggs served as a drummer boy in the war of 1812, enlisting from his native State—New Jersey. To John W. and wife were born the following children: Edgar J., Madison B., Grant, William S., Isadora, Ann Maria, Maggie, Myrtle M., Delila Blanche, and George E.; all living except Edgar J., the oldest, who died at the early age of three years. Mr. B. owns one hundred and sixty acres of the best mineral land in Monday Creek township, underlaid with eight-feet veins of coal, and a vein of red-grey iron ore, varying from ten to eighteen inches in thickness. The Griggses were all prominent members of the Second Baptist Church, and Mrs. Bowman's brother, Elias, is at present a prominent minister in Mercer county. Mrs. Bowman connected herself with that church in early maidenhood. The Bowmans were all prominent members of the Lutheran Reform Church.

Boyd, William F., baggage master for B. & O. R. R., Shawnee' Ohio, was born November 19, 1828, in County Antrim, Belfast, Ireland. Came to America August 3, 1847, and located at Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Boyd was married in January, 1852, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Michael and Mary Anne (Stephens) McDonald, of Newark, New Jersey. They became the parents of three children, viz.: Mary Anne, married to Owen McKenna, of Newark, Ohio; Adelaide R., married to Frank W. Caffee, of Newark, Ohio; and McDonald, who also resides at Newark, Ohio. Mr. Boyd resided at Newark, New Jersey, seven years, working at carriage manufacturing. He came to Newark, Ohio, in 1854, and remained until 1868, working at his trade, carriage blacksmithing. He also lived at Coalport, Coshocton county, Ohio, four years. Came to Shawnee in 1872, and took his present position in 1874. He was one of the charter members of the Knights of Pythias, No. 117, Shawnee, Ohio, and has attended every meeting of the Lodge, excepting one, then he was absent attending Grand Lodge. Mrs. Boyd died March 4, 1861.

Bradley, Rev. Jerome B., Saltlick, Shawnee, Ohio, minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born April 5, 1846, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, the son of Washington and Nancy (McDowell) Bradley. Rev. Bradley was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits during the summer season, and school teaching in the winter season, until the year 1870. In September of 1869 he was licensed by the Mount Olive Quarterly Conference to preach, and in the following spring of 1870 he entered the traveling connection of the Kentucky Annual Conference, preaching upon the circuits of Carrolton, two years; Meade, one year; Somerset, a half station, three years, where he went in March, and began a revival meeting in August, where they had made a brush arbor for the purpose. The work proved a decided success, and lasted during his pastorate stay, and resulted in the addition of three hundred good members to the church, and a revival of religion all over Pulaski county, Kentucky. Hand in hand goes religious feeling and religious work, by which he was enabled also during his pastoral work to build up on

this circuit three new churches. One was three miles from Somerset, on Pittman creek, and, to his honor, called Bradley Chapel; one some seven or eight miles from Somerset, on Buck creek, and christened Wesley Chapel; and a third one, a neat frame church, where the brush arbor stood, and called Mount Zion; this was near Science Hill, on the Cincinnati Southern R. R. The church in Somerset was repaired, also, and, upon the whole, the church property was increased from $2,500 on appraisement in 1872, to $4,500, appraised in 1875, notwithstanding the great decline in all kinds of property during this time. Next he was sent to Sardis and Murpheysville, Mason county, Kentucky, where he remained for two years, and had a revival meeting at Sardis, thirty-five members being the accessions. After his mission here he went next to Fallsboro circuit, Lewis county, Kentucky, where he had some six churches under his charge, and had good revival meetings at each church, resulting in the accession of fifty souls to the church during his labor of two years upon this work. During his labor at this place he was secretary of a camp meeting association of the Maysville district, that bought and dedicated to camp meeting services what is known as Ruggles camp meeting grounds. Now he is sent to Vanceburg, county-seat of Lewis county, Kentucky, where his charge was over a half station and three other appointments, laboring in this connection one year, during which he took charge of the camp meeting held at Ruggles camp meeting grounds. In 1880 he was transferred to the Ohio Conference, and stationed at Shawnee, Ohio, where he had charge of the M. E. Church two years. Upon entering this work he found thirty-five members, but during a revival meeting in 1881, the number was increased to one hundred and fifty full members, and thirty-five on probation. During this year they have also built an addition to the church that cost $735. At the first and only call for money for this purpose, $862.50 was subscribed, and the work was soon completed and paid for; in all, the church raised and paid, in 1881, about $2,300. They also have purchased a neat frame parsonage, that cost them $900, during 1881. This year of 1882 they increased the salary of Rev. Bradley from $800 to $900, and still move on with the work. During this winter they held another revival, which has resulted in thirty-seven accessions to the church. Rev. Bradley was married September 31, 1865, to Miss Barbara, daughter of J. B. and Matilda (Maston) Insko, of Bracken county, Kentucky, who died July 20, 1875, leaving him with three children, viz.: Lucy E., Joseph W., William W., all now living and at home. He was married a second time December 2, 1876, to Miss Lucy Helen, daughter of Thomas and Serepta (Owens) Galbraith, of Bracken county, Kentucky. They are the parents of two children, Ethan G. and Morley.

Bradshaw, John, born in Somerset, 1850, is a farmer, P. O. Glenford, Ohio. He is a son of Joseph Bradshaw, who, with his wife, Ellen Welch, were born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1848. After a short tarry at Elyria, Ohio, they come to Somerset, Ohio, where Joseph died in 1866, in his fifty-seventh year. Mother Bradshaw still lives in Somerset, at the age of sixty-six years. She is the mother of Patrick, P. O. Somerset; James, P. O. Dayton; and Miss Joanna, P. O. Somerset. Her son John was married November 4, 1874, to Miss

Ann Katharine, the only daughter of the venerable Adam Ice, a native of France, and now a resident of Hopewell, at whose house he boarded when working as a day laborer at a saw mill near by, when, becoming well acquainted, he became the husband of Miss Katharine. In 1881 he moved to the farm in section 3, Hopewell, comprising one hundred and twenty acres. Their children are George, Murray and Mary Olive. Mr. Bradshaw's example is that of a steady, sober young man, not born to any fortune, but a strong physical constitution, attentive to his duty as a day laborer, winning his way to the confidence of the most respected society, and in after life maintaining his character for frugality and attention to business. James was out in the three months' service, Co. E, 17th Regiment; also, in the 31st Ohio, and served to the end of the war. Patrick was also in the 31st Ohio, and served till the close of the war. Both veteraned.

Bradshaw, W. A., potter, P. O. Buckeye Cottage, Clayton township. Born in this county in 1853. He is a son of T. W. and Lucinda (Petit) Bradshaw, grandson of Robert and Mary Bradshaw, and of William and Elizabeth (Hoke) Petit. He was married in 1875 to Miss Edith P. Martin. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Clara L., Albert F., and one not named. Mr. Bradshaw's grandfather Bradshaw was in the war of 1812.

Breece, James E., farmer, Bearfield township, Rendville P. O. Born in this township in 1845, son of Jonathan and Sandusky A. (Trussell) Breece. In 1867 he married Almira W. Skinner, daughter of Amos and Margaret A. (Murray) Skinner, both natives of Virginia. They emigrated to this county and settled in this township in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Breece are the parents of five children, viz.: Mary A., born April 26, 1868; Martha A., May 30, 1872; Deborah, November 16, 1876; Charles A., November 2, 1878; and John W., July 5, 1881.

Brewster, Johnson C., Monroe township, farmer, Corning, Ohio, was born July 14, 1848, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Stephen and Eliza (Brown) Brewster, and was brought up on a farm; at eighteen engaged in the milling business, which he followed until 1880, when he engaged in agriculture. He came to Perry county in 1868, and to his present residence in 1878. Mr. Brewster was married March 18, 1875, to Miss Amy L., daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Smith) Rogers, of Monroe township. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Bertrit and Iona Leore.

Brown, J. J., P. O. Crooksville, farmer. Born in Kent county, Delaware, in 1816; settled in this county in 1846; son of William and Susan (Black) Brown. Mr. Brown's father died in 1857, his mother in 1862. They were of English and Scotch descent. Mr. Brown has been twice married, first in 1839, to Miss Jane Dills, who died in 1854. This union was blessed with four children, viz.: Benjamin, Richard, Jane (deceased), William. Married again in 1854, to Mrs. Julia A. Triplet. Mrs. Triplet had three children, viz.: Margaret, Susan and Mary. Mr. Brown had two sons in the late war.

Brown, David W., was born in Fairfield county, 1817, November 22d; is a successful farmer; the oldest of the name now living; brother of the late Judge William Brown and Robert Brown, old time officials

of Perry county. His post office is Thornville. His grandfather was William Brown, who, with his wife, Sarah McMullen, then the mother of one daughter, Rosannah, afterwards wife of Robin Walker, emigrated from Ireland. The children of this marriage were: William, David and Robert, well remembered in Fairfield county; Sally, Elizabeth and Margaret, all of whom came to Fairfield county, except Elizabeth, wife of John, and Sarah, wife of Abram Yost, who settled in Perry. William, the father of David W., Robert and Judge Brown, was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah McTeer, whose father was a soldier, who fought with the butt of his gun in the trenches at Bunker Hill, on the side of "liberty or death." They were the parents of the sons named, and never had any other children. In 1835, the family came from Fairfield to Perry county, and settled in Thorn township. Father Brown survived his wife six or eight years, and died at the age of eighty-two, his wife in her sixty-ninth year. They were of the Associate Reform Church, since the United Presbyterian. William, after service as County Treasurer and Probate Judge, died near Somerset. Robert, after service as a teacher for many years, and County Auditor for a long time, died in the State of Missouri, whither he moved late in life. David W. is therefore sole surviver; was married in 1835, to Miss Eliza Cherry, daughter of John Cherry of Fairfield. His children are, John C., husband of Miss Harriet, daughter of George Mechling of Thornville; Almonara, wife of John Yost, son of William, post office, Linville, Ohio; Elizabeth, now the widow of the late Dr. Allen Whitmer; Azuba, wife of J. P. Eversole, grocer, freight agent and post master, North Berne, Fairfield county, Ohio; Robert at home, and David McGraw, in honor of a Kentuckian of this name, who nursed his father, David Brown, when sick with cholera, on board a steamer landed at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1849. Another son, Charles L., husband of Miss Martha Franks, follows the trade of butchering in Thornville. David Brown lost his estimable wife in 1880, and is now a widower. The site of his farm of two hundred acres, is that of the first few settled in Thorn township, and the same selected by Joseph Cooper, whose name clings to a road laid out by him, and who drove a team and sled back to Pennsylvania for provisions, in winter, leaving his wife and children to hear the wolves lapping from the slop bucket outside the cabin door. Here the first water mill of this vicinity was erected, on a stream passing through the Brown homestead, the residence of which is of brick, on an eminence overlooking a vast extent of country, fringed by hills and vocalized by passing trains and lowing herds. It is a delightful landscape. Except the cloud cast upon the evening of his life by the death of his wife, the achievements of David Brown's career, shed lustre on the rewards of industry and the joys of rural life.

Brown, George W., born December 12th, 1834, in Muskingum county, Ohio. He is now proprietor of a livery stable, and is a horse buyer. He is a son of Dixon Brown, late of Somerset, who was a leading dry goods merchant, railroad director, member of the Methodist church, and citizen of large influence in society, and who had acquired a large share of wealth, which was ever held subject to his hospitality, his desire to advance the public good, and to assist his children and his friends. George's mother was Elizabeth Richard, a daughter of George

and Ellen Richard, both of whom died in sight of Somerset, where their daughter also died. George's only brother, is J. Murray Brown of Columbus, Ohio, and his only surviving sister is Mrs. Ella McCune of Newark, Ohio. George W. was a willful lad, who cut loose from parental moorings in Somerset, when only fourteen years of age, and landed in Wheeling, Virginia, without a dollar in his pocket, but soon applied to a Mr. Culberson for work in a tin shop, which he obtained; but his father soon heard of him and bound him as an apprentice to Mr. Culberson, for three years. George served his time and became a good workman, and was more inclined afterwards to stay in sight of the paternal roof. After the death of his parents, assisted by the friends and legal counsel, he rescued a handsome homestead from the wreck occasioned by his father's weakness on his sick bed, and the evil disposed who seemed to have his mind under their control. This was a great triumph for George, and leaves him in comfortable circumstances. His wife was Miss Emma Zane, daughter of Samuel Zane, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Ebenezer Zane, and of Elizabeth Bloomfield. The name of Zane is linked with the earliest history of Ohio, and with the heroism which defended the border of civilization against the attacks of the savage. Her ancestors owned the sections where Zanesville, Lancaster and part of Chillicothe now stand, and were of the highly educated and polished movers in the progress of the past. Elizabeth Zane, fresh from school at Philadelphia, on her return to Wheeling, soon found that place, (1782), under siege from Indians. The fort was occupied by brave defenders, but the powder was nearly exhausted, and none nearer than Colonel Zane's house, forty rods distant. Elizabeth Zane insisted on going there and returning with supplies. She was told a man could go and come quicker, and, therefore, with less danger; but she replied, "a woman would not be missed so much as a man;" and after preparing herself for the greatest fleetness, she ran for the powder, and arriving at the house, a table cloth was tied by two corners around her neck, while she held the other two corners in her hand, and while her first trip was assailed only by the cry of "squaw, squaw," her return was beset by whizzing bullets and savage yells, but she got back without a scratch, except holes through her clothing, and her memory grows green on the page of history. She died in Belmont county, Ohio, after two marriages—the first to Mr. McLaughlin, the last to Mr. Clark, near Martinsville.

Brown, A. M., physician, Pleasant township, post office, Moxahala, born in Pike township, August 17th, 1837. His parents are supposed to be of Irish descent. He went to Illinois with his parents when thirteen years old, remained there until he was twenty-one. He then learned the shoemaking trade, and worked at his trade in Perry county. In 1864 he began reading medicine with Dr. M. D. Hufford of Straitsville, remained in his office two years, and then practiced with him six months. He then went to Rendville and practiced there six years, spending one winter in Indianapolis. Then practiced at Connersville, Lafayette county, nine months; at Gore, Hocking county, eight months; at Straitsville one year, and he then moved to Moxahala, where he still practices, and is also a member of the firm of Noe

& Brown, druggists. Dr. Brown married Miss Susan Patton, February 21st, 1861; they are the parents of one child.

Brumage, W. H., P. O. Roseville, Muskingum county. Born in Perry county in 1822; son of A. W. and Elizabeth Brumage (Pemberton); grandson of John and Rebecca (Lashley) Brumage. Married June 5, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth M. Guy, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Miller) Guy. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Samuel G. and Ida G.

Brunner, Philip Melancthon, is a son of Jacob Brunner, and was born December 31, 1841. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Souslin. His father came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, in 1818, a single man; passed through Somerset into Kentucky, and after several years time spent elsewhere as a journeyman shoemaker, returned to Somerset, engaged in shoemaking, and married his first wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Trout, whose children were named Norman L., Melvena, George, Clara, Louisa and Henry. He stood high in the Lutheran Church, and in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, flourished in his occupation, and at one time employed ten to fifteen hands in his shoe factory. He outlived both his wives, and all his children, except P. M., John, Norman, and Clara Robinson, at whose house he died April 28, 1881, aged eighty-five years and twelve days. Prior to this he resided with his son, P. M., at Glenford, for some years, and then returned to Cairo, Illinois, where his sun sank into the everlasting day of eternity. His son Henry saw service in the 12th Illinois, 43d Ohio, 160th Ohio, and in the 114th Ohio Regiments; John in the 31st Ohio for three years; and P. M. in the 90th, Co. H., was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and remained such in Libby, Danville, Andersonville, Charleston and Florence, for fifteen months. Henry died without heirs, John is married without issue, and P. M. was married 1867 to Miss Margaret P., daughter of the venerable B. F. Graves, of Somerset. After a few years' experience in Somerset, P. M. established a shoe shop in Glenford, April, 1870, where he has succeeded in his vocation, acquired a pleasant home, and in 1879 was elected justice of the peaceover a first-class Democratic competitor, in a township largely Democratic, obtaining a handsome majority as the Republican nominee, a circumstance which is mentioned as indicative of the esteem in which an honest working mechanic is held by his fellow-citizens, after an acquaintance of nine years. His children are Mary L., James E., Charles Graves, Bertie Florence, and Emma A. Brunner, each and all of whom may dwell with pride upon their achievements, if they happily attain the virtue, sobriety and respectability of their kind and affectionate parents.

Brunner, Danton O., attorney-at-law and Mayor of Somerset. His great-grandfather was Henry Brunner, who landed in Philadelphia in 1773, from Wurtemburg, Germany, at the age of twenty-two, a single man. His four sons were Henry, John, George, and Jacob, and his three daughters were Christena Enminger, Barbara Crout, and Susan, wife of Samuel Swineheart. Of these children, all remained in Pennsylvania, except George, Jacob and Susan, who came to Perry county in 1818 and 1819. Of these, George, the grandfather of Danton

O. Brunner, deceased September 1, 1877, at the age of ninety-two years; and Jacob, the father of P. M. Brunner, April 28, 1881, at the age of eighty-five years; and Susan, the mother of Mrs. Hoyman, at the age of seventy odd years. The children of George Brunner, Sr., and his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Maria Weaver, are: George and Henry, Dayton, Ohio; Benjamin F., Newark, Ohio; Jacob, Greenwood, Colorado; Morgan, Hannibal, Missouri; and Caroline, wife of William Law, Bloomfield, Iowa. Three others died young. David, the father of Danton O., was twice married. His first wife was Katharine Rhodes, whose surviving children are: Nora E., Jacob H., and Elmira R. Brunner. His second wife was Mary L. Clair, whose surviving children are: Danton O., Lena O. and Morgan T. Brunner. David was only four years old in 1818 when his father, George Brunner, Sr., settled in Somerset. He remembers the lot where J. C. C. Myers now lives, when in the forest; and chestnut rails, made from a tree that grew there, still exist, after fifty years of use in the weather. The upper part of the brick house now owned by N. Dennison, was used as a a puppet show room, and was built in 1817. The first brick house in Somerset was built in 1813 or 1814, according to the best data. David Brunner has a book that has been in the family since 1772. He is also the legal heir to a set of pump tools, comprising five augers and an iron rod twelve feet long and one and one-fourth inches in diameter, for making wooden pump stocks. While his great ancestor, Henry Brunner, resided in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the British tax on tea was not the only tax the colonists hated, but the tax on iron was also regarded as oppressive, and the duty was avoided by smuggling. It, therefore, occurred to Henry to get enough iron for pump tools, which he did, and these tools are now in Somerset, well preserved, and faithful witnesses of British oppression, and the only defense an honest German could plead in 1774. It will also appear that the Brunner family is venerable in age, and its reputation for industry, sobriety, and thrift sheds honor on its genealogy. The success of Danton O. Brunner in his chosen profession has been so remarkable that he has not lost a single case since his admission to the bar, in 1877, up to the present time.

Brush, David D., Probate Court Clerk, New Lexington, Ohio, was born in Sparta, Morrow county, Ohio, August 11, 1845, son of Charles T. and Cornelia (Acker) Brush of French ancestry. Charles T. Brush located in Thorn township, this county, in 1851. In 1862 he was elected Treasurer of Perry county, in the same year moving to New Lexington. He held the office of County Treasurer six years, viz.: From 1862 to 1864 and from 1866 to 1870. David D., the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm where he remained until eighteen years of age, when he began the painter's trade. He first came into his present position in 1867 and has served in all about nine years. From 1872 to 1876, he was engaged in the book and stationery trade. He is Secretary of the Perry County Agricultural Society and member of the Board of Education of New Lexington. Mr. Brush was first married December 29, 1870, to Miss Annie M., daughter of Judge John H. and Anne C. (Poundstone) Kelly. They became the parents of three children, viz.: Fannie Edna, Myrtle Grace and John Ewing, de-

ceased. Mrs. Brush died October 22, 1879. Mr. Brush was married the second time June 9, 1881, to Bertha C., daughter of William and Margaret (Forquer) Biddison.

Brush Edmond C., M. D., Corning, Ohio, was born October 22, 1852, in Zanesville, Ohio, son of Edmond and Alice S. (Cone) Brush. Dr. Brush was educated at the public schools and at the Marietta College, Ohio. He began the study of medicine in 1871, and was graduated at Sterling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. After his graduation he was appointed assistant Medical Surgeon for the Ohio Penitentiary and served three years. In 1879 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in Sterling Medical College and assistant physician of the Central Insane Asylum. The Dr. located in this place in 1881.

Bryan, C. F., of the firm of Johnson & Bryan, attorneys at law and notaries public, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Bryan was born September 17, 1848, in Granville, Licking county, Ohio, son of Dr. E. F. and Julia (Peck) Bryan, of Scotch Irish ancestors, but a native of New York State. C. F. was brought up and educated in his native village. When about twenty-one years of age he began teaching school and taught three years. Began reading law in the fall of 1873, and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1876 and began practice in Licking county, came to this place in March 1881 and formed the present firm. Mr. Bryan was married the first time to Miss Ada McLaughlin, who died in July, 1874. His second marriage was February 22, 1876, to Miss Ella, daughter of Lyman and Margaret (Cramer) Crabbe, of London, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Grace W. Bryan.

Burgess, Jonathan., farmer, Madison township, postoffice, Mt. Perry. He was born June 24, 1848, in this township; is a son of Amos and Mary (Reddick) Burgess. He was raised on a farm, and still follows agricultural pursuits, now owning about one hundred and fifty acres of fertile land. He was married January 4, 1872, to Virginia McCarty, daughter of John and Catharine (Eversole) McCarty. They have two children: Edward G., and Daisy O.

Burgess, Levi J., attorney at law, Logan, Ohio. Among the first settlers of Madison township, Perry county, (then belonging to Muskingum,) were Joseph and Richard Burgess, brothers, who emigrated from Maryland about the year 1810. Richard, after serving in the war of 1812, moved to Hocking county, Ohio, to the farm on which stands the village of New Gore, and the noted Gore Furnace. From him also a church took its name, and the "Burgess Meeting House" was, for a long time, a familiar name and place to hundreds of people in Perry and Hocking counties. Joseph continued to live in Madison township until 1856, when he died, leaving nine sons and one daughter, some of whom had found homes in the far west, and all of whom are yet living. Four sons and the daughter continue to reside in Perry county, near their birth-place, where they have acquired comfortable homes, and are among the leading and influential people of that locality. A number of their children have long been known as being among the leading scholars and educators in Perry county, having aided largely in establishing and maintaining Madison Academy, at Mt. Perry. Professor E. J. Burgess, one of the descendants, is at present the President of Ashland College. Perhaps the most prominent member of this old

pioneer family of Perry county, is Hon. Levi J. Burgess, of Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, a grandson of Joseph Burgess, and son of Jeremiah and Eliza (Evans) Burgess. He was born at Mt. Perry, Perry county, Ohio, September 4, 1848, and received his education in Perry county, with the exception of a short time at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. He began in 1870, the study of law with the Hon. William E. Finck, at Somerset, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1873. Before and during the time he was studying law, he was engaged in teaching, and was one of the leading young teachers of Perry and Muskingum counties. In the spring of 1874, he located in New Lexington and began the practice of law, forming a partnership with Hon. L. J. Jackson. His rise was rapid, and in the fall of 1879 he was nominated by a overwhelming majority over all competitors for the office of Prosecuting Attorney. Shortly afterwards Hon. John S. Friesner, of Logan, was nominated and elected to the office of Common Pleas Judge, and Col. Burgess declined the nomination of Prosecutor, and moved to Logan where he succeeded to the large and extensive practice of Judge Friesner. He is at present the attorney for the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company, and also for a number of the leading coal and iron companies in the Hocking Valley region. He was a prominent candidate before the Democratic State Convention of 1881, for the office of Attorney General and though not seeking it, came near receiving the nomination. He was, the same year, honored with the Chairmanship of the Congressional Convention of his district, and also of the Senatorial Convention, composed of the counties of Fairfield, Hocking and Athens, and although a resident of his county less than two years, was unanimously tendered the nomination for State Senator, which he declined to accept. As a lawyer, advocate and political speaker, Col. Burgess stands in the front rank of the young men of Ohio. He is popular wherever known, and numbers among his acquaintances and friends, many of the leading men of the State and Nation. His successful course reflects honor upon himself, credit upon the family name and serves to make him a conspicuous figure among the prominent men of Perry county, who have achieved a reputation at home and abroad, and of whom the county may justly be proud. He was married December 11th, 1870, to Rebecca A., daughter of Jacob and Mary (Fulton) Weller. They have three children, Lulu, Alma, and Levi J., Jr., living, and two, Annie and Fannie, deceased.

Burgoon, Isidore, farmer, Jackson township; post office, Junction City; born April 5th, 1829, in Clayton township; son of Levi and Ann (Lilly) Burgoon, who were among the first settlers of Perry county. Mr. Burgoon was brought up on a farm, and has been following farming ever since. He moved to his present residence, in Jackson, in 1851. He married, in October, 1857, Miss Nancy Clark, daughter of Hugh and Rose (Conely) Clark. They have seven children, viz.: Rose A., Hugh J., Patrick H., Margaret, Mary, James J., John I. Rose A., Mary and James J. are deceased. Mr. Burgoon has a farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres of choice land, and deals largely in thoroughbred cattle.

Burley, Lazilere, farmer; post office, Crooksville. Born in Greene county, Pennsylvania in 1804. Came to Perry county with his

parents in 1815. John Burley, his father, died in this county in 1842. Hannah (Lazilere), his mother, also died in Perry county in 1844. Married in 1832, to Miss Rachel Iliff, daughter of John and Anna Iliff, who died in 1873. They had nine children, viz.: Jan, John, Rebecca, James, Hannah, Harriet, Nute, Thomas, (deceased), Mary E.

Burley, W. N., merchant; post office, Crooksville; born in Perry county in 1846; son of Lazilere and Rachel (Iliff) Burley; married August 20th, 1872, to Miss Maggie McKeever, daughter of Samuel and Hannah McKeever. They are the parents of four children, viz.: John G., Samuel V., Zane W. and Wilson L. Mr. Burley enlisted three different times in the army; first, in 1863, in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; second, in 1863, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Company H; third and lastly, in 1864, in First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Was in several engagements during his time of service.

Burns, George M., physician, Maxville, Ohio, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 21st, 1838; son of David and Elizabeth (McCaslin) Burns. Brought up on a farm and began teaching at the early age of sixteen years, and for four years continued to teach in Butler and Allegheny counties. He then went to McLean county, Illinois, and taught one term, but not being contented, returned to Pennsylvania, and continued teaching until the spring of 1862. In August, of the same year, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac until honorably discharged from service, June, 1863. In 1859 he began the study of medicine, and studied at intervals, but after retiring from the army, he gave his chosen profession his entire attention.

In November, 1863, he entered the Homœopathic College at Cleveland Ohio, and graduated from the same in February, 1865, and began the practice of medicine in Detroit, Michigan; but in a short time removed to Mitchell, Indiana, and thence to Vincennes, Indiana; and in October, 1866, located in Maxville, Ohio, and remained for two years. He then returned to Pennsylvania and practiced in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, until 1870, when he returned to Maxville, Ohio, where he has ever since resided. Dr. Burns was married August 6th, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Amos and Harriet (Harper) Mantonya, of Granville, Ohio. Dr. Burns has an extensive practice, and is considered one of the first physicians in this part of the State.

Burrell, A. H. and Son, proprietors of Premium Marble Works, New Lexington, Ohio. A. H. Burrell was born September 18th, 1809, in Newport, Penobscot county, Maine; son of Nathaniel and Rachel (Springer) Burrell. Mr. Burrell with his parents emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1838, and located in Athens county, where he was engaged on a farm, which occupation he followed until 1840, when he began teaching school, which he followed several years; three years of which he taught in Athens. During the time he taught school, he studied medicine with Dr. Blackstone, and began its practice in the fall of 1846, in Nelsonville, Ohio. In the spring of 1847 he went to Amesville, Ohio, where he practiced eighteen months and returned to Nelsonville, remaining until the spring of 1868, when he came to New Lexington, Ohio. In 1863 he retired from the practice of medicine on

account of his eyesight failing him, and in 1868 he engaged in his present business. Dr. Burrell was married the first time, March 28, 1832, to Miss Almira, daughter of John and Maria (Shaw) Wilson, of Newport. They became the parents of two children, viz.: Wilson H. and John O. Mrs. Burrell died June 21, 1839. He was married the second time, November 22, 1842, to Isabella, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane (Blatch) Claxton. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Maria L., married to H. H. Miles of Racine, Meigs county, Ohio; Emma B., married to Josiah Wilson of Nelsonville, Ohio; Frank C. and Almond Rochester, whose sketch is also here given. Almond R. was born March 21, 1848, in Amestown, Athens county, Ohio; came to New Lexington in February of 1868, and opened in business in the south end of town, in one of the primitive log buildings on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, which is now occupied by a brick building. In September of the same year they bought and removed to their present place of business. Almond Rochester was married July 11th, 1881, to Miss Anna N., daughter of S. S. and Deborah (Graham) Smith, of Washington county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Maine Burrell. January 5th, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Regiment, O. V. V. I., and served until October 23d, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Nathaniel Burrell, father of A. H., and grandfather of Almond R., was engaged in the Revolutionary war; was at General Burgoyne's surrender, and helped to guard the Hessian prisoners at Albany. Died October 18th, 1842, in Athens, Ohio.

Burton, Nathan, Pleasant township, blacksmith at Oakfield, born in Muskingum county, July 20, 1817; son of Isaac and Mary (Fillbrooks) Burton, both natives of Maine, and came to Muskingum county in 1815. Worked with his father until seventeen years of age, and then learned his trade at Roseville, Muskingum county; located in Oakfield in 1845, and went to Logan, Hocking county, in 1846, and blacksmithed there twenty years. He returned to Oakfield in 1881. In 1843 he married Nancy Poe—her father was a nephew of Andrew and Adam Poe, who distinguished themselves fighting Indians in Virginia. They are the parents of the following named children: Sarah, Ida, Bell, Benjamin, Clarence, Edgar.

Butler, John, family grocer, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio, was born July 10, 1862, in this place; son of attorney at law Reuben and Jane (Frantz) Butler. Mr. B. established his present business, November 15, 1880, in which he is very successful.

Butts, Mechach, deceased, was born October 5th, 1819, in Muskingum county, Ohio, son of Overton and Sarah (Kirby) Butts. Mr. Butts was brought up on a farm, until he was sixteen years of age, when he began the wagon makers' trade with Joshua Cites, with whom he remained about six months, and went to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and engaged with Joshua O. Hook, serving in all about five years apprenticeship, after which he was employed as follows: Springfield, Ohio, short time; Zanesville, Ohio; again with Joshua Cites; and then was married to Phoebe, daughter of Absalom and Mary (Campbell) Burley of this county. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, James L., Emery A., William H., Eliza Jane, John, Mary Ann, de-

ceased; Amanda, deceased, and Abi, deceased. After his marriage, he was employed as follows: At Mt. Sterling one year, with J. O. Cook; Perry county, near Roseville, farmed one year; Morgan county, farming about two years; Perry county, cropping one season; Mt. Sterling, with J. O. Hook, until 1862; Morgan county, farming two years; thence to Portersville, Perry county; and in January, 1864, enlisted as a mechanic in the government service, from which he was discharged June 17, 1864, by reason of sunstroke; and in the fall of 1864, he volunteered as a recruit from Malta township, Morgan county, Ohio, and remained in the service until the close of the war. Was on Sherman's March to the Sea, and was sent to Lttle Rock, Arkansas. After receiving his discharge, returned home, and was engaged at his trade until seven years ago, in June, 1874, when he came to Shawnee, where he followed his trade and undertaking until September of 1881, at which time he went to Hemlock, Ohio, where he was engaged in furniture dealing and undertaking, until his death, October 5, 1882.

Butts, Emery A., furniture dealer, Shawnee, Ohio, was born December 18, 1840, in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Mechach and Phœbe (Burley) Butts. Mr. Butts was raised in the towns of Mount Sterling and Portersville, Perry county, Ohio, to the age of fifteen years, when he employed to work on a farm with Daniel Sayer, and spent about four years farming; three years with Sayer, five months in Franklin county, Ohio, and four months near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, and again in Franklin county, Ohio. He also worked some seven years upon a portable saw mill, in Morgan and Perry counties, Ohio. Upon leaving the farm the second time he was in Franklin county, he came to Shawnee, Ohio, and engaged in wagon making about four years, and then went into the present business of furniture and undertaking, with George Martzolff, in April of 1881. Mr. Butts was married September 2, 1876, to Margaret J., daughter of George and Catharine (Diller) Martzolff, of this township. They are the parents of two children, viz.: George C. and Alta Beldon.

Butts, James L., furnaceman, Shawnee, Ohio, was born January 23, 1845, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of Mechach and Phœbe (Burley) Butts. Was brought up, to the age of seventeen, in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio, and moved back to Morgan county, Ohio, with his father, in 1862, where he enlisted, in August of that year, in Co. D, 30th Regiment O. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and served in the Army of the Potomac up to January, 1863 and the Western Army the balance of the time. Fought in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Second Bull Run, in Army of the Potomac; in battles of Arkansas Post, Black River, Walnut Bluffs, and in the charge upon Vicksburg, charging Stockade Fort, at which place he was wounded in the hip and thigh, permanently injuring him, so that he is now unable to obtain a livelihood by his labor. After receiving his wound he came home November 27th, and stayed until next March, when he returned to his regiment, and remained to the close of the war. Was in Atlanta campaign and "Sherman's March to the Sea." After receiving an honorable discharge he came home and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he employed as a miner at New Straitsville, Ohio, working one year, and then came to Shawnee, Ohio,

continuing in the same business for about two years. Then employed at N. Y. furnace until the spring of 1881; engaging then with the Fannie furnace, where he has been, top filling, watching furnace, and attending hot blast, up to this time. Was married March 28, 1868, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Margaret (Stoneburner) Hane, of Morgan county, Ohio. Their children are Scott Monroe, Della Isabelle, Nellie France, Mechach and Mettie.

Butts, William H., blacksmith, Shawnee, Ohio, was born January 10, 1851, in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Mechach and Phœbe (Burley) Butts. Remained in his native town until 1861, when, with his father, he went to Morgan county, Ohio, and worked on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to his trade with Edward Addison, near Porterville, Morgan county, Ohio, and remained one year, when he went to Portersville, Perry county, Ohio, where he worked with his brother-in-law, Mr. Brock, with whom he completed his trade. During this time he worked three years at four dollars per month, after which he went to Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, with his brother-in-law, where he remained for six months, when he came to Shawnee and worked for Finley B. McGrew three years, going from there to the Fanny furnace, and took his present position. Mr. Butts was married November 14, 1877, to Harriet Pettet, daughter of Thomas and Jane Pettet, of Perry county, near Porterville, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Delmer Clyde, deceased.

Butt, Samuel W., mine boss N. Y. Straitsville Coal and Iron Co., Shawnee, Ohio, was born October 26, 1842, in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio; son of Samuel and Emma (McCune) Butt. Samuel W. was brought up on a farm until ten years of age. His father died when Samuel W. was five years of age. In 1852 the widow, with her family, moved to Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio. Mr. Butt came to this place in 1872, and in a few weeks assumed his present duties. August 7, 1861, Mr. Butt enlisted in Co. D, O. V. I., and served to the close of the war. During his service he was Orderly Sergeant, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company H, same regiment. He also served as Mayor of Nelsonville, Ohio. Lieut. Butt was married to Miss Ruth J., daughter of Robert and Lydia (Orme) Kinney, formerly of Athens county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Emma M., George C. and William J.

Caine, Alexander C., commercial traveler, was born in the year 1849, in Somerset, Ohio. His father, Isaiah Caine, was born in the same township, and had three brothers, John, Lewis and James. His grandfather, John Caine, deceased at Zaleski, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty years. His mother's maiden name was Campbell, a sister of Samuel C. Campbell, of Effingham, Illinois, deceased in 1880, leaving Alexander C., Samuel, John L., Frank and Wallace, and an only sister, Cora. John L. is united in marriage to Miss Emma Law, and resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Samuel to Sophia Exner, and resides in Somerset. The other brothers and sister are single. A brother, Henry B., was wounded at Mission Ridge, and died at Nashville, in January, 1863. Alexander C., at the age of twelve years, went with Captain L. Jackson, of the 31st

Regiment, O. V. I., and afterwards went with his uncle, Samuel C. Campbell, who was sutler of the 90th Regiment. After six months service there he returned home, and entered the union school of his native town. He afterward entered the drug store of F. Moeller, in Somerset, where he remained three years. He then clerked for H. C. Filler, dry goods merchant, of Somerset, and from here he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he served as clerk for the firm of William Glenn & Co. From there he went to Pekin, Illinois, where he served as clerk in a hotel, and after one year's service, went to Butler, Bates county, Missouri, and took the management of the store of W. T. Smith & Co., where he remained four years. From there he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and became commercial traveler for J. M. Shelly & Co., in which capacity he served eighteen months. He then returned to Ohio in 1874, and clerked for Thomas Drake, dry goods, Somerset; afterwards for Benjamin Whitmer, grocer, and from here he went to Shawnee, Ohio, where he took charge of the mercantile business of William Shields & Co., afterward J. C. Hamilton & Co., making all purchases, and carrying a business amounting to as high as $150,000 a year, and in this capacity the business flourished for over five years. He is now connected as commercial traveler for the wholesale house of Miller & Hustons, Columbus, Ohio. His political career was marked with eminent success as a manager of campaigns. He was chairman of the Republican convention which first nominated John H. Kelly for Probate Judge, and Henry Martin for Sheriff, both successful in a county which had been giving six hundred Democratic majorities. He was a delegate to the state convention that first nominated Charles Foster for Governor. He was the only Blaine delegate to the state convention from the Twelfth Congressional District, against a bitter and powerful opposition. He nominated W. T. Shriver, first and last, for Treasurer of the county, and H. C. Greiner, the last time he was elected, in 1881, for Representative. All these acts exhibited his keen sagacity as a Republican leader, the majority of the opposing party sinking as his tactics advanced to the front.

Caldwell, J. W., blacksmith, Shawnee, Ohio, was born Sept. 10, 1856, in Perry township, Licking county, Ohio; son of Thomas and Margaret (Legg) Caldwell. Was raised in Brownsville, his native county, and learned the blacksmith trade with his father. In 1875 he began business for himself, working for two years for E. P. Evans, of Elizabethtown, Licking county, Ohio; two years for Rufus Swinehart, at Newark, Ohio, when he returned to Brownsville and formed a co-partnership with his father, which continued one year, at which time he came to Shawnee, March, 1881, and was engaged six months with J. D. Davis, after which he went into partnership with Finley B. McGrew, of this place, where he is engaged at his trade at this time, and where they enjoy a good business.

Call, Edward, collier, New Straitsville. He was born in Philadelphia, January 5th, 1849; is a son of Edward and Mary (Sweeney) Call, natives of Donegal county, Ireland, and who came to Philadelphia in 1844. They resided there ten years, and then moved to Perry county, Ohio, where Mr. Call died May 27th, 1878, and where Mrs. Call is yet living. June 16, 1873, Edward, Jr., was married to Dora, daughter of

Thomas and Emily Sherraden, natives of Ohio, but who now reside in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Call have three children, twin boys, born in Illinois, August 3, 1874, and a third child born October 9, 1875, in the same State.

CANNON, WM. A., Clayton township, postoffice, Rehobeth. Farmer and stock raiser. Born in Delaware, in 1811. Settled in Perry county, Ohio, in 1817. Son of Isaac and Katharine (Lyons) Cannon. They both died about the year 1845. The subject of this sketch was married in 1832, to Miss Mary A. Scofield, daughter of John and Jane (Moore) Scofield. They have eleven children, viz.: Harriet O. (deceased), Katharine, Isaac J., Jasper, (deceased), Wm. H., Lucy, David, Mary J., James, Wesley, Matilda. All married.

CARNEY, MICHAEL, Jackson township, farmer, New Lexington postoffice. Born June 30, 1841, in Reading township, this county. Son of John and Rose (Kating) Carney, who came to this country from Ireland in 1818, and settled in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio. Mr. Carney was brought up on a farm, and still continued until he enlisted in the Sixty-first O. V. V. I., Company G, under Captain Gruarty. He first went to Virginia, and there served under McClellan in the army of the Potomac, and also under Mead, and Hooker, when he was transferred to Tennessee, under Sherman, and served the remainder of his time under him. In the battle of Lookout Mountain, he was wounded in the foot and laid in the hospital until the close of the war, when he was discharged. He was married June 12, 1869, to Miss Susan Wommaker, daughter of Ose and Christina (Stroble) Wommaker. They have seven children, viz.: Francis D., Albert, Mary M., Joseph, Catherine, Daniel, Rose A.

CARROLL, H., lumber merchant, McLuney postoffice. Born in 1842. Settled in this county in 1878. Son of M. A. and Anna (King) Carroll. Grand-son of George and Hannah Carroll. Married in 1875 to Miss Nancy Cooper, daughter of Wesley and Cynthia Cooper. They have three children, viz.: Bertha, Carrie and Millie. Mr. Carroll volunteered in the late war in 1862, Company H, Captain Beachley, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Infantry. Participated in the following engagements: Springfield, Missouri, Vicksburg, Morganza Bay, Mobile, Alabama.

CARTER, CHARLES, Pleasant township, Moxahala postoffice, farmer. Born in Hampshire, England, April, 1821; emigrated to this country when fifteen years of age. He served an apprenticeship at carpentering in Putnam; followed the trade but a few years and then began farming in this township, and he has resided here ever since. April 16, 1840 he married Rachel Sharp, of this township. They are the parents of the following named children: Mary, born August 20, 1846; Margaret, born March 30, 1848; George, born August 20, 1846; James, born December 29, 1849; Charles, born November 10, 1851; William, born January 2, 1854; Thomas, January 10, 1856. Mrs. Carter died in 1859. In 1861 he married Mary A. Berry. Their children are Jerome, born March 21, 1863; Martha E., born February 18, 1869, died September 18, 1873; Culley M., born June 6, 1870. Two of the daughters reside in the west.

CARTLICH, REV. ABRAHAM, was born 1807, in Fauquier county,

Virginia, and when yet an infant his parents arrived in Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio. After a brief residence here, they lived in Kentucky nine years, and returned to Perry county, Ohio. Abraham engaged in business as a saddler and harness maker, which he pursued very successfully for ten years, at Adelphia, Ross county, Ohio. From this forth for thirty-seven years he preached as an intinerant in the Methodist Episcopal connection. His ministry was attended with great success, and at least three thousand members were added to the church under his pastorship. During three years of his pastorate, one of which was 1850, he added at the rate of three hundred members per year. Sincerity and earnestness, combined with a purity of character which was maintained through life without a stain, added to his perseverance and fortitude, were the elements of his ministeral success. At the age of twenty-four, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Will. This estimable lady departed this life in 1852. The children by this marriage are George W. of Creston Iowa, a merchant who landed there with $40, in 1855, and is now estimated at $40,000; Jesse, now of Harlan, Iowa, a physician, who went from Ohio in 1865. Both these sons were in service of the war department during the late Rebellion. The only daughter living is Clara Tway, now of London, Ohio. Mr. Cartlich was always a small eater, and the proverbial "yellow-legged chicken," set apart for the preacher, could not tempt him from his code of prudence. As for tobacco and spirits, he never used either, and has managed to arrive now to a ripe old age of seventy-five years, in good health, without them. His father, Jesse Cartlich, though chronically feeble, by observance of the same temperate habits, lived to the age of eighty-three years, and died in Minnesota, about the year 1860. The second and present wife of Rev. Abraham Cartlich, was Miss Jane Van Gundy, of Ross county, whom he married in 1854. Her father was Rev. John Van Gundy, who labored as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years, and after removal from Ross county, Ohio, where he possessed large landed estates, died in Atchison county, Missouri. He settled in Ohio in 1806, and served in the War of 1812. Her grand-father was also named John Van Gundy. Her mother's name was Margaret Search, whose father was Thomas Search. Margaret died on one of her husband's farms near Chillicothe, in 1833, when Jane was in her seventh year. Her brothers, all of whom are prosperous, are Jonas, St. Joseph's, Missouri; and James, John, William and Samuel, near Milton, Atchison county, Missouri. Tradition, which seems well founded, ascribed to the ancestry of this Van Gundy family close official relations to the Crown of Prussia, and a rupture of these relations which sent it to Pennsylvania, and thence to Ohio. The sisters of Mrs. Cartlich are Sarah Scarlet, who, when only seventeen, was successfully courted by a widower with three children, and she has never regretted her youthful resolution. The other sister is Rachel Williams, and both have the same postoffice address, as the brothers already named. Jane Cartlich is remarkable for her business like methods, economy, hospitality and kindness to the poor. Though the *daughter* of a Methodist minister, and for twenty-six years the *wife* of a Methodist minister, she preserves a commendable liberality and charity for others. She refers to the preservation of an aunt given up

to die and yet living to rear a useful family, while her mother was taken from life in sound health, by cholera, in the same house and at the same time of her aunt's illness, as a remarkable dispensation of Providence. The same fact applies to her step-daughter, Mrs. Tway, who, when yet a child, seemed affected beyond possibility of recovery, and yet she grew to womanhood, and is now the mother of five children. Mrs. Cartlich, though in easy circumstances, labors as if she derived comfort, health and pleasure from exercise. Her husband, too, has a fine income, which secures ease and comfort, and they live alone, with no household dependents.

CASSEL, SAMUEL, born November 10, 1814, in Reading township; served apprenticeship of four years in Newark at the tinning and coppersmith trade, in 1824–'5 lived in Lancaster, Ohio, where he saw General Andrew Jackson; in 1835 formed a partnership with John Beckwith, as tinner and coppersmith, continuing in this ten years. July 1, 1841 he was united in marriage to Susan A. Maines, daughter of the late venerable Frederick Maines, of Somerset; moved to the family homestead in 1846; bought out the other heirs; had it all paid for but two hundred and fifty dollars. He had property at this time in Somerset worth four hundred and fifty dollars. Henry K. Cassell, a brother, then residing on the same farm, finding that cropping in partnership was not remunerative, proposed that Samuel, being able to borrow, should get four hundred and sixty dollars for him and let him go to California, the gold fever then first beginning to rage. This was done. Henry K. returned in about two years, unable to repay the borrowed money, and Samuel paid out over thirteen hundred dollars before that debt was finally discharged. So much for generosity, debt making, and the California fever. Samuel's grandfather Cassell came from Holland, where he had an aunt, Ann Cassell, and while residing in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, he received a letter from said Ann, saying she had made her will and he, the grandfather aforesaid, was about doing so when he took sick and died. Subsequent efforts, through Christian L. Griener of Somerset, a Baltimore merchant, and a Kentucky lawyer, were made to recover the large estate said to have been willed to Samuel Cassell's grandfather by his aunt Ann as stated, but up to this time without avail. Samuel's father, John, came from Middletown, Pennsylvania, to what is now Perry county, in 1808. The other sons of John, living, are William of Lancaster, and Henry King Cassell, near Mt. Vernon. Christian, Abram and Reuben died after marriage, leaving heirs; the sisters are Elizabeth Pitcher, afterwards France, Isabel Beckwith, Catharine Ann Brock, now of Columbus, Ohio. He has living four sons, John, Edward, William and George, and three daughters, Almeda, single; Sarah, married to George Berkheimer; and Kate, single, and one granddaughter, Nettie. Samuel Cassell, being the seventh son, when only four years old, had a call from a man who spent a small farm in trying to be cured of king's evil, or scrofula. The lad retreated under the bed for safety, but was coaxed out by the gift of a penknife. The suffering patient placed the lad's hand on the sore neck, came a second and a third time, and twenty years after, told a brother of the young doctor, that he was cured by the rubbing thus obtained from the seventh son of his

mother, Mrs. John Cassell. From that day to this, Samuel Cassell, of Somerset, has been called on by hundreds of patients and has been called away to visit others many miles from home, and his success has been unquestioned, but he refers this success, not to his being the seventh son, or to any magic art, but to the influence of electricity, now advancing to the front as a curative agent. He says he never failed on neuralgia; treats rheumatism, goiter, tumors and other diseases, and never failed on those nervous diseases akin to St. Vitus' dance. Mr. Cassell does not seek practice as a doctor, but is ever ready to lend his aid when called upon. He attends a large garden, and, in 1880, from the twentieth part of an acre, he raised eighty bushels of ripe tomatoes.

Charles, Owen D., mine boss, New Straitsville, Ohio, was born April 2, 1846, in Llenlly, Carmarthanshire, Wales, son of David and Margaret (Morgan) Charles. Was raised a miner, and in Wales was employed in a mine owned by his father, and known as the Furnace mines. His father also was superintendent of mines for Sims, Williams, Neville & Co., and employed one thousand hands at this one mine. Mr. Charles emigrated to America, landing August 6, 1867, in New York, from where he went to Indiana and engaged in mining at that place for one year, and since has been employed at the following places: Pennsylvania, one year, mining; Missouri, six months; Indiana, one year, and then took a trip to Pomeroy, Ohio, Rockwood, Tennessee, through the States of Georgia and Alabama, returning via Memphis, Tennessee, to Illinois, and thence to this place, landing about 1871, and engaging with the Walga Lancaster Coal Co., mining two months, when he went to Shawnee, and opened the Shields mine, making three openings, which required him six months to complete. He again returned to this place, and has been employed as follows: Mine boss at Plummer Hill, one year; opened the Central mine, requiring him eight months, at the expiration of which time he employed with the then Troy mine, now the Thomas Coal Co., where he mined one year, and then opened the new mouth by contract, finishing the work April 4, 1881, at which time he was employed as mine boss at this place, which position he now holds, and there is now three hundred and twelve hands employed at this mine. Mr. Charles was married November 13, 1872, to Miss Blanche Loyd, who was born August 27, 1854, in Myrthatydvil, Wales, daughter of David and Mary (Jones) Loyd, and lived in this place at the time of her marriage. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Mary, who died at seven years of age; David, died in infancy; David now living; Owen Artie and Harriet.

Chenoweth, John, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio, farmer; was born October 11, 1809, in Hampshire county, Virginia; son of Elias and Nancy (Carlton) Chenoweth. Mr. Chenoweth came to this county with his father in 1814, and has been a resident of it since that time, with the exception of eighteen months that he lived in Franklin county, Ohio. He was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to the time of this writing. His first postoffice was at Somerset, this county, although he lived in Clayton township. In those times they went to Zanesville to mill, and afterward the horse mill was

introduced for grinding their breadstuff. Mr. Chenoweth was married May 22, 1834, to Marjory, daughter of Joseph and Mary (McBride) ~~Gates~~, of Hampshire county, Virginia, who came to Perry county, Ohio, with her father, in 1824, of which she has been a resident up to the present time. They are the parents of twelve chtldren, viz.: Julia A., Mary E., Nancy, Sarah J., Mahalah, Rachel, Harriet, Margaret M., Angeline, William, John and Thomas, of whom three are deceased, viz.: John, Sarah J., and Margaret M.

CHRISTMAN, DANIEL, farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio, was born July 14, 1832, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; son of Daniel and Hannah (Sullivan) Christman. Was raised a farmer, and has followed agriculture up to the present time. Mr. Christman came to Ohio with his parents in 1836, who settled in Belmont county, where they lived eleven years, when they moved to Harrison county and lived three or four years, and again moving, went to Morgan county, where they bought forty acres of land, where his father lived up to the time of his death, in April of 1857. Within one year after his death, Mrs. Christman and her son Jacob both died of typhoid fever; a daughter Hannah died in 1857. Mr. Christman, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father up to the time of his death, and took charge of the farm at that instance. In 1862 he buried his sister, Mary G., and in the spring of 1881 also buried his youngest sister, Isabelle, and the youngest of his father's family. After the estate was disposed of by an administrator, he lived with a man by the name of Lynn, remaining with him until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. H, 17th Regiment, O. V. I., for three months, and served four months; was discharged by reason of expiration of term of enlistment; returning home, and in the fall of 1861 re-enlisted in Co. E, 78th Regiment, O. V. I., for three years, or during the war, serving nearly three years; was again discharged, by reason of veteranizing for three years, serving during the siege at Vicksburg, Tennessee, and until the close of the war in 1865, when he was discharged the third time from the service. During his service he was upon detached duty the most of the time, serving upon reconnoitering expeditions, and was one of the number who ran the blockade at Vicksburg to Warranton Grand Gulf, on the night of the 21st of April, 1863, with transports. After receiving his last discharge, he returned home and spent the year from the winter of 1866 to the winter of 1867, in Fayette county, Illinois. Returning to Ohio he lived in Morgan county until the fall of 1873, when he moved to this county, where he has since lived, two years near Rendville, and two years near Sulphur Springs, and then came to the farm he now lives on, and where he owns forty acres of land. Was married July 30, 1868, to Miss Maggie J. Patterson, born May 5, 1840, daughter of Clark and Rebecca J. (McCurdy) Patterson, of Deerfield township, Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Daniel C., Charles W. T., Julia E., Jennie E. and Robert Worley.

CHURCH, DAVID, born September 28th, 1832, in Somerset, Ohio, is a prosperous farmer; postoffice, Somerset. His father was the late David Church, who came to Somerset in 1818, a blacksmith by trade, with only fifty cents in his purse. He was a native of Chenango county, New York, born near the town of Oxford. He had a brother, Bradford, near Lee

Center, Illinois, and a sister—Ficha McNeil—who died in New York. His half brothers were John, William and Sylvester. He was married at the age of twenty-four to Miss Mary Mohler, daughter of Solomon, who died on the farm near the east toll-gate, near Somerset. Depending solely on his strong arm and anvil, David Church, Sr., became a man of wealth in his neighborhood, and helped all his children to good homes. The sons are John and David, farmers, postoffice, Somerset; Sylvester, postoffice Salem, O.; and Thomas, postoffice Pleasantville, O. The daughters who survived infancy are Mary, wife of Thomas Watson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Emily, wife of William Love, a very noted farmer near Somerset; Sarah, wife of James Derolph, near Pleasantville; and Martha, wife of Eli Rousculp, near Somerset. He died in 1868 in his seventy-first year. His widow still lives in her eighty-second year. The successful example of David Church, Sr., to poor but industrious and virtuous young men is worthy of record. He was a Whig in politics, a Methodist in religion, and a thrifty, urbane man in social life. David, Jr., was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Rutter, and settled on the fertile aud beautiful farm where he now lives in the enjoyment of thrifty agricultural and social life. His is a home of hospitable welcome to its friends. There are two children only—Ira L. and Miss Bertha S., who not only has learned the art of cookery from her mother, but the art of music and entertainment of friends. Mrs. Church is of the German Baptist belief, but David is not a member of any sect. His farm comprises one hundred and eleven acres, and its quality vindicates the judgment of the Church name in selecting lands. Ninety-five dollars per acre has been indignantly refused for it, and now since new buildings are erected—well, it is not for sale.

Clark, P. F., Shawnee, Ohio, was born September 29, 1837, in county of Durham, England; son of Francis and Catharine (McKinnach) Clark. His parents were born in county of Tyrone, Ireland. Mr. Clark's grandmother, Donahew, lived to be one hundred and sixteen years old, and died only about six years ago. His progenitors were wealthy, and he is the first of several generations who labored for a livelihood, the cause being that of his mother's disinheritance upon the occasion of her marriage against her father's wishes. At the age of seven years he went into the mines to labor, and was thereby deprived of an education. He remained in mines until he was nineteen years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York, from where he went to Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, and remained about two years engaged in mining, and has been engaged as follows: Baton Rogue, La., as mine boss, three years; Hadenville, three years; Kanawha county, Va., eleven months, opening coal mine; Reeves Station, St. Clair county, Ills., about nine months, sinking shaft; at Carbondale, working iron coal-digger at $125.00 per month for about two years; when he came to Shawnee, where he has made his home to this time. Since coming here he has visited Wyoming, Dakota, New Mexico, California, and Washington Territory. Mr. Clark was married October 1, 1854, to Margaret, daughter of James and Mary Daily, of county of Durham, England. They became the parents of four children, viz.: Mary, Frank, James and Catharine. Mrs. Clark died February 2d, 1862. After her death Mr. Clark lived a

widower seven years, when he was married to Anna, daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Scragg) Foster. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Patrick Henry, Ella, Michael, Charles, Thomas, and John. Mr. Clark's grandfather was in the British army, and was the highest non-commissioned officer of his regiment, and was engaged in the battle of Waterloo. Since Mr. Clark's marriage he obtained the education he has from his little daughter after she started to school and learned her letters.

CLARK, W. D., farmer and coal operator, Pike township, Maholm post office, Ohio; was born February 21, 1845, in Monday Creek township, this county; son of John and Eleanor (Robinson) Clark. Was raised a farmer, and has given his attention to agriculture principally during his life. Mr. Clark's parents were born and raised in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in November, 1829, settling in Reading township, this county, where they rented land for two years, when his father bought eighty acres of land in Monday Creek township, where he lived twenty-one years. He then bought the farm where William D. now lives. While in Monday Creek township, he bought and owned four hundred acres of land, which he sold, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres, as above stated, and also one hundred and sixty acres one mile north of this place, which he owned at the time of his death. His son, and the subject of this sketch, now owns two hundred and eighty acres of land where he now lives. In August of 1880 he entered into the coal business, which he continues to this time, shipping nearly all the coal he mines. Principally all of his land has some three different coal veins, and also Black Band iron ore, which has been worked to a small extent. Mr. Clark was married November 14, 1871, to Maggie, daughter of Peter and Ann (Walpool) Carroll, of Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of the following children: Nellie, Annie, Laura, John, James, Peter J., and Lydia.

CLARK, DANIEL, Infirmary Superintendent, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio, was born May 16, 1836, in this township, and son of James and Mary (Gordon) Clark; was raised a farmer, and has made that his business up to the present time. He was married January 15th, 1861, to Rose, daughter of Thomas and Celia (Kelton) McBennett, of his native township. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Elizabeth, Celia, Mary E., Amanda, James, Rosellia, Thomas, and William Francis, living, and one deceased, viz.: John. Mr. Clark was employed by the infirmary directors of Perry county, Ohio, and took charge of the infirmary March 26th, 1878, where he has remained up to the present time, and has been again employed by them for the ensuing year. He has, at the instance of the directors, been buying ready baked bread during the last year, and finds it to be a saving of fifty-four dollars per quarter, or three months, without considering any labor, which would make a still greater difference. There are now about ninety inmates, and the last year's average has been the least since Mr. Clark took charge of the place. In previous years the average has been from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen inmates. The oldest inmate is eighty-nine years of age, and was one of the early settlers of this county, and known as H. H. Chappelear. The product of the farm are as follows: About one thousand five hundred

bushels of corn, from three hundred to four hundred bushels of wheat, about twenty-five head of cattle, and a goodly number of hogs, and considerable of a hay crop usually.

Clark, Alexander, farmer, Jackson township; post office, Junction city; born January 29, 1822, in Jackson township; son of Alexander and Mary (McElvoy) Clark, who came to this country from Ireland, and settled in Kentucky; stayed there a short time and removed to Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio, where they resided till they died. Mr. Clark still resides where his parents first settled, but does not work much any more, and spends most of his time in reading.

Clark, James B., farmer, Monroe township,; post office, Corning, Ohio; was born Dec. 30th, 1843, in Pleasant township, Perry county, Ohio; son of James A. and Catharine (Gaver) Clark. Mr. Clark has given his entire attention to agriculture, in which he has been successful. Mr. Clark was married April 3d, 1872, to Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Smith) Rogers, of Monroe township. They are the parents of one child, Walter Alvie.

Clemson, George W., M. D., Glenford, was born in the village of Thornville, and is therefore a native of Perry county. He is the only surviving son of Joseph Clemson, who was a native of Baltimore, Maryland. Emigrated to Ohio in 1840, and departed this life in the year 1878; twenty-one years after the death of his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Clemens, daughter of Samuel Clemens of Lima, Michigan, or near there; where he owned extensive landed estate, and where he died. Both the Clemson and the Clemens families were of English Presbyterian stock. Dr. George W. Clemson worked his way up from boyhood to a respectable education, taught school, read medicine, and finally graduated in Starling Medical College in 1874, and began practice as the first physician who had ever attempted Glenford as a permanent location, and in the fall of the same year, was united in wedlock to Miss Almeda, daughter of Dr. Allen Whitmore of Thornville, Ohio. For the last eight years, therefore, Dr. Clemson has devoted himself to his profession and his library, until the range of his practice has grown with his growth in years, and until his presence in the midst of his chosen friends, as a physician, is regarded by many of them as indispensable to their welfare. He and his amiable wife belong to the M. E. church, and two sons and one daughter have blessed their married life. They have a beautiful cottage, erected on an eminence overlooking the valley of Jonathan's Creek, and affording a fine view of a delightful landscape. He is Democratic in politics, but liberal and generous in his political opinions.

Clumb, Carlisle, post office, Somerset, Ohio; born August 3d, 1829; is a son of William Clumb, who came to Perry county in 1828, from Fairfield, where he lived near Foresman's mill property, and from Maryland to Fairfield in 1808. His mother was Nancy, daughter of Adam Binckley. His brothers are Allen, Adam, William, Benjamin and George. His sisters are Matilda, wife of G. W. Swartz; Mary J., wife of George Shrider; Margaret, wife of H. King; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of James Dupler; Nancy Catharine, wife of Andrew Batson. Carlisle was first married April 22d, 1849, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Isaac Drum. The children by this union were: Nancy J., wife of Lewis

Winegardner, and Isaac, husband of Martha Drum, daughter of Jacob. After five years of bereavement, he married Miss Ellen, daughter of Moses Drum, February 10th, 1859. The children by this marriage are: Margaret Emily, wife of William Perry; John Henry, William Allen, Adam, deceased; Mary Ellen and Preston Carlisle Clumb. Mr. Clumb is an excellent carpenter and farmer, and for some time ran a saw mill. His first Republican vote for President was in 1856, prior to which he voted Democratic. He and his wife are Lutherans. His first annual tax was twenty cents, paid in Fairfield county. His tax now averages about sixty dollars a year on his farm of one hundred and thirteen acres, here, and on western land. His dwelling is a model of convenience, workmanship and comfort wherein the laws of health are admirably recognized. His reading is extensive, comprising political, religious and scientific subjects; while the training of his children to habits of study and labor, and to practices of morality, is regarded as an imperative duty. His land increases in fertility and his skill as an architect is vindicated in every effort.

Cochran, Henry D., of the firm of Cochran & Retallic, attorneys-at-law, New Lexington, Ohio, was born January 10, 1851, in Jackson township; son of Ira and Mary (Cohagan) Cochran. Henry D.'s grandfather was one of the pioneers of Jackson township. Young Cochran began teaching school when sixteen years of age, and taught eleven terms. Mr. Cochran's preceptors in the law were attorneys Jackson and Ferguson. He was admitted to practice at the bar in August, 1876. In November of the same year, the present firm was formed, and November 2d of same year he was married to Miss Maria, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Brown) Larimer. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Edmond B. and William W.

Colborn, Ephraim S., editor; son of John and Elizabeth Colborn; was born near New Lexington, Ohio, December 7, 1828. He attended the village school, summer and winter, for several years, and afterward in the winter months only, working on the farm in summer. At the age of twenty he became a teacher, taught three terms of select school in New Lexington, and three terms of public school at Selby's schoolhouse, three miles east of New Lexington, reading law at intervals most of the time while teaching. In June, 1851, he left his law books to become editor, business manager, and part owner of the Perry County *Democrat*, a newspaper published at Somerset. From that time until the present, with but brief intermissions, he has, in some way or other, been connected with the publication of newspapers. He served as a member of the Board of Education, both at Somerset and New Lexington, aggregating fifteen or sixteen years of such service. Upon the death of William A. Brown, in November, 1873, Mr. Colborn was appointed to succeed him as Superintendent of the New Lexington schools, and served until the close of the school year, a period of six months. He was appointed postmaster at New Lexington by the Lincoln Administration, in May, 1861, and served in that office until October, 1866, when, being required to indorse the "my policy" of President Johnson, he asked to be excused, and sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and a successor appointed, of different political opinions. Mr. Colborn was brought up a Democrat, and through

the years 1851–'52–'53, voted with that party, but on the organization of the Republican party in 1854, identified himself with it, and remained therein until 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley for President, and, since that time, has generally voted the Democratic ticket, though not approving all the measures of the party, either State or National. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court, sitting at New Lexington, in September, 1857, but never engaged in the practice of the profession. He was married October 18, 1853, to Miss Martha J. Overmyer, of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. His wife dying in 1857, he was married May 29, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Humbarger, also of Somerset. There are two sons, William J. and Otto D., by the first, and five daughters, Imie L., Tillie A., Mattie G., May E. and R. Blanche, by the last marriage. The oldest daughter, Imie, died in March, 1876, in the fifteenth year of her age.

Combs, William H., son of James and grandson of John Combs, who settled in Perry county on the farm now occupied by William H., his mother, who was a Miss Mary Ann Stoker, and his sister, Miss Kate Combs. The family is Baptist in belief, though Mother Combs, now living, is a member of the U. B. Church. She is the mother of Lewis, George, Levi, Rebecca, wife of D. Brown, John, Thomas, of Lamar, Missouri; Ellen, wife of Dr. R. B. Woodward, and William and Miss Kate Combs—all residing in Fairfield and Perry, except Thomas; were all born at the homestead of their great ancestor, John Combs, on the pike, two miles east of Rushville. The family has maintained a name for integrity, and as the descendants of an honorable ancestry, rank among the foremost in all that pertains to honorable conduct and purity of character. All are married except William and Kate.

Conaway, James, born in Virginia in 1818, died July 23, 1881. Mr. Conaway was three times married; first, in 1835, to Miss Mary Baughman; second, in 1853, to Miss Addaline George; third, to Miss Kate Alexander, who still survives him, and lives on the homestead with her two children, Josephine and Ollie.

Conaway, R. H., post office McLuney, farmer and stock raiser; a native of Perry county, Ohio; born in 1846, son of James and Mary (Baughman) Conaway; married in 1872 to Miss Mary S. Watt, daughter of Israel and Rebecca Watt. They are the parents of four children, viz.: T. I., Mary R., James L., and William E.

Conly, John J., of the firm of Conly & Hull, druggists, New Lexington, Ohio, was born September 4, 1850, in Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Hugh and Margaret (Scalley) Conly. Hugh Conly was born in the county Antrim, Ireland, and came to America when a youth, and located in Pike township, Perry county, Ohio. Margaret Scalley was also born in Ireland, and came to America when a young woman. They are both deceased. The old gentleman died October 10, 1871, and the old lady, July 7, 1876. John J. established his present business in July, 1876; the present firm was formed in the spring of 1882. Mr. Conly, the subject of this sketch, was married October 9, 1875, to Miss Mary L., daughter of James J. and Mary L. (Griffin) Fink. The Finks are of German, and the Griffins of Irish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Conly are the parents of two children, viz.: Arthur James and Hugh Cuthbert.

Conly, James F., Prosecuting Attorney of Perry county, Ohio, and of the firm of Jackson & Conly, attorneys-at-law, New Lexington, Ohio, was born September 15, 1852, in Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio, son of Hugh and Margaret (Scalley) Conly. James F., in 1874, entered the office of Butler & Huffman, as a law student, and was admitted to practice in April, 1878. Immediately thereafter the present firm was formed. Attorney Conly was elected to his present office in 1879, and re-elected in 1881.

Cook, Raphael E., carman, New Straitsville, was born June 7, 1832, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio; son of Elias and Almira (Brookins) Cook; was raised on the water, and was employed at boating from Nelsonville, Ohio, to Columbus, Ohio, Circleville, Ohio, and Chillicothe, Ohio, until 1859; from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Waverly and Cleveland for about two years for Emmet & Davis; excepting four years, during which time he was employed with P. Hagans, he was boating for himself up to 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in the service of his country in Company E, Eighteenth Regiment O. V. I. for three years or during the war, and served three years, four months and thirteen days, and was engaged in the following battles: Chickamauga, Stone River, Elk River, Davis' Cross Roads, Bowling Green, LaVergne, Rossville, and Pulaski. At Bowling Green he took sick with lung fever and was in the hospital, at that place, about one month, when he again joined his regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, and remained with it until the time of his discharge at Camp Chase, Ohio, November 9, 1864, by reason of expiration of enlistment. After being discharged he returned home and engaged, for a short time, with one Brooks, of Nelsonville, Ohio, trimming coal-cars. Remained in the above place about six years, during the remainder of the time was employed by J. H. Summers, in hauling coal about three-quarters of a mile on a tram railway. Came to New Straitsville, Ohio, in 1871, and has been employed as follows: Hauling railroad cars for J. D. Clark, about three years; at Plummer Hill two years and six months, and the remainder of time, five years, has been with the Thomas Coal Company. Was married November 19, 1865, to Miss Mary M. Spurrier, born March 7, 1842, in Morgan county, Ohio, daughter of William G. and Eleanor (Shelton) Spurrier. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Silvern Parker, William Lankford, Harley Dallis, Samantha Eleanor, Robert Edward and John Henry.

Cooper, I. W., Bearfield township, Porterville postoffice, farmer, born in Clayton township, March 6, 1839, son of Ruel H. and Rachel (Burkey) Cooper. His father was a native of this county, and his ancesters came from New Jersey. Mr. I. W. Cooper enlisted October 13, 1861, in the Sixty-second O. V. I., served all through the war, and was honorably discharged July, 1865. He received a gun-shot wound in his leg, near Richmond. Since the close of the war he has lived in this township, and moved on the farm where he now resides in 1869. September 19, 1867, he married Hester A. Holcomb, of this township, and of New England ancestry. Tney are the parents of three children: Minnie L., born September 18, 1868, deceased; Howard B., born October 10, 1870, and Mary E., born May 16, 1881.

Cotterman, Amos, Monday Creek township, farmer, Maxville,

Ohio. Was born December 23, 1839, in this township, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Garison) Cotterman. He was raised a farmer, which he has made the business of his life,and moved to the farm of 120 acres, which he owns and lives upon, in 1869. It has the best limestone to be found in the township, of which he opened a quarry at the time Baird's furnace first went into blast, and from it has accumulated a handsome fortune, with the assistance of what farming he has done. He was elected township trustee in 1877 and served several years. Mr. Cotterman was married September 8, 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Tucker) Wilson. To them were born six children, viz.: John W., James T., who died at twenty months of age; Nancy, Sarah M., Laurettie and George. Daniel Cotterman, father of Amos, was born in Pennsylvania, and brought to Ohio, when a boy, by his parents, who settled in Reading township in the early part of this century, when this country was all woods. In 1838 he moved to Monday Creek township, where he has since resided, and is now one of the oldest men in the township. Mrs. Cotterman, his wife, was a native of Perry county, Ohio, and died February 28, 1880, and is buried in St. John's cemetery, this township. Unto them were born ten children, viz.: Israel, Rachel, Samuel, Amos, Elizabeth, James W., Margaret J., John H., Mariah E., and Salome C. Daniel is a shoemaker by trade, which he has given his attention. Hiram Wilson, father of Mrs Cotterman, was born in 1808, in Virginia, and came to Ohio a few years after his marriage to Elizabeth Garison, who was born in 1814 in Montgomery county, Virginia. To them were born nine children, viz.: Fletcher, Eli, Sarah J., Mary B., Olive E., Elizabeth A., Rachel E., Nancy E. and John F.

Coyle, James, mine boss, New Straitsville, Ohio. Was born July 22, 1838, in Bearfield township, this county, son of Neil and Ann (Fealty) Coyle. He was raised a farmer, and followed farming until he was twenty-one years of age. At this time he began mining, which he followed about one year,when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, O. V. I., August 14. 1862, for three years, or during the war, and serving out his time he was honorably discharged at Huston, Texas, July 31, 1865. Was engaged in the following battles: Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Charge of Fort Blakely, Black River Bridge and Siege of Mobile, Alabama. During the entire time of service he was only off of duty about ten days. After receiving his discharge he returned home and engaged in mining from that time up to the holidays of 1865 and 1866; and was married January 9, 1866, to Miss Rebecca Miller, born April 5, 1846, in Noble county, Ohio, daughter of Adam and Sarah (Allbaugh) Miller. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Charlie (deceased), Charles H., George W., Francis M., John (deceased), and James. After his marriage he went to Hocking county, Ohio, where he engaged in mining until 1871, when he came to this place and engaged in mining until 1876, at which time he took charge of the Straitsville Coal and Iron Company's mine, remaining in that position about two years, and in November of 1878, took his present position with the Straitsville Coal Company. He has served as County Commissioner since October of 1876, having been re-

elected October, 1879; also, has served as township trustee three years of Coal township, and was a member of the school board of this place four years, during which time he was treasurer.

COYLE, PATRICK, Shawnee, Ohio. Was born January 28, 1844, in Bearfield township, this county, son of Cornelius and Annie (Fealty) Coyle. Mr. Coyle was raised a farmer to the age of sixteen years, when he went to coal mining at Tunnel Hill, this county, where he remained about three or four years, and he has been engaged at mining in Pennsylvania six months; Iowa four or five months; Missouri, Hocking Valley and Shawnee until 1874. Was marshal in this place three years, when he resigned his position, and drove delivery wagon for Hamilton's store for about five years, and then went into business for himself. Mr. Coyle was married April 5, 1869, to Mary A., daughter of Charles and Annie (Fealty) Noon. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Willie, Albert and Annie.

CRAWFORD, WM. JNO., collier, Shawnee, Ohio. Was born August 5, 1855, in Perry county, Ohio, son of William and Eliza (Neil) Crawford. Mr. Crawford was raised a farmer, and lived on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he engaged in business for himself, and was employed by the Central Coal Mining Company, of New Straitsville, Ohio, for about one year, at which time he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained up to this time, and with the exception of three years he worked at the furnace, has been engaged in mining. Was married November 22, 1877, to Mary, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hazleton) Harbaugh. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Charley. Mr. Crawford's parents were born, raised, and married, in Ireland, but emigrated to America in after years.

CRIST, JOHN, Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, was born February 2, 1826. His father was Jacob Crist, and his mother's maiden name was Katharine Concle, both natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Thorn township as early as 1808. Father Crist died at the age of seventy-three, and mother Crist in her seventy-sixth year, in Thorn township. The brothers of John Crist were, George (deceased), Daniel and Frederick, (deceased). His sister was Elizabeth, deceased wife of Absalom Winegardner. John Crist was married October 24, 1846, in his twenty-first year, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Miller. They have eight living, and three deceased children. Those living are Katharine, wife of William Poulton; Leonard, husband of Lucy Spoon; Andrew, husband of a Miss Ortman; Isabel, wife of Frank Diltz; Jesse husband of a Miss Myers; Alice, wife of W. H. Shrider; Miss Ida and John C. Crist, at home. John Crist began life as a renter. He was strong, healthy and industrious, and his success in farming may be judged by the fact that within a few years after his marriage he sold eight hundred bushels of wheat to one James Culbertson, and his fortitude may also be judged by the fact that he never got his pay for one bushel of it, and yet rallied like a brave man to new effort, not only as a farmer, but in a few years later as a shipper of stock to foreign markets. Judge, then, of his success by the following facts: He has 155 acres where he lives, 85 acres in another tract, 110 acres in a third farm, 154 acres in a fourth and 70 acres in a fifth farm. The Crist ancestry were Lutherans in belief, Democrats in politics, but in 1854 they became

opposed to the party of this name, and generally act with the party opposed to the Democracy. John Crist's taxes have gone as high as $352 in a single year. His care of horses and his goodness of heart may both be judged by the fact that a few years after his marriage, he became the owner of a grey mare, which he kept and used on the farm until she was thirty-six years old, and this is proof of the care he took of his property, and may be a hint to young men who read this, pointing to wealth and success in life. John Crist never abused a horse, and the facts prove that he got more service out of one mare than many men get out of two or three. People were never fearful to buy a horse of him because they suspected bad usage, and the consequences of bad usage—disease and debility.

Crocker, Wm. W., railroad engineer, Corning, Ohio, was born July 15, 1847, in Cainan, Connecticut; son of Israel and Elizabeth (Nobles) Crocker. When about fourteen, began work as a machinist. At the age of nineteen took charge of a passenger engine on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. He has worked in the railroad shops at Ft Wayne, Indiana, and was foreman of the O. C. mechanical shops at Corning one year. He can build an engine "from the ground up." Mr. Crocker was married July 16, 1871, to Miss Lydia C., daughter of Samuel and Julia A. (Stuck) Slagle of Crawford county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Grace E., Bertha, Ralph and Arthur John. Mr. Crocker came to Corning in March, 1881, at which place he now resides.

Crook, J. E., station agent on the C. & M. V. road; post office, Crooksville; born in Muskingum county in 1825; came to Perry county in 1868; son of Jacob and Nancy (Bowers) Crook; grandson of Thomas and Anna (Carter) Crook; grandson of Andrew and Mary Bowers. Married in 1846 to Miss Mary A. Palmer, daughter of John and Mary Palmer; the latter was born in Washington, D. C. They have seven children, viz.: Angaline (deceased), Olivia, Victoria, Anna, Dide, Susanah, Guy U. Mr. Crook served three years as Justice of the Peace of Springfield township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Has been station agent at Crooksville, on the C. & M. V. road, some seven years. He was also engaged in the mercantile business some five years at Crooksville. Mr. Crook was also instrumental in getting the postoffice located at Crooksville.

Crosbie, Michael, Sheriff of Perry county, Ohio, was born March 1, 1840, in Jackson township; son of Gilbert and Anne (Tempany) Crosbie. Sheriff Crosbie was brought up on a farm, and followed that occupation until October, 1880, when he was elected to his present office. He was married May 26, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of David and Margaret (Huston) Bowland, of Jackson township. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Maggie Ellen, Annie Violet and David William.

Crosson, John, farmer; post office, Somerset; born in 1815, in Donegal county, Ireland; is a son of Edward and Catharine (Cunningham) Crosson. Edward first came to America in 1817, returned to Ireland, sold his possessions there, and set sail for America with his family, Neil and John, (the latter only three years old), and four sisters, and settled where his son John now resides, in 1820, after spending several years

in Baltimore, and first taking counsel from the late Rev. Dominic Young. Here, in Perry, the family was joined by Neil Crosson, an uncle of John, who died in Perry a bachelor. Neil came to Philadelphia in 1800, and after serving faithfully as a day laborer in the employ of John Davis, an English contractor, who built the first water works of the "Quaker City," took Neil with him to Baltimore in the same business. Neil soon made himself so indispensable that his wages were raised to $1,200 a year; and he helped on the first pike and on the first waterworks ever erected in the United States. John, his nephew, also served as director of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, while Neil, the uncle, helped to build the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike. The name of Crosson is thus honorably connected with the first water works and pike of the East, and the first railroad and pike through the town of Somerset. John's father, after settling his family comfortably, died in 1823, but his mother lived to the great age of eighty-five, dying near the year 1862. The death of his uncle and his brother, Neil, after that of his father, left John sole manager of the homestead. His maiden sisters are Fanny, Anna and Catharine, who reside upon a farm of their own; post office, Junction City, Ohio, near where another sister, Peggy, wife of Samuel Crosson, also resides. In 1841, John was married to Miss Susan Slavin, a daughter of Tully Slavin, and a sister of James and John Slavin, former residents of Perry, and afterward the famous wholesale merchants of this name in Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New York, having as many as three wholesale houses at one time. Her surviving children are: Neil, post office, Somerset, and a thriving farmer; James, a commercial traveler, who represents a New York house in Texas, and has also extended his sales far into the Republic of Mexico. There are also two daughters, Rosa and Anna, both students at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Somerset, Ohio; each in turn remaining at home to take charge of their father's household. Mrs. Crosson died in 1880, at the age of fifty-seven. Her husband, John Crosson, though often importuned and amply qualified, was never a candidate for any office. He built a beautiful and elegant brick residence in 1840, enjoys the society of friends and the life of a farmer.

Crossan, David, farmer, Madison township; post office, Mt. Perry. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1824. His parents were Isaac and Elizabeth (Philips) Crossan. He has always been a farmer and stock raiser, and now owns an extensive and excellent farm. He moved to this township May 1st, 1849, and has since made it his residence. He was in the one hundred days' service as first corporal of Company H, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment. Mr. Crossan was married April 19, 1849, to Elizabeth Weaver, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Weaver. They are the parents of the following children: William A., Hanner, Ida (deceased), Rachel A., Laura C., Charles H., Isaac O. and Thomas E.

Curran, Robert, Justice of the Peace; son of Michael and Mary (Robinson) Curran; was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in November 6th, 1819. Came to Ohio with his parents in 1820, and settled at Blotzleysville, Wayne county, Ohio; lived there until 1830, when they came to Jackson township, Perry county; stayed till 1842,

then went to Hocking county, and worked in a wholesale tobacco store till 1851. Then purchased a farm and followed farming till 1872, and was then elected sheriff, and held the office four years. In the winter of 1876, he established a cigar manufactory, and retail store of the same and tobacco, till 1880; then came to Junction City, and was unanimously elected Justice of the Peace in 1881, and still holds the office. Was married in 1851, to Miss Arabella W., daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Sholts) Barker; are the parents of the following children, viz.: Mollie E., Emma I., Clara, Ella, Eddie, Michael. Mr. Curran's parents were of Irish descent; his wife's parents were of German descent. Had one brother who served during the late war; was wounded in both arms at battle of Gettysburg. Mr. C. has been interested, more or less, in public affairs all his life.

CURRAN, J. C., born 1835, post office, Somerset, O., occupation jeweler and watchmaker. With his own rude tools, while yet a boy on the farm, he began mending and cleaning watches, and achieving such wonders in the art that in 1863 he began business in Somerset, and since then has not only sustained it against severe and educated competition, until now, when local effort, though often attempted, has entirely withdrawn from the contest. J. C. is a son of Samuel Curran, County Surveyor, Justice of the Peace, and who for more than half a century, beginning in 1818, resided on the same farm, section 10, Clay township. The mother of J. C. was Miss Lucy Cartlich, a sister of the Rev. Abraham Cartlich of Somerset. She is still living at the age of 73, but her husband, after a long and honorable life, passed away in 1877, in his seventy-eighth year. The grandfather of J. C. was Robert Curran, who died on the Curran homestead, in Clayton, a few years after his settlement there in 1818, from Pennsylvania. He was born in Ireland, was sent by his father with a cargo of goods for sale in America. The ship was seized by pirates, and young Robert found himself at the age of seventeen, though robust and large in size, a pauper in property but a patriot in politics. He joined the army of Washington, and it was his boast through life that he could put his hand on the rump of the General's white horse at the battle of Princeton, when that officer exclaimed, "Come on my brave lads, follow me." After the war he married Miss Nancy Chilcote, a first cousin of the late venerable Enzer Chilcote, all pious and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While the name of Curran was fighting for independence, J. C.'s great ancestor, a slave baron of Southern Virginia, Major Charles Cartlich, was fighting for the king. His son Jesse, afterwards Reverend Jesse, and father of Rev. Abraham Cartlich, now of Somerset, refused to take charge, or accept ownership in the slaves of the father, which resulted not only in the loss of paternal good will but of patrimony also. He died in the ministry after living to see the triumph of his sentiments against human bondage, and the end of African slavery in his native land. He was educated in Bordeaux, France, well versed in the science of medicine, and preferred his convictions of right to all the wealth he might have enjoyed by disobedience to those convictions. J. C. Curran was married Christmas, 1859, to Miss Margaret Jane, daughter of James Collin, and granddaughter of Thomas Beard, an early settler in Perry, and also ancestor of the "Billy Beard," who was an old time stage

contractor. Their children are, James E., William E., and Miss Jesse Aurilla. Mr. Curran may be said to have been successful in business, and his deposits are estimated at $15,000 in the banks of Hocking county, located in sections 30 and 36 of Ward and Falls. The vaults there contain coal fourteen feet thick on one shelf and eight feet on another; clay, white as chalk, fourteen feet thick; thirty-five per cent. of one hundred and eighty acres of timber; limestone in immense thickness, and sandstone in layers fine grit, used for grindstones, good for window sills and caps. These deposits are held under recognized consignments, and far more certain to respond to drafts than ordinary banks of discount. The Baltimore & Ohio extension line runs through, and passes the door of these famous banks, and these princely deposits.

CURRAN, WILLIAM, Monroe township, farmer, post office, Corning, O., was born February 22, 1840, in Monroe township, son of Peter and Mary (Townsend) Curran. Peter Curran was a native of Ireland, but settled in Perry county, Ohio, when there were but five or six families within an area of ten miles distance. Mary Townsend was a native of New York State. They raised a family of five sons, of whom William, named above, is the third. He has been quite successful, having given his entire attention to farming. Mr. Curran was married May 6, 1861, to Miss Mary, daughter of Anthony and Annie (Mulrine) Kilkenney, of Morgan county, O. Her parents were natives of Ireland. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Geo. T., Annie L., Mary J., and Frances.

DAMBACH, PHILIP JACOB, tinner, Shawnee, Ohio, was born November 28, 1848, in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, son of Daniel and Catharine (Shoeman) Dambach. Mr. Dambach was raised in his native town, where he lived until 1867, and where he learned his trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years from March 21, 1864 to March 21, 1867, with John Work & Son, and has since been employed at the following places: Chillicothe, O., Portsmouth, O., Washington C. H., Fayette County, O., stamping tin ware for M. S. Sager, six months; again in Lancaster, one year; New Lexington, O., Logan, O.; again at home sick for about eight months, and upon his recovery again went to New Lexington, O., with Morehead & Whipps about one year, where he was married in October, 1870, to Catharine Loretta, daughof Michael J. and Grace (Kinner) Braddock, of Logan, O. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Gracie Catharine, Mary Elizabeth, Osais William, Ellen Gertrude, and Clara Louisa. After his marriage he has been employed at the following places: Lancaster, until the spring of 1871; Bremen, three months; New Lexington, about one year in his own shop; Straitsville, O.; Shawnee, that fall and moved to Iron Point, and into Shawnee the following fall, soon after which came the great miner's strike and he moved to Lancaster, staying nine months, and again set up in business in New Lexington, O., in partnership with his brother-in-law, M. R. Braddock, and in about four months broke up and made tin ware without the assistance of machines and by that obtained a livelihood for the winter that was upon them; again moved to Shawnee and since has made this his home. Has paid up all he owed, and now owns a business house on Main street, and a comfortable dwelling in this place.

DANIEL, GEORGE, born August 5, 1811, in Hopewell township, on

the farm of his uncle John Daniel, who died in 1848. George is the only son of J. George Daniel, who came from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in the same year his son was born. The mother of George Daniel was Saloma Seitz. Two sisters of George, and elder than he, were born in Pennsylvania. These were Katharine and Saloma. Another sister, younger than George Daniel, was born in Perry county; her name was Lydia. The father soon moved his family to Somerset and here carried on the carpenter trade, but he must have stayed in Hopewell township until after 1815, for it was while living there that he made the coffin in which the Rev. William Foster was buried in that same year. After a residence in Somerset, up to 1820, four or five years perhaps, father J. George Daniel bought the southeast one-fourth section 22, Thorn, Perry county. Grandfather Daniel died in Pennsylvania, at the advance age of ninety-four. It was this grandfather Daniel that was the brother of grandmother Foster, wife of Rev. William Foster. J. George, who made the coffin for Rev. William, was therefore a full cousin of grandmother Foster, by blood. This makes their children second cousins, and old Uncle Ben. Foster and his brothers and sisters were second cousins to the present George Daniel and his brothers and sisters, and the children of these are third cousins. In 1820 there were only thirty acres deadened on the farm. It had no buildings. The father of the present George Daniel lived on the farm forty years, and died in 1860. His wife died before that date, and her maiden name being Seitz, may interest others of the same name in Fairfield county and elsewhere. The first marriage of George Daniel was in 1833, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew, and sister of the present venerable George Smith, of Hopewell. By this marriage there were four sons and two daughters; one son died when a child. Jacob became the husband of Sophrona Dorris, Thornville post office; Samuel, the husband of Eliza Chaney, Fredonia post office; Levi, the husband of Martha From, Thornville post office; Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of Samuel Rarick, farmer, Middleport post office, Van Wert county, Ohio, and Miss Leah at home. The second marriage of George Daniel, was to Miss Elizabeth Troup, in 1848, December 12th, a daughter of Adam Troup and a sister of the present Israel Troup, of Hopewell. The children by this marriage are two sons—Noah, who became the husband of Miss Martha, daughter of Harrison Lyle, of Thorn. He is a farmer, and his post office is Thornville. The other son, George W., became the husband of Miss Mary K. Lyle, a sister of Martha, the above name. To go back to 1851, or 1852, the present venerable George Daniel, bought the then home farm of his father, who, with his aged wife, retired to a small farm of forty acres, in the same neighborhood. The price agreed was $4,000, one thousand down, five hundred in one year and two hundred dollars a year until paid, and one-third the crop during his father's life time, making about $6,000, as it turned out. The head of Mr. Daniel is twenty-two inches; height, five feet and seven inches; weight, one hundred and sixty-five and up to one hundred and eighty-four pounds. He holds the original papers, dated 1805, organizing Zion Church, and from him were obtained many interesting particulars, which appear under the head of Church History. He is Reform in belief, and Democrat in politics.

DANISON, HIRAM, born 1829, a farmer, Glenford post office, Ohio, is a son of the late venerable James Danison, who came to Hopewell township from Maryland in 1812, when his father, Jared Danison, settled on section fifteen. The sons of this old pioneer were William, Jared, Asa, Elisha and James, the father of Hiram Danison. The daughters were Elizabeth, wife of John Ward, and a Mrs. Petty. As late as the year 1830, James, in partnership with two brothers, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 16, forty of which fell to James, and is the same land on which he afterwards lived and died. Tradition, derived from the mother of Hiram, asserts that James worked on the National pike, and thereby earned the money with which to buy and pay for this first forty acres of land, the price of which was then $1.25 per acre, due perhaps to its rocky surface and the date of its purchase, and the fifty cents per day earned by labor. James Danison died in 1864, owning one hundred acres of land, leaving his widow, whose maiden name was Dorcus Wilson, an aunt of Jeremiah Wilson, residing on section 21, Hopewell, with one son, Hiram, and one daughter, Mrs. Harriet Walser, wife of Jefferson Walser, Glenford post office, Ohio. Hiram has added twenty acres to the old homestead, comprising two hundred acres, of which his sister obtained seventy-five acres, leaving him one hundred and twenty-five acres at this time. His first wife, and also the mother of all his children, was Miss Rebecca Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, who died in 1865. Her children are Clararissa, widow of Ezra Plane. (killed by accident); Allie, wife of John Plane, Chalfants post office; Martha, wife of E. W. Cooperider, Thornville post office; Jane, wife of John Beard, Mount Perry post office, and Miss Ida. Hiram Danison married a second wife, Miss Huldah Heck, daughter of Henry Heck, late of Reading township. Mr. Danison has just returned from a visit to Richmond, Virginia, to inspect some of the wonderful bargains in land, and houses advertised in that vicinity of Virginia since the Rebellion. He professes himself well pleased with the prospects for capital invested and says if he moves there he wishes to take as much of old Perry with him as he can.

DANISON, JEFFERSON, Monday Creek township, farmer, Maxville, Ohio, was born April 8, 1853, in Monday Creek township, son of Jared and Elizabeth (Ward) Danison. Mr. Danison was raised a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life to this time. Was married October 19, 1876, to Matilda, daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Huston) Kennedy. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Sophia Bell and Elsie M. Mr. Danison was elected trustee of the township in the spring of 1882.

DARST & REAM, hardware. Began the business in 1879, in the room across the street. They now occupy the old Leavitt building on the south side of Main street, west of the square. They deal in hardware, agricultural implements, buggies, lumber, etc.

DAUGHERTY, JOHN, Pike township, farmer, Maholm post office, Ohio, was born December 24, 1816, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, son of Constantine and Bridget (Porter) Daugherty. Was raised a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life to the present time. Mr. Daugherty came to Ohio with his father at the age of seven years, who settled in Jackson township, this county, where he

purchased a farm that adjoins the one now owned by John, his son, and subject of this sketch where he lived to the time of his death, which occurred in April of 1860. Mr. Daugherty's parents were born in Ireland, where they were married, and after which they emigrated to America in the year 1811, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, where they lived seven years, and in all, lived twelve years in Maryland. After coming to Ohio his father gave all attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Daugherty, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father, taking charge of the home farm until he was thirty-two years of age, when his father gave him eighty acres of land of the home place, where he built a house and where he lived twenty-one years, when he purchased the MacGahan farm, and moved into the house where Janarius A. McGahan, author of "Campaign on the Oxus," "The Fall of Kihva" and "Under the Northern Lights," was born, where he now lives. He owns two hundred and five acres of land in range 15, in section 19, one hundred and twenty-four and one-half acres, and eighty acres in section 30, Pike township. Mr. Daugherty was township clerk in Jackson township five years, and assessor of same township four years, and in 1875 was candidate for County Representative before the Democratic convention. Was married April 26, 1846, to Miss Ann McGreevy, born November 10, 1819, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Carroll) McGreevy. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: James, born April 22, 1847, and married to Catharine Goodwin; Bridget, born July 26, 1848, and married to Henry Robbin; Elizabeth, born August 5, 1850, and died November 3, 1877; Mary, born September 23, 1852, and died May 4, 1876; Sarah A., born December 24, 1854, married to Patrick Hennesy; Philip, born March 6, 1857, coal operator at Bristol Station, this county; John J., born February 17, 1859, at home, and Constantine T., born December 19, 1861, at home. When Mr. Daugherty first came to this county, it was principally a woodland, and southward there was no dwelling for six miles distant. There was plenty of deer, wolves and turkey, and those were the days of buckskin pantaloons and moccasins.

Davis, G. R., Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio, carpenter, was born January 2, 1821, in Maryland, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Essecks) Davis. Mr. Davis was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits for some ten or twelve years after he become of age. He was married March 24, 1842, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Ann (Guinn) Whips, of Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of eight children, who are living, viz.: Ann, Jane, John, Letha, Lydia, Susan, Thomas J., and Sarah Ellen, and four dead, viz.: Martha, Elizabeth, Mary and William. Mr. Davis came to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1827, and ten years later to Perry county, of which he has remained a resident up to the present time, at first farming, and afterward running an engine of his own from 1852 to 1856, and afterward one at Sulphur Spring grist mill for three years, from that he took up the carpenter trade, working one year, when he went to Athens, Ohio, where he run an engine until the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1861, at this time enlisting in Company H, Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I., serving three months, when he re-enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Regiment, O. V. I., of which Company he was Fourth Sergeant. He re-

mained in the service about sixteen months, and was discharged because of disability by heart disease. He now lives in New Lexington, and owns, besides the house he lives in, three acres in northwestern part of Real Estate addition.

Davey, William, Mayor, Shawnee, Ohio, was born December 2, 1841, in the Parish of St. Neots, Cornwall county, England; son of Joseph and Anne (Skewes) Davey. He served about five years in the British Navy. Three years of this service was on the west coast of Africa. When about twenty-three years of age he came to America, and located in Athens county, Ohio, where he made his home until about 1868. He enlisted in 1864 in the 18th O. V. I., and served to the close of the war. He was elected Mayor of Shawnee, Ohio, in April, 1876, and is now serving his third consecutive term. Mayor Davey was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1877, and is now serving his second term. He was married December 25, 1867, to Miss Cecelia, daughter of William E. and Elizabeth Roberts, of Jackson county, Ohio.

Davis, David E., collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born February 10, 1828, in Carmarthenshire, Wales; son of Samuel and Margaret (Oldham) Davis. Mr. Davis was raised in Carmarthenshire, and remained there until he was about fifteen years of age, when he went to Glamorganshire, where he learned the puddler trade, or what in Amrica is called boiler in rolling mill, where he remained about eight years, at which time he was chosen foreman of a rolling mill at Llandaff, remaining three years, and afterward of a rolling mill at Workington for two years, from where he went to Aberdare, rnnning a coal shaft engine for three years. Emigrated to America, and landed in New York, October 6, 1857, going directly to Covington, Kentucky, where he was employed at his trade for a few months, and has been engaged as follows: Minersville, Meigs county, Ohio, mining coal, sixteen years, from which place he came to Shawnee, Ohio, in April of 1875, where he has remained up to this time, and has been engaged as a miner, except two years he was check-weighman. Mr. Davis was married August, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Pugh) Lloyd, of Glamorganshire, Wales. They are the parents of two children, now living, viz.: Samuel E. and John L., and six deceased, viz.: Robert, William, David, Thomas, Mary Jane and Maggie. While living in Meigs county he was school director twelve years, and is at this time township trustee and cemetery trustee of this place.

Davis, David, superintendent Ore mines, Shawnee, Ohio, was born in April, 1840, in Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire, Wales; son of John and Mary (Davis) Davis. Was raised in his native shire to the age of twelve years, when he went to the coal regions at Aberdare, Glamorganshire, and was employed as a driver in the mines until 1860. At this time he emigrated to America, leaving Liverpool in February, and landing in New York April 3, 1860. From New York he went direct to Coshocton, Ohio, and engaged as miner, and was mine boss for four years at his uncle James Davis' coal mine. In 1864 he began boating on the Ohio canal, running from Newark, Ohio, to Cleveland, Ohio, which he continued eight years, and owned the boat called the "Three Brothers." At the end of this time he came to Shawnee, in August of

1872, where he has been employed as follows: Hauling coal out of Shawnee Valley coal mine, one year; superintendent of drivers for Newark Coal Company, until September, 1876, and at that time he, in partnership with T. J. Davis, of Newark, Ohio, contracted to deliver twenty thousand tons of iron ore from Iron Point to the XX furnace, which contract they completed in eighteen months from the date of commencement. At this time, December of 1873, he was employed as superintendent of the iron ore mines at Iron Point, by the XX Coal and Iron Ore Company, which position he still holds. He owns eighty-six acres of land in Trimble township, Athens county, Ohio, with twelve feet vein of coal, and a three feet vein of iron ore, the dwelling in which he lives, and one-half interest in the new Upson Coal Company store building. He has been a member of the school board for the past three years in this place. Mr. Davis was married in December of 1855 to Anna Davis, of Carmarthenshire, Wales. He was married in Aberdare, Wales. They became the parents of the following children, viz.: Benjamin John, James Howard, William, Mary Jane, Sarah Ann, Dora, Belle and Thomas (deceased). Mrs. Davis departed this life February 3, 1882, and is buried in Shawnee cemetery.

Davis, J. W., grocer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 8, 1851, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of Samuel and Mary (Keever) Davis. Mr. Davis was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits up to 1874, at which time he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he engaged as a teamster, following that occupation for about two years, and then began to dray, and followed that for about five years, when an accident occurred by which he broke his ankle, which so disabled him that he was obliged to abandon that business, and has established himself in a retail family grocery store, where he is in business at this time. Was married April 13, 1869, to Mary J., daughter of James Devit, of Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Madgie, Charles C., and Bertie Estella.

Davis, Samuel E., contractor, Shawnee, Ohio, was born April 13, 1852, in Monmouthshire, Wales; son of David E. and Elizabeth (Loyd) Davis. His father lived about three or four years in Aberdiaire, England, previous to coming to America. Emigrated June 10, 1859, landing in New York, whence he went to Minersville, Meigs county, Ohio, where Samuel E., the subject of this sketch, made his home for thirteen years, and has been engaged as follows: While in Minersville, mining and driving in mines; Jackson Company, at Star furnace, three months; returned home; Johnstown, Pennsylvania, three months, mining; Raymond City, West Virginia, thirty days, mining; returned home and went to Ironton, Ohio, in a skiff with three other men, a distance of seventy miles, where he employed in a boiler yard six months; Ironton tunnel, three months, driving in mine and mining; again at home, and next came to Shawnee, Ohio, where has made his home to the present time. Since coming here he made a trip West into Illinois; was also at Coshocton about two months, mining. He is engaged at this time by a contract with the New York Furnace Company, delivering coal for its use, which he has followed for the last three years, and previous to this laid track in mine, clerked thirteen months, and owned a grocery store at one time in this place. He now owns the property

in which he lives, at 132 Elm street. He is a member of the town Council, and is Past Worthy Chief of Good Templars Lodge in this place; clerk of Fire Department; and recording secretary, trustee and treasurer of the Welch Congregational Church of this place. Was married January 1, 1873, to Catharine, daughter of David and Mary (Reese) Reese. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Mary Elizabeth, Margaret, David S. and Rachel.

Davy, George C., merchant, Shawnee, Ohio; was born September 16, 1847, in Zanesville, Ohio; son of William C. and Sarah J. (Allan) Davy. Mr. Davy's father was a merchant in Zanesville, Ohio, for about two years, and from there he went to Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, where he engaged in the same business, and remained in it some three or four years, at which time he engaged in the hotel business, in which he continued up to the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted and served in his country's cause. Upon his return from said service, he again entered the hotel business, in which he has continued up to the present time. Mr. Davy, the subject of this sketch, at the age of fifteen years, engaged as a clerk with his uncle in Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he remained employed for about two years, when he returned to Brownsville, where he clerked for one Brown, who was engaged in mercantile business; also for one Bell, in the same kind of business, remaining with both for some length of time. Next he went to Hebron, Licking county, Ohio, remaining about one year, when he again returned to Brownsville. Concluding to better his business education, he now takes a course of study at the Zanesville Commercial College, after which he went to Shawnee and employed as a clerk with the firm of Alf. & All. Krumm, where he remained about three years; at the end of this time buying out the firm with whom he was engaged, and went into business for himself, where he has remained up to this time, and is enjoying a good general merchandise business. Mr. Davy was married December 29, 1878, to Miss Clara, daughter of P. P. and Rose Comisford of Licking county, Ohio. They are the parents of two childrsn, viz.: Nellie and Blanche.

Deaver, Jonas B., retired farmer, Rendville, Ohio; was born October 23, 1816, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Jonas and Susanna (Hoover) Deaver, a native of Maryland. His paternal ancestry is English and French; his maternal, German. Mr. Deaver, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm, but in early life learned the tanner's trade, which he followed about twenty-five years. Also taught school a number of terms. In more mature life preached the gospel. He also is a chairmaker. Mr. Deaver was married October 27, 1836, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Michael and Catharine (O'Harrah) Longstreth of Deavertown, Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Henry H., mortally wounded at the battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 19, 1863, and died on the 26th of the same month; Michael L., married to Margaret Talbott: David Felton, died in infancy; Catharine E., married to William P. Weaver; Jonas N., married to Hester Shotwell; Francis G., married first to Sarah E. Keeran, and second to Amanda E. Sherick; Erastus M., died when a child; Thomas E., married to Harriett Groves; Sarah J., married to George E. Murphy, deceased; and John W. F. Mr. Deaver is an old

pioneer of Monroe township, having lived forty-six years in his present residence. About the year 1832 his father-in-law entered the land where Rendville is located. Mr. Weaver subsequently became owner of the farm. He began for himself in life with no financial aid, but by faithful, honest industry, he obtained an ample competence for himself and family by an intelligent and moral life, exerted an influence of great good in his community.

Deaver, Uriah H., Buckingham, Ohio, was born January 9th, 1851, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of David H. and Sarah Jane (Vest) Deaver, of English ancestry. The doctor was brought up on a farm; began teaching school at twenty-two, and taught seven terms; began the study of medicine in 1880, and attended the Starling Medical College at Columbus. He, with Dr. Kochenderfer, began practice at Buckingham, Ohio, in the spring of 1882. Dr. Deaver was married July 3, 1873, to Miss Jane, daughter of Ephraim and Eliza (McKeever) Koontz, of Bearfield township. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Leotha, Emma L., and Beulah J.

Deaver, William E., farmer, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala; son of Abraham and Esther (McCaslon) Deaver His paternal ancestors were Welsh, and his maternal ancestors were Irish. His parents came to Morgan county in 1831, and located near Deavertown, that town being named after the Deavers. His father resides there now; his mother died in 1864. The subject of this sketch left home when twenty-one years of age, took a trip West and returned and learned the carriage making trade. He next moved on the farm, one hundred and sixty acres, where he now resides. He married Evaline Rose of Bearfield township. They are the parents of the following named children: Charles, deceased; Ellsworth, Willie, Carrie, Esther and Millie.

Delong, J. B., farmer; post office, Crooksville; born in this county in 1817; son of Isaac and Nancy (Bowers) Delong; married in 1841, to Miss Sarah J. Taylor, daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Taylor. They are the parents of twelve children, viz.: Susan, Nancy, J. Wm., deceased; Mary R., George, James F., Sarah, Catharine, Isaac, deceased; Francis, deceased; Thomas, deceased; John, deceased. Mr. Delong is notary public at present. He served as County Commissioner some twelve years, and as Justice of the Peace about twenty years.

Delong, T. J., farmer and carpenter; postoffice, Rehoboth; born in Ohio, in 1818; settled in this county about the year 1833; son of Edward and Rachel (Baker) Delong. The former died about the year 1846, the latter in 1855. Mr. Delong's parents are of French and Irish descent. Grandson of George and Jane (Ward) Delong; grandson of Tilman and Mary (McName) Barker. Mr. Delong was married in 1847, to Miss Secalia Snider, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Snider. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Jacob, deceased; Francis, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; William, deceased; Albert, Liddie, Lil.

Delong, Philip B., farmer and stock raiser, Clayton township; post office, Buckeye Cottage; born in Perry county in 1833; son of Isaac and Nancy (Bower) Delong. The former was born December 22d, 1779, the latter April 5th, 1788. The former died April 6th, 1842,

the latter in 1864. The parents of the subject of this sketch were married April 17th, 1808. Mr. Delong's father entered the land now owned by the subject of this sketch, in 1823. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of eight children, two of whom are still living. He purchased the homestead in 1865.

DENNY, ISAAC, New Lexington, Clayton township, Ohio; farmer; was born March 20, 1817, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; son of Isaac and Ester (Gordon) Denny. Mr. Denny lived in his native State until 1854, when he came to Perry county, Ohio, where he now lives. While in Pennsylvania he was engaged in wagoning and stage coach driving, but upon coming to Ohio he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed up to this present time. He was married July 17, 1837, to Mary Jane, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (McDonald) Richards, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, who departed this life July 6, 1881, aged sixty-one years. They are the parents of nine children, of whom Robert, William, Charlotte, Ella, Jacob, and John are living, and Isaac Newton, Jennie and infant are deceased. Mr. Denny is nicely situated upon his own farm, and has a full sufficiency for an old age, which he bids fair to see. Few in life are so prosperous who are dependent, as was he, upon their own efforts.

DENNY, W. B.; post office, Rehoboth; farmer and stock raiser; born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1845; came to Perry county in the year 1855; son of Isaac and Mary J. (Richards) Denny; grandson of Isaac and Ester Denny, and of Jacob and Agnes (McDonald) Richards; married in 1867 to Miss Anna S. Ogborn, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Usher) Ogborn. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Rosa K., Emma J., and James N. Mr. Denny enlisted in the army in the fall of 1861, in Company C, Sixty-second O. V. I. Mr. Denny's regiment was in the following engagements: Winchester, Port Republic, Black Water, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Petersburg, Walthall Junction, Virginia, Deep Bottom, Deep Run, and Darbytown.

DEW, ANDREW J., Monroe township; farmer; post office, Corning, Ohio, was born in Bearfield township, Perry county, Ohio, August 28th, 1842; son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Getty) Dew. Mr. Dew was brought up on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he volunteered, August 4th, 1861, in Company A, Thirty-first O. V. I., and did duty with his regiment until September 19th, 1863, when he received a musket wound in the leg at the battle of Chickamauga. This wound caused amputation of the leg a necessity. Mr. Dew was married September 25th, 1870, to Miss Nancy Jane, daughter of Jesse A. Wilson, Hartleyville, Athens county. They became the parents of one child—Elton Iona. Mrs. Dew died July 28th, 1872. Mr. Dew was married the second time April 1st, 1875, to Mary Jane Latta. They are the parents of four children, namely: Devine Dudley, Silvia S., Odis O., and Roe Roy.

DICK, S. C., born April 27, 1817; married to Sarah Jones, January 22, 1843; died May 20, 1876. After his marriage he lived entirely in Reading township, Perry County, Ohio, except nine years that he resided in Clayton township. Began his married life with only a small portion of this world's goods, but by teaching for twenty-seven winters

and farming in the summer he accumulated a property estimated to be worth $15,000 in land and chattels, free of all debts, which he was never hasty to incur. His married children are Mattie, married to David T. Shaw, near Bremen, Fairfield county, a farmer, and Sarah, married to James A. Biggs, near Junction, in Perry county. The single children are John Wesley, the executor of his father's will; Jehu Brook Jones, Grafton Findley, Thomas Wilson, and Hattie E., all of whom reside with their mother at the family homestead. Stephen C. Dick's example and success in life, working on the farm in summer, and teaching twenty-seven winters, prove that all the great, and good, and useful men are not bred to professions, or selected to make and execute the laws. He repeatedly sat down in the morning, and before closing his eyes to sleep, had the Clayton township assessor's book ready for the County Auditor the next day. Mrs. Dick's memory, like her physical frame, is strong and healthful. In 1824 her father employed one Karshner to hew puncheons for the kitchen floor. Karshner employed William Williams, afterwards esteemed the richest man in Perry county, to assist at 37 cents per day. The floor wore smooth and soon became not only useful but even beautiful.

Dickson, Alexander, born March 23, 1826, farmer and carpenter, post office, Rushville, O., son of David Dickson, and grandson of Martin Dickson, who was a native of county Kent, Ireland, and came to America late in the eighteenth century, after which his marriage to a German wife gave to their descendants an Irish-German parentage. David, the father of Alexander Dickson, and his wife Mary Ann Cover, cousin of John and Lawrence Cover, came with their family to Ohio in 1830 from Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Beside David and his wife, there came with them their sons, Alexander, Samuel A., James H., and David Dickson, and their daughters, Margaret and Mary Ann, wife of Levi Downhour, all now residents of Reading township, post office, Avelon. Alexander was married in 1852 to Miss Ann Elizabeth Bryson, a sister to Dr. Bryson, of Millersport. The Dicksons all belong to the Brethren church except Margaret, who is a Presbyterian, and David, who is a Methodist. One brother, Martin, remained in Pennsylvania, and one, Searight, moved to Holt county, Missouri. On the death of father Dixon, his large farm was divided among his children by partition, and this arrangement gave pleasant but not extensive farms to the heirs, and is believed to be far better for them than a sale and subsequent investment in cash at that time.

Diltz, Milton, was born January 10, 1830, in Fairfield county, Ohio, post office, Thornville; is by occupation a farmer, but being generally ingenious he works with the anvil, the plane, at edge tools, and other mechanical pursuits. His son Charles seems to have inherited these mechanical gifts and has produced some useful and very beautiful articles of furniture for use at home, and an elder son, Frank, now married, also manifested the same genius in wood working. These sons were reared (as all boys should be), to the use of tools, and inherit the skill and adaptability of their maternal grandfather, Benjamin Foster, and also of their father, Mr. Diltz. George Foster, uncle of Mrs. Diltz, also was distinguished for his mechanical skill. On the Diltz side also this same natural adaptation to mechanics not only exists, but there is

added thereto a disposition to read, investigate, criticise, and find truths in art, science, mechanics and philosophy in general. "Let us inquire," is the motto. Nothing is taken for truth that will not stand the test of reason and of criticism. Milton's father was Cornelius, and his grandfather was George Diltz, and is of Scotch, German, French and English extraction. His grandmother's maiden name was Sarah Crell, whose brother, George Crell, then a lawyer, was one of the thirteen pall bearers at the funeral of the great George Washington, the father of his country. The pall bearers were all of the name of George, and their number corresponded to the thirteen colonies. His mother's maiden name was Jaques (Jakes), whose father was John Milton Jaques, who lost his life by accidental drowning while going to or coming from a school he was teaching. His mother died at the age of twenty-nine, when Milton, her son, was only nine years of age, and she was buried in Salem. Milton was married February, 1856 to Miss Eliza A., daughter of the late venerable Benjamin Foster, who was the last surviving child of Rev. William Foster, of Perry county, and who died in 1815. Except a residence of six years in Whitley county, Indiana, they have lived in Thorn township, section 28, where they have ever since resided. Their children are Frank, married to a daughter of John Christ; Charles, and Miss Lizzie at home. He has land in Tama county, Iowa; has built him a beautiful new house, from which a steeple two and a half miles distant from Thornville can be seen, and northward the high lands of Licking bound the horizon. His head is twenty-three inches in circumference; his weight, one hundred and sixty pounds; height, five feet nine inches; his hair is auburn; his speech slow and deliberate, and in hospitality, inteiligence, and solid virtues of good citizenship he has no superior and few equals. On section 27, Thorn, upon the great ridge dividing the waters of Rush creek, Walnut creek and Honey creek, a well was sunk thirty-two feet in depth, when a cedar or pine trunk of a sapling was found. It is in possession of Milton Diltz, section 28; is three and one-half inches in diameter, retains the bark, shows the heart, and the knots running into it plainly. The well was farther sunk to the depth of fifty-six feet without finding any more fossils, and was again filled up for lack of water found in it. Mr. Diltz witnessed a falling of meteors, November 14, 1868, an account of which he read before a society, and which is reproduced in this volume.

Dimond Daniel, Jackson township, Maholm post office, Ohio; farmer and stone mason; was born November 20, 1822, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania; son of John and Elizabeth (Dempsey) Dimond. Was raised upon a farm to the age of 14 years, when he went to the stone mason trade, which he followed for 30 years. During the summer season, and during the winter season, was engaged in farm work, and since the expiration of the 30 years has given much attention to agricultural pursuits, but still worked some at his trade. Came to Ohio in April of 1834, with his father, who lived in Thorn township one year, Jackson township one year, Pike township three years, Clayton township one year, and again moved into Jackson township, where he continued his residence up to the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1844. Daniel lived with his father until he was twenty years of age, when he began business for himself, and has been engaged

at the following places: Marietta, three months on river dam; Hocking canal, about three months on locks; Zanesville, three months on Catholic church; in vicinity of New Lexington, five or six years in all and at different times; on Catholic church in Jackson township, one summer; at St. Joseph's College, one summer; Catholic church at McLuney, one summer; Catholic church in Somerset, one summer; court house in New Lexington, one summer; Knox county, Ohio, on bridges, one season; remainder of mason work was done principally in Pike and Jackson townships. In 1848 he bought a farm of forty acres, a part of which Dicksonton is now built upon, which he sold in 1852 and purchased the farm he now lives upon, containing eighty acres, which had a hewed log house upon it, and which he has supplanted by a fine brick mansion, in which he now lives. Was married May 24, 1842, to Mary McGahan, born December 1, 1822, in Pike township, this county, daughter of James and Francis (Brown) McGahan. They are the parents of eleven children, viz.: Frances, now in Knox county, Ohio; John, married to Julia Ward; Sarah, married to John Minaugh; James, married to Margaret Ankney; Mary, now in New Mexico; Patrick, married to Sarah Cochran; Mathias, in New Mexico with Mary; Catharine, in Knox county, Ohio; William, in Knox county, Ohio; Daniel and Monica at home. Mr. Dimond's grandfathers Dimond and Dempsey were early settlers in America, and lived to good, ripe years. Mrs. Dimond can remember when deer were plenty, and the wolves chased the dogs around the house at night time, and knew of a lady, by the name of Hite, shooting a panther from the window of her dwelling. Mrs. Dimond is a half sister to Janarius A. McGahan, author of the "Campaign on the Oxus," "The Fall of Khiva," and "Under the Northern Lights."

Dittoe, Peter, deceased; born July 18th, 1793, in Maryland; died July 30th, 1868, at Mount Harrison, near Somerset. Came to Ohio in 1802; served as a volunteer in the war of 1812; was a leading and successful merchant in Somerset, from 1813 to 1839; married July 4th, 1817, to Miss Ann Spurk, daughter of Peter Spurk, of Chillicothe, Ohio. They had eleven children, of whom eight survive. He was recorder of the county, postmaster under John Quincy Adams, Jackson and Van Buren; though a staunch Whig, and the devoted friend of Clay and Ewing. Without ever having seen an organ, and unaided, except from the books, he constructed an organ for the Catholic church in Somerset, over fifty years ago, which is still used there, and which sounded the solemn requiem at his funeral. He was a close student, a great reader, possessed of sterling integrity, a devout Catholic, an esteemed citizen, a kind parent, and valued friend. When he and his wife had lived happily for fifty years, their golden wedding was celebrated at Mount Harrison, the building on which was erected in 1839. The eight surviving children are: Elizabeth, married, first, to Joseph Elder, of Emmitsburg, Maryland, one son; second, to Bernard Wagner, lawyer, Evansville, Indiana, one son; Cecelia, married to Martin F. Scott, merchant, of Somerset; Francis R., married, farmer, died in Jackson county, Iowa, leav- one son and one daughter; Lewis H., married, owner stock ranch, Idaho, one son; George M., editor, five sons and one daughter, New-

port, Kentucky; William T., married, lawyer, Davenport, Iowa; Gertrude, married to E. D. Wiseman, Peoria, Illinois, merchant, one son; Peter, Jr., married, farmer, residing at the old homestead, Mount Harrison.

Peter Dittoe, Jr., raised a farmer, left home at the age of nineteen, learned telegraphing; took position in St. Louis as tuner and repairer of pianos and organs, afterwards in Cincinnati in the same position, and after four years thus spent, he began business on his own account. After trying his business in Covington and Baltimore, he settled in Evansville, Indiana, in 1872, where he became eminently successful, and in 1879 he returned to Mount Harrison, saved it from going into the hands of strangers, and is making it his home. November 21st, 1867, he was united in marriage to Mary Aloysia Zinn, daughter of Peter Zinn, of Wheeling, West Virginia. It seldom happens that so young a man, starting out in life when only nineteen, succeeds in achieving sufficient means to purchase so fine an estate, and retiring so early from active life, surrounded with so many of its real comforts and means of happiness.

Dittoe, Frank A., born May 9th, 1849, merchant, Somerset, Ohio. On his birth day, 1882, was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Hon. W. E. Finck, of Somerset. His father was Jacob Dittoe, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who came to Somerset with Frank's grandfather, Joseph Dittoe, in 1813. The great grandfather, whose name was also Joseph, came from Alsace, France, where the name is spelled De/Toe. Jacob Dittoe had an uncle John, who went to the State of New York,—Francis, who died in Pickaway county, Ohio; Anthony, who died in Perry county, Ohio; Peter, who lived and died in Virginia,—all of whom were brothers of Joseph Dittoe, the grandfather of Frank. The mother of Jacob, and grandmother of Frank, was, in her maiden days, a Miss Helen Grimm. The uncles of Frank A. Dittoe were: John, a farmer of Perry, who died up in ninety years of age, in Perry county, Ohio; Michael, a carpenter, who died single, in New Orleans, about the year 1829; Joseph, who was drowned in the Mississippi River a few years prior to the death of Micheal, and Anthony Dittoe, the youngest brother of Jacob, who died in Edgar county, Illinois. Frank's father, Jacob Dittoe, was married in 1826 to Miss Sarah Cain, by Rev. N. D. Young. The daughters born to this wedlock were: Sarah and Mary, of Washington, D. C., where the latter deceased; Miss Lizzie and Eugenia, of Somerset, Ohio; Margaret, wife of William Dittoe, a lawyer of Davenport, Iowa; and Cecelia, wife of Hon. T. P. Cox, of Lancaster, Ohio. The sons were: Frank A., the subject of this sketch, John, and William, who died at the family homestead, in Somerset, sole and unmarried, and M. J. Dittoe, who went to the City of New York nearly thirty years ago, engaged as carpenter and architect, never married, and amassed a large fortune, which he divides liberally with his only surviving brother, Frank A., and the kindred of his household. In 1879 the writer obtained the following facts from the lips of Jacob Dittoe, then in his seventy-eighth year: There was not a house on Columbus street, Somerset, in 1813, and not one brick house in all the town. It had two taverns, and one dry goods store. Then, too, there was not a house in Zanesville from

the present site of the court house there to the river bank—all commons, cow pasture, etc. Then Lancaster had but two dry goods stores, and the "Ohio Eagle" newspaper, St. Joseph's being the first Catholic church in Ohio. There came thither, not only the sons and daughters of the church to worship, but to enter the holy bonds of wedlock. Then, as now, no loyal daughter of the church would marry Catholic or Protestant husband who refused to be united in wedlock by a priest of Mother Church. Here the elder Thomas Ewing, afterwards the great jurist, lawer, and statesman, of Lancaster, came to marry his wife, a Catholic daughter of Hugh Boyle, Clerk of Fairfield Common Pleas Court. Mr. Ewing had no notion of doing without a beautiful and charming wife because of such exacting rules of his wife's church, since these did not bind him to become a Catholic, but only the husband of a Catholic wife, which latter was agreeable to his preferences. It is a singular fact that the same priest, Rev. N. D. Young, who performed the marriage service, also performed the funeral service of this well known man.

Donaldson, Wm. A., of the firm of Tussing & Donaldson, attorneys-at-law, New Lexington, Ohio, was born December 21, 1853, in Hocking county, Ohio, son of Joshua and Catharine (Marlow) Donaldson. Young Donaldson was graduated at Denison University, at Granville, Ohio, in 1876. He began teaching school when about seventeen, and taught three terms. In the spring of 1877 began reading law, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1878. Began practice with A. W. Scott, firm name, Scott & Donaldson, which was dissolved in September, 1880, when the present firm was formed.

Donnelly, J. J., Justice of the Peace, Monroe township, Corning, Ohio; born December 21, 1831, in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Hugh and Susannah (Galley) Donnelly. Hugh Donnelly is a native of county Tyrone, Ireland; was born February 22, 1794, came to America in 1821, and is now living in Perry county, Ohio. Susannah Galley was born in Maryland, of German ancestors. They became the parents of ten children, viz.: Mary, married to Levi Sisler; twins, died not named; Susannah; Joseph Patrick, married to Rose McGonnagle; John Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Owen, died in childhood; Catharine, married first to Patrick Daugherty, and second to David Webster; Eliza, died in infancy; Elizabeth, married to Elijah Blizzard. John Joseph, named before, was brought up on a farm, began teaching school at eighteen years of age, and taught thirty-nine terms. Has resided in Pike, Bearfield, Pleasant and Monroe townships, Perry county, Ohio, and one year in Miami county, Ohio. He enlisted May 4, 1864, in Co. B, 160th Regt., O. N. G., and served four months. In 1880 Mr. Donnelly discovered the greatest deposit of iron ore in Perry county, Ohio, one mile south of Oakfield, Pleasant township. He also has made several discoveries of valuable deposits of iron ore since. Mr. Donnelly was elected Justice of the Peace of Monroe township, this county, in May, 1881. Esquire Donnelly was married August 31, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Patrick and Mary Ann (O'Ferry) Toole. They are the parents of five living children, viz.: Annie Isabel, Hugh Dessadarius, Philip A., Loretto Susannah, and John Sylvester. Patrick Toole was a native of the city of Cork, Ire-

land. Mary Ann O'Ferry was a native of County Donegal, Ireland.

DRAKE, J. M., Monroe township, carpenter, Corning, Ohio; was born March 24, 1847, in Pennsville, Morgan county, Ohio; son of C. D. and Hannah (Rusk) Drake. Mr. Drake was brought up from four years of age to his twenty-first year in Ringold, Morgan county, Ohio, where he learned his trade, and at the age of twenty-one years he went into business for himself. Was married January 7, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Shell, who was born June 15, 1852, in Morgansville, Morgan county, Ohio; daughter of John and Mary (Dawson) Shell. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Ara Ellen, Hannah Louisa, Patience Elizabeth and Austin Hermon. After his marriage he lived in Morgan county, Ohio, for eleven years, when he moved to where he now lives May 11, 1880. Mr. Drake's father was born in Alexandria county, Virginia, and came to Ohio at an early day and settled on Wolf creek, Morgan county, where he lived up to the time of his death, September 18, 1879. His mother, Hannah Rusk, was born in Perry county, Ohio, and moved into Morgan county when a child, where she lived to the time of her death, October 3, 1875. Mr. C. D. and Hannah Rusk Drake became the parents of ten children, viz.: Rachel D., married to Franklin Amos; Sarah, died October 25, 1874, was married to Richard Williams; Matilda, married to John Hanesworth; George E., died in Andersonville prison, August 12, 1864; H. D., died June 10, 1882, in Corning; J. M., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth J., first married to Asbury Kirkbridge, who died April 5, 1874; married the second time to Thomas Hamilton; Lucy E., married to Charles Scott; William C., died November 30, 1878, and Mary C., died September 2, 1875.

DRIVER, ESTHER, Shawnee, Ohio, was born June 29, 1831, in Carmarthenshire, Wales; daughter of John and Ann (Hopkins) Jenkins. Mrs. Driver came to America in September of 1857, landing in New York and going thence via Syracuse to Meigs county, Ohio, where she joined her husband, James Driver, who had preceded her in emigration some four years. Mr. Driver had been a collier in Wales, and was engaged in mining at this place, which remained their home for fifteen years. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Regiment, Va. V. I., serving his full time, and was honorably discharged, returning home and moving to Shawnee in August of 1872, living here until February, 1875, when he departed this life, and was buried in the Shawnee cemetery. There were few houses in this place upon their coming, and they were obliged to take shelter in a barn, but now enjoy a good frame dwelling for their home. Mrs. Driver was married May 30, 1851, to James, son of James and Margaret (Bassett) Driver. They became the parents of six children, now living, viz.: Ann, Mary J., James, William, Elizabeth and Esther, and two who are deceased, Margaret and John. A peculiarity of the family is that only two of the children can see sufficiently to read. Some of the girls have been educated in the Blind Asylum, and have become proficient musicians, and give concerts, by which they are enabled to assist in obtaining a livelihood.

DROEGE, EDWARD T., was born March 22, 1817, in the city of Dublin, Ireland. His father was of German descent, and landed in Ireland as a soldier. Edward, at a tender age, came to America with two

brothers and a sister, married to Lawrence Gill, who died in Philadelphia. His father's name was Hardwick Droege, and his brothers were William, deceased in Philadelpeia; John, who also died in Philadelphia, after his discharge from service in the army. He has two sons living. At the age of seventeen Edward went to the saddler trade, and served over three years as an apprentice. Soon after he followed his brother John to New Orleans, on board a mail ship, starting December 23, 1838, and found the climate, after getting into the gulf stream, extremely pleasant, and the voyage very agreeable, lasting twenty-one days. He found his brother there as if by accident, and both being of the same trade, found their way back to Cincinnati, where they found an old shopmate of the same trade, by the name of Thornhill. They finally arrived in Somerset, and both obtained work; John with Thomas Wiles, Edward with George M. Houser and John Poorman, now of Tiffin, Ohio, whose shops were located on the Dittoe corner, where General Law had carried on the same business. At that date, February, 1839, there were five saddler shops in Somerset, some of these employing six workmen, of which H. C. Filler was one. Somerset then enjoyed the entire trade in saddlery for the whole county, and 'Squire McDonald, of Monroe township, was a customer. Edward Droege went to Zanesville to find the trunks he had left at Cincinnati, intending to go on to Philadelphia, but the fact of not finding them brought him back to Somerset, where he has remained ever since. Four or five months afterward Peter Smith found the trunks at Newark by accident, and they were then hauled to Somerset. Much trade then went by wagon to Newark from Perry county. Edward worked as a journeyman saddler to the year 1845. He was married November 22, 1840, to Cecelia R. Finck. They have living eight children—Mary; Maria, married to Samuel Eder, residence Somerset; Charles, married to Ellen McEntire, residence Indianapolis, Indiana; Agnes; Julia, married to John Slinger, residence Bogstown, Indiana; Edward, married to Emma Migga, Indianapolis, Indiana; Lucy, married to Edward Droege, residence Indianapolis; Cecelia. Mr. Droege is a man of high character and persevering industry, and as an evidence of his sterling integrity, he has served nineteen years as township treasurer, and for many years also as town and school district treasurer, which offices he is still holding. He is found every day at his saddler shop, where the business is carried on under the firm and style of Droege & Frymute. No man in Somerset works more days in a year, or relies more exclusively on his labor for a livelihood, than Edward Droege.

Duckworth, Ralph, collier, Shawnee, O.; was born February 7, 1856, in Steubenville, Ohio; son of James and Ann Duckworth. Was removed from his native city during his infancy to Syracuse, Meigs county, Ohio, remaining with his father in that place until he was twenty years of age, from where he came to Shawnee, and where he has remained up to this time, with the exception of three months, when he took a trip to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Saginaw, Michigan, from whence he made a seven weeks' trip on the lake, and from Saginaw returned home. Has been employed at different kinds of work in the mines since coming to the place. Mr. Duckworth was married De-

cember 7th, 1876, to Isabel, daughter of Robert and Dorothy Kirton, of Missouri, near St. Louis, whose home, at the time of her marriage, was in Shawnee, Ohio. They are the parents of one child living, viz.: James, and two deceased; Daisy, and one who died in infancy.

DUFFY, PETER, was born in Madison county, New York, January 8th, 1837; moved to Chapel Hill, Perry county, Ohio, in 1841; taught school in Monroe township from 1859 to 1863. Was married in 1860 to Lydia S. Tinker. Moved to New Lexington in 1864, and engaged in the mercantile business with Ogle, Yeoman & Co., until 1866. Was elected to the office of Clerk of Courts in November, 1866, and filled that office until February, 1876. Soon after his election to this office, he bought an interest in the New Lexington *Herald*, and was one of the proprietors eight years; first, under the firm name of Butler, Duffy & Meloy, afterwards Duffy, Green & Meloy; and still later, Duffy & Meloy. After leaving the office of Clerk, he sold his interest in the *Herald* and engaged in mercantile business, in which he has been engaged ever since. He has been an active and influential worker in the Democratic party.

DUNLAP, JOHN, born June 28th, 1834, in Muskingum county, Ohio; a working man, whose post office is Somerset, Ohio. His father, Adam Dunlap, a native of Virginia, died at Point Pleasant, Virginia, at the age of fifty-eight years, a member of Company C, Thirteenth Virginia Infantry. The mother of John Dunlap was Lydia Bozman, eldest daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla Bozman, whose maiden name was Brady, and whose sister is the wife of Benjamin Norris of New Lexington. The grandfather of John was Josiah Dunlap, whose wife was Sarah Cox. The ancestry is Scotch-Irish. John Dunlap enlisted in Company G, Fourth Regiment of West Virginia, afterward consolidated with the Second Veteran Virginia Infantry. He taught school in 1856, and was married January 14th, 1858, to Miss Elmira, daughter of Thomas and Martha Davis, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio. Her parents went back to Virginia, when she was quite young. She has five sisters and two brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have four children, all of whom are deceased. They have an adopted son, William Benton Dunlap, whom they took at the age of two years. He is now past sixteen. A former playmate of Mr. Dunlap, Mr. John Laughlin, whose wife and three children are deceased, finds a welcome and happy home with the friend of his childhood. John Dunlap, who has been in twenty-seven battles for the Union, owes his life to his wife's presence when sick in hospital; where she also was taken sick, sent home on a free pass from Colonel Lightburn, after which she renewed her devotion to the Union cause by attendance on the sick. John Dunlap was taken prisoner by Mosby, and with twenty-one others drew lots to decide which of these were to die. He was an inmate of Libby prison, and had the good luck to capture the rebel guerrilla, Captain Mobly. This Mobly had seven men, who would dress in blue uniform, assume duty on our picket lines and fix themselves for all kinds of mischief. This Mobly was the son of a widow whose residence overlooked the valley before, and sat at the foot of a mountain behind. Private John Dunlap was sent out to capture Mobly by strategy, a task to which he seems to have been fully equal, for he marched Mobly into camp at the point of

the bayonet. The full particulars of this capture are extremely thrilling, and exemplify the daring and address of the soldier and his captive, but too lengthy for insertion here. He is always hospitable, and has a Virginia welcome to his visitors. His head is twenty-two and a fourth inches; weight, one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and ninety pounds; height, five feet, eleven and one-half inches.

Dunn, John V., of the firm of Dunn & McTeague, druggists, Rendville, Ohio, was born May 14, 1855, in Pike township, Perry county, Ohio; son of James and Elizabeth (Ward) Dunn, of Irish descent. John V. was brought up on the farm and taught school five years. In the spring of 1880, began the drug business at Junction City, Ohio, and established the present firm in the spring of 1882.

Dunwoody, Jacob, born 1818, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; post office, Thornville; occupation, for forty years, shoe and boot maker. Son of James Dunwoody, a native of Ireland, and who married a Miss Margaret Sponhauer, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Both parents died in Pennsylvania. He had three brothers—one Levi, still living: post office, Bareville, Pennsylvania; John, who died near Pleasantville in 1839, and one who died young. He had an only sister, who also died young. Father James died at the age of fifty-eight years, after being a widower several years. Both parents were Lutherns in belief. Had he voted in 1840, the year he came to Ohio, Jacob would then have cast his ballot for General Harrison, believing Van Buren to have been extravagant, as charged. In 1850 he was married to Miss Emsey, daughter of the late venerable Thomas Smith, a native of Virginia, and who was one of the early settlers in Somerset, Ohio. But two of the seven children of this marriage are now living, the others having died while yet in tender years. The surviving son is Thomas Dunwoody, for many years a clerk in the dry goods house of Seth Johnson, Glenford, Ohio, for several years, and now the clerk of Hopewell township, and the husband of Nelia Graves, daughter of B. F. Graves of Somerset, a Virginian by birth, and, like the father of her husband, a shoemaker by occupation. The surviving daughter is Miss Anna, who is mistress of the homestead since the death of her mother in 1860, since when her father has remained a widower, carrying on a prosperous business in Thornville. Jacob Dunwoody has served his township as Justice of the Peace, Treasurer, etc., and no more faithful servant in these stations ever honored them by acceptance and service. He never used strong drink except in moderation, never used tobacco, and for some years past drinks wine and cider of his own manufacture. While his weight is only one hundred and thirty pounds, his head measures twenty-three and five-eights inches around, and his heighth five feet eight inches. He is a member of no church, and his views are liberal and conservative.

Dupler, Gilbert W., formerly marshal of New Lexington, Ohio, was born August 16, 1854, in Millville, Hocking county, Ohio; son of Noah and Elizabeth (Williams) Dupler. His father's ancestors were German, his mother's English. At the age of twelve he came to this place, and began the carpenter trade at the age of fifteen, and followed it three years. Then he took the mail contract on route No. 21,243, from this place to Chancey, and held the place four years. He was

elected to his present office April 5, 1880. Marshal Dupler was married April 16, 1878, to Miss Almeda M., daughter of Lyman and Elizabeth (Rambo) Richards. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Burt F. and Roy, F. (twins), born March 19, 1879, and now, December, 1881, their weights are equal; and Mort E., born August 15, 1881. Marshal Dupler is a member of Company A, Seventeenth O. N. G., having enlisted in this company in March, 1878.

DUPLER, THOMAS, merchant, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala; born in Athens county, August 14, 1846; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Edwards) Dupler. His father was of Irish descent, and his mother of English; both were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to the State in 1835. His father was a shoemaker, resided in this county, and died in Athens county. Thomas Dupler enlisted in 1863, in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth O. V. I., and remained in the service until the close of the war in 1865. He was sergeant. After the close of the war, he farmed until 1872, when he went into the drug business at Moxahala. He is also proprietor of a dry goods store at Moxahala, and a wholesale liquor store at Rendville. He is postmaster at Moxahala. He is married to Sarah Biddison of Athens county. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Clarence, Harley, Fred and William.

DUSENBURY, J. W., editor, publisher and proprietor of the *Independent*, New Lexington, Ohio, was born June 22, 1858, in Harrison township, Perry county, Ohio; son of A. J. and Sarah (Hitchcock) Dusenbury. At the close of the late civil war Mrs. Dusenbury, with her children then at home, moved to New Lexington, where she has since resided, and where J. W. spent his boyhood days in attending school at the public school of this place, making such rapid strides in his studies that at the early age of sixteen years he graduated with the first graduating class of this place. Soon after graduating he became a teacher, and with good success taught in several parts of the county, the last year of his teaching being in the grammar school department of his own village. In 1880 he was employed by a Chicago publishing house as general agent, and for them traveled over the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, remaining with them until the fall of 1881, when he returned to New Lexington, and in partnership with Mr. A. F. Moore founded the newspaper known as the *Independent*, which, by diligent and faithful effort upon their part, soon became one of the leading and most prosperous journals in the county, of which its widespread circulation is convincing evidence. In 1882, A. F. Moore retiring from the newspaper business, Mr. Dusenbury became sole proprietor, which he successfully manages, in connection with his school teaching. A business so aptly managed, by one so young, certainly points to better things in the future, as well as being an evidence of prosperity at the present. Mr. Dusenbury is one of a family of four children, viz.: Josie, married and living near Beverly, Washington county, Ohio; Jemima, who resides with her husband, Mr. Columbus Pletcher, of Junction City, Ohio; and William J., who, having graduated at the head of his class in the New Lexington High School at the age of only fifteen years, is at present teaching. Mr. Dusenbury's great grandfather, John Dusenbury, came to Perry county in 1802, and settled on Bear Run, in Bearfield township. His grandfather,

Benjamin Dusenbury, was also one of the oldest settlers, and here passed through the ordeal of a pioneer life, which is so well told elsewhere in this history. Mr. Dusenbury's father was among the first to take up arms in defense of his country in the time of the late Rebellion, having enlisted in 1861, and served over three years with the famous Thirtieth O. V. I., participating in all its battles, and at last laid down his life to fill a soldier's grave. His memory is perpetuated with those of fallen comrades by the monument reared in New Lexington by the then surviving members of the regiment. Mr. Dusenbury's ancestors, upon his mother's side of the house, were of English descent. His grandfather, Wesley Hitchcock, came, when a boy, from Maryland to Ohio with his father, who, on account of his anti-slavery principles, left that State and came to what was then the frontier, having freed all his slaves before starting, prefering to endure the hardships of the Western wilds to the wealth and affluence of a wrong-doing, slave-driving State. J. W. is at present residing with his mother in New Lexington.

Ebert, J. M., post office, McLuney, hotel proprietor and liveryman. Born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1842. Came to Perry county in 1880; married in September, 1866, to Miss Anna E. Brown, daughter of William M. and Amanda (Pickroy) Brown. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Minnie E., and John D. Mr. Ebert enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1862, in Company I, 114th O. V. I., and was engaged in the following battles: Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Black River Bridge, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Fort Blakely, and Alexandria.

Edwards, William, collier, Shawnee, Ohio. Was born May 18, 1826, in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Wales, son of John and Mary (Davis) Edwards. Mr. Edwards was raised a collier, and lived in Tredegar. except one year he spent at Aberdare, Glanmorganshire, and followed his business in that country until 1862, when he came to America, landing in New York, from where he went to Broad Top, Pennsylvania, where he spent about five months, and was engaged in Kanawha, West Virginia, and Ironton, Ohio, about ten months, when he returned to his native home, where he remained about six years, and again emigrated to America, and returned to Broad Top, Pennsylvania, and to Trusco, Pennsylvania, where he remained about three months, and as follows: Mason City, W. Va., one year; Ironton, Ohio, about two years; and from whence he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained to this time, and is comfortably situated in his own dwelling, having lived here about eight years. Mr. Edwards has property in Wales, willed to him by his father, that in 1854 was valued at 900 pounds. His father died in 1856, but the property has not yet come into his possession. While in West Virginia, and just after the breaking out of the war he was arrested in going to Kanawha, W. Va., but was passed through and made his hazardous trip between the fire of two armies. Mr. Edwards was married October 10, 1848, to Catharine, daughter of David and Mary (Davis) Williams, of Carmarthenshire, Wales. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Mary, married to Benjamin M. Morgan; John, William, Catharine, married to Evan E. Evans; David, and Lizzie A.

EDWARDS, DAVID W., collier, Shawnee, Ohio. Was born June 17, 1842, in Cardiganshire, South Wales, son of John and Jane (Rowlands) Edwards. When David W. was two years old he lost his father, and at nine years of age he lost his mother, at which time he went to live with his uncle, brother of his father, who attempted to compel Edward, when he was twelve years of age, to go to the shoemaker's trade, when he left his uncle and went to his grandfather, with whom he stayed one year, and then went to a second cousin, and herded sheep for him on Plinlimmon Mountains for six months, after which he lived with a farmer by the name of Moganes, working one year, and hired with another farmer by the name of Owens and worked six months, and returned to his birthplace and lived with his sister, working in coal mines two years and six months; again hired to work on a farm for eighteen months with Morgan Davis, and went to the Delivy mines where he remained four months; then to Lancashire, England; St. Ellen mines a short time, and then to Brimbo mines, Denbigshire, North Wales, and returned to Delivy mines, staying a short time; he then began railroading in Murraysville, North Wales working about four months. Emigrated to America, landing in New York, September 12, 1863, and went direct to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, staying until July, 1864, at which time he enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard, one hundred days service, and served four months in Maryland and Pennsylvania. After receiving his discharge in November, 1864, he went to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he re-enlisted, but did not go into service because of the close of the war. In July, 1865, he returned to Pittsburgh, remaining until July, 1868, when he went to Irondale, Jefferson county, Ohio, and went to Canton, Stark county Ohio, then to Coshocton, Ohio, staying but a short time in each place, and from there went to Bristol, this county, working one year on tunnel; in April, 1871, came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has made his home to this time excepting four months he was in Hocking Valley as a mine boss. In February, 1882, he went to southwest Missouri, where he bought a farm, and returned in March of the same year. Mr. Edwards was married, December, 1865, to Maggie, daughter of David and Margaret (Jones) Davis. They are the parents of six living children, viz.: David J., Jennie Y., Horace G., Rebecca, William, and Annie.

EDWARDS, JOSEPH, Rendville, Ohio, was born March 5, 1849, in Lancashire, England, son of Robert and Grace (Hall) Edwards. Mr. Edwards was reared and lived in the place of his nativity until May 7th, 1870, when he came to America, taking shipping at Liverpool and landing at Quebec, from where he went to Leetonia, Columbiana county, Ohio, and remained until 1879, and on March 11th moved to Moxahala, whence he moved to Millertown on the 16th day of June in the same year; on the July following he came to Rendsville, Ohio, where he has remained up to this time, January, 1883. Mr. Edwards was married July 12, 1873, at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, to Miss Frances, daughter of George and Alice (Moores) Chadwick, of Lancashire, England. While living in England he was engaged at the age of nine years in the Waterloo Limes Coalery, where he was employed until November, 1869, when he met with an accident as he was engaged

upon an incline, catching his right arm between a train of ten loaded cars and a pulley, completely crushing it so that amputation was rendered necessary, which was performed in seventeen days afterward, a loss he has severely felt. In Leetonia he was employed in the Cherry Valley mines by Mr. Zachariah Tetlow, where he hitched cars at the bottom of a slope. Was employed in a mine while at Moxahala. During his stay at Millertown he peddled jewelry and notions, and upon coming to Rendville he opened his present business.

Elder, Levi, was born 1825 in Perry county. He is a son of Robert Elder and Susannah (Haines), who came to Ohio in 1818. Robert died in 1867, in his eighty-first year, and Susannah followed him November 20, 1881, in her eighty-ninth year. Their children were Sarah Kelsey, Joel, Mary Middaugh, Levi, Asbury, Charlotte Durrh, Simeon and Cyrus, who was last heard from in Arkansas some seven years since. The children of Levi and his wife, who was Miss Amy R. Rutherford, are Artamesa, Samantha Ellen, and Eva May. Their two sons died of diptheria. His daughter Artamesa is married to Mr. George W. Zartman. Levi never had a law suit, never was a juryman, and was but twice called as a witness, and is opposed to capital punishment. The family is of Scotch-German descent, including Robert and his two brothers, William and John, who came with Robert to Ohio. The Elder family, now extensive, is generally distinguished for its thrift, its Protestant piety, its industry, and its success in business life. Levi has added to the one hundred and seventy-three ancestral acres, where he resides, one hundred and sixty acres in Jackson township, and pays nearly $100 of State taxes annually.

Elder, Asbury, born February 10, 1827, in Reading township. Farmer and grazer. April 13, 1848 was married to Charlotte Durrh. Bought the farm of two hundred and seven acres where he now resides in 1854, for the sum of $5,175. His children are Levi Ellis Elder, husband of Hannah, daughter of Thomas Middaugh; Jacob Elder, husband of Martha, daughter of C. Henry, whose wife was Rachel Hodge; A. P. Elder, husband of Emma, daughter of Adam Householder; Missouri, wife of David, son of Tobias Ream; Minnesota, Matilda, Iowa, Mary Eliza, Hannah Loucevia, Melzena, Callie Barbara, and John Durrh Porter Elder. Mr. Elder is a brother of Levi, of Reading township. His first tax receipt was as low down as $2 to $3. paid to General John Lidey. Since then they have run to $100 and over. He was in the one hundred days' service. His wife died April 7, 1880. His house is of brick, and is two-story, well finished and very comfortable. The inside finish of his dwelling cost $1,000, and no house in Perry county extends more freely a generous hospitality to its friends and visitors. He is of the Brethren church belief, opposed to secret societies; a Republican in politics; a peace maker in the neighborhood and church affairs; a true friend and a generous foe.

Elder, D. R., Shawnee, Ohio, proprietor of the American House, was born August 15, 1832, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and is the son of Jesse and Isabelle (Pugh) Elder. Mr. Elder was raised a farmer. At the age of sixteen years he went to Delaware, Ohio, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University about one year, when the college was suspended on account of the cholera in the fall of 1852, which obliged him

to seek some other quarters, when he went to Sugar Grove, Fairfield county, Ohio, and engaged in school teaching up to 1862, after which he went into the mercantile business, keeping a line of general merchandise, and he was so successful in this line that in the year of 1864 his business reached the sum of thirty-seven thousand dollars. He continued in business in this place up to 1873, when he went to Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, where he was again engaged in mercantile business up to 1875. In April of 1877 he moved to Shawnee, Ohio, and entered the hotel business, where he has remained up to this present time. From 1863 to 1873 he was post master at Sugar Grove; was township clerk eight years, and mayor two years, at Sugar Grove, also. Mr. Elder was married March 25, 1855, to Martha, daughter of Enoch and Amanda (Powell) Van Dyke, of Sugar Grove. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Eliza J., Charles Cyrus, James Madison, Clara Isabelle, Edward Ellsworth, Rosa Ellen, David Rees, Joseph Ray and Franklin. Of these David Rees is deceased; Eliza Jane is married to Arthur McGarey, of Floodwood, Athens county, Ohio. Mr. Elder's father was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and his mother in Westmoreland county, Virginia. His grandfather came to Perry county, Ohio, in 1816, from the slave states, having liberated his slaves; but four of them would come with him, for whose good behavior he was obliged to give security upon entering into Ohio. He was a farmer, and settled in Somerset, Ohio.

Elder, Joseph P., overseer at Fannie furnace, Shawnee, Ohio, was born May 6, 1845, in Seneca county, Ohio; son of Thomas and Ellen (McGoghin) Elder. Mr. Elder was raised to the age of eight or nine years upon a farm, when his father bought a grist mill near Thornville, where he moved, and lived from about 1854 to 1861. At this time he moved to near St. Joseph's Church, and built a grist mill, which he run until about 1868. In 1865, Joseph P., the subject of this sketch, went into business for himself, running an engine and sawing lumber, and also grinding. In 1868 he began farming, which he followed for about sixteen months, near Somerset, this county, and, changing farms, remained the next place about one year, when he moved to Shawnee, where he has remained up to this time, and has been engaged as follows: kept a boarding-house three years; at this time he moved into his own property, where he still lives, keeping boarding-house and mining at N. Y. mines about three months, where he was injured by the falling of a soapstone rock upon his foot. After his recovery he assisted in grading the foundation of the XX Iron Furnace, and until the furnace was completed, when he became top filler, working only about five or six weeks, when he was badly burned by a stip-slip in the furnace, which disabled him for about two months. After recovering he was again employed by the same company, and in all continued with them about eighteen months after the furnace started, and about two years altogether. At this time he was elected street commissioner, and served two years, when he again mined six or seven months, at N. Y. mine, after which he ran a saw mill and hauled water from the mine about six months; drove team for Finley B. McGrew about two months, and then engaged with the Fannie Furnace Company as top filler, working three or four months, and at New York top filling about two

months, when he returned to Fannie furnace as overseer of laboring hands, which position he still holds. He was married April 25, 1865, to Miss Mary, daughter of Patrick and Mary (McElroy) O'Brien. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Thomas H., Sarah C., Mary Ellen, Emily B., Charles Pius, Martha Cecelia, and John Francis.

Elder, J. C., coal dealer, New Lexington, Ohio; born October 31, 1837, in Somerset, Perry county; son of James and Mary (Linch) Elder. The former was a native of Maryland, and was brought in 1814 to Reading township by his parents, who located within one mile of the present town of Somerset, and brought up a family of seven or eight children. J. C.'s mother was a daughter of John Linch, of Zanesville, a native of Ireland. J. C.'s grandfather Elder was one of the emigrants who came with Lord Baltimore, and settled in Maryland. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Clayton township, where his father was proprietor of a flour and saw mill, and died at the age of eighty-two years, and by his request was buried at St. Joseph's, on a spot of ground cleared by his own hands many years before. J. C. was engaged in the coal business from 1859 to 1868, under the firm name of Elder & Sons. He established a furniture and undertaking business in this place in 1870, which he followed until 1881. Mr. Elder was married in 1862 to Miss Catharine, daughter of James and Margaret (Fealty) Meenan. They became the parents of six children, viz.: William, James, Annie Rose, Katie (deceased), Frances V., and Charles J. (deceased). Mrs. Elder died August 15, 1880.

Elder, Daniel N., brick mason and contractor, New Lexington, Ohio; born May 2, 1845, in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, son of Thomas and Ellen (McGlaughlin) Elder. John Elder is a native of America; Ellen McLaughlin, of Ireland. Daniel N. Elder began business for himself by running a portable saw mill, and followed it four years, when he went to his present trade. Mr. Elder was married February 3, 1879, to Miss Rosa, sister of John J. and James F. Conly, of New Lexington. Mr. Elder has been contractor and builder of some of the best buildings in Perry county, Ohio.

Emery, Dr. Glen A., physician and surgeon, Rendville, Ohio; was born December 18, 1850, in Limerick Square, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, son of Jacob and Mary (Razor) Emery. Dr. Emery's father moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he lived for nine years when he removed to Brookville, Pennsylvania. In the above places Dr. Emery was brought up and remained in the latter place until 1879. During his stay at that place he studied medicine with Drs. C. M. and W. F. Watson. He attended lectures at Columbus, Medical College of Ohio, and received a diploma of graduation in the spring of 1879. After receiving his diploma he went to Crestline, Ohio, where he entered the practice of medicine and surgery, in copartnership with Dr. C. W. Jenner of that place, and remained there eighteen months, at the end of which time they dissolved partnership, and Dr. Emery came to this place one year and six months ago and began his present practice, in which he has been signally successful. In surgery he has performed some very difficult operations, viz.: Two of trepanning, one proving successful; six successful amputations, and quite a number of

fractures have come under his successful treatment. As a young physician, Dr. Emery certainly has had a very large experience; and of such a nature has it been, as to test his ability in his chosen field of usefulness, and surely few have been so eminently successful. Dr. Emery was married June 16, 1869, to Olive B., daughter of the Hon. R. J. and Anna (Anderson) Nicholson, of Brookville, Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed by two children, viz.: Robert and Etta.

Essex, Calvin, grocer, baker and undertaker, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born August 5, 1848, in Noble county, Ohio, son of Nathan H. and Elizabeth J. (Morris) Essex. Mr. Essex was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty years of age. At this date he began mining coal at what is known as Lick Run, doing the first work at the mine, of which Jno. G. Edwards was President; remaining there until February of 1871, at which time he came to this place, where he has been employed as follows: Contracting with and moving the coal for the Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, furnishing teams until 1874, and also mining during this time. Closing his contract with the aforesaid company, he engaged with the Patterson Coal Mining Company, opening and starting that mine, which required his attention until May of 1877, at which time he opened a feed store in this place, and in the following fall he added to his business a grocery and bakery, and again in 1880 he added that of undertaking, all of which he still continues up to this time. Mr. Essex served as councilman of this place from 1878 to 1880. Was married December 22, 1871, to Miss Evaleen Stalter, born April 20, 1850, in Logan county, Ohio, daughter of Wm. and Jane (Rose) Stalter. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Zelda Llewella, Charles Summerbell and Mabel Elizabeth.

Essington, George, farmer, Rehoboth post office, Clayton township; born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1837, son of William and Edith (McConnell) Essington. The former died in 1874; the latter in 1866. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and came here about the year 1830. Mr. Essington was married in 1875, to Miss Durenda Frampton. Mr. Essington enlisted in the late war in 1861, in Company G, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Lyman J. Jackson, Captian; engaged in the battles of Stone River, Corinth and Chickamauga.

Essington, William, farmer, Rehoboth post office; born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1838, son of William and Edith (McConnell) Essington. The former died in 1874; the latter in 1866. They were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Essington was married in 1865 to Miss Acta Fowler, of New Lexington, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, viz.: William C. and Josie.

Eversole, John, farmer, Mount Perry post office; born in 1808, on Baldwin's Run, Fairfield county, Ohio, son of Peter, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio a few years prior to the birth of his son, John. Peter came to Hopewell township, Perry county when John was six years old, and settled on sections one and twelve, in 1814. John has therefore lived longer on one farm than any other citizen of Hopewell township, except, perhaps, John Fullerton. He found near his new home only the wild beasts, but further away were the families of Plank, Schofield, Nye, Reichley, averaging

perhaps one cabin to a section of land. Peter Eversole left a Bible to his son that is now one hundred and fifty years old. It is printed in German, and is nearly two feet long by one foot in width, and about eight inches in thickness. He died at the age of eighty-seven, his wife having preceded him to the land of rest at the age of sixty-nine years. They were German Baptists in belief. John was married at the age of twenty-four, to Miss Jane Spencer, a daughter of Thomas, who was a brother of William Spencer, Sr., and uncle of William, Jr., now the father of Henry Spencer, of Reading township. Thomas King, afterwards the first Representative of Perry county, was married to a sister of Thomas Spencer, and his wife, who reared a family of other people's children, chiefly because she was affectionate and benevolent, and partly because she had no children of her own, was the aunt of Mrs. Eversole. The children of John Eversole, and his wife Jane Spencer, were five living and two dead; Sarah Ellen at the age of fourteen, and George when an infant. Those living are Louisa, wife of William Williams, third, deceased, and now the wife of Mr. Van Fossen of Zanesville, Ohio; John, husband of Emma Cochrell, merchant; David, farmer, husband of Mary, daughter of Abraham Bowser; Peter, farmer, husband of Matilda, sister of Samuel Cochran; and Emma Jane, wife of Frank Johnson, farmer, son of Harvey; all of whom have the post office address Mount Perry, Ohio. The mother of Mrs. Eversole was Margaret Spencer, who made herself useful as a mid-wife over twenty-five years, mounting her horse day or night, in storm or sunshine, asserting the right of her sex to that office, and died much regretted at the age of sixty-five. William Spencer, Sr., was a Universalist in belief, a faith that still lingers in the Spencer family. John Eversole and his wife are of the Christian Church. They are both readers of sacred books and patronize learning and the means of knowledge.

Feedler, Firdnan, manager of Upson Coal Company's store, Shawnee, Ohio; was born February 8, 1850, in Somerset, Ohio; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lentz) Feedler. When Firdnan was two years of age, his father moved to Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, where he was brought up, and clerked in a dry goods store five years, for W. Shunk & Co.; and at Delaware, Ohio, clerked for Z. L. White two years. He returned to Cardington, and entered into partnership with his twin brother in the grocery business, remaining two years, when he sold his interest and went to Richwood, and clerked for J. Cratty & Co., in dry goods store, about two years, when he moved with the same firm to Ashland, Ohio, where they remained about eight months and then moved to Shawnee. Mr. Feedler remained with this firm in all about three years, when he went in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Feedler Brothers. They went into general merchandise business, which they continued about eighteen months, when the firm was dissolved, his brother going home and dying within about one month. Mr. Feedler then engaged as clerk for E. M. McGilen & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained two years and one month, and then returned to Shawnee, Ohio, April 1st, 1881, and took his present position. He was married November 28, 1876, to Aldia, daughter of Simeon F. Kern of Burbank, Wayne county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Geo. Rodney and Carrie Belle, deceased.

FERGUSON, JOHN, of the firm of Ferguson & Noon, Attorneys at Law, New Lexington, Ohio; was born February 3, 1846, in Jackson son township; son of Terence and Bridget (Nangle) Ferguson. At the age of nineteen, young Ferguson began teaching school, and taught about six years. In 1868 he began reading law with Colonel Lyman J. Jackson of this place, and was admitted to practice in August, 1871. After practicing alone a short time, he formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued until the fall of 1877. In 1878 the present firm was formed. Attorney Ferguson was married April 6th, 1875, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of David and Susan (Gordon) Hewitt, of Somerset, this county. They are the parents of three children: Zuleme, Charles and Genevieve.

FERGUSON, ARTHUR B., shoemaker, Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 28th, 1846, in Scotland, county of Lanark, in Lanarkhall; son of John and Elizabeth (Browning) Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson was raised in his native town, where he lived to the age of twenty years, during which time he learned his trade with his father, and is the fifth generation of his family who has successfully followed that business. From the age of seventeen years, he worked at journey work, which he contined about two years, when he employed on the railroad as brakeman, and where he had his leg mashed, which left him a permanent cripple, having followed the railroad about one year at the time of the accident. After his recovery he again found employment at his trade for about two years, in the counties of Ayr, Renfrew and Lanark. At this time he emigrated to America, arriving at New York, January 21, 1867, and from thence he went to Maryland, Alleghany county, where he was employed at his trade and mining, for about two years, when he returned to the place of his nativity, remaining during the winter of 1868 and 1869, when he again returned to America, landing in New York, April 23, 1869, and again went to Maryland, to Illinois and Pennsylvania, remaining about six months in each of these States, when he spent another summer in Maryland, from whence he went to the Hocking valley of Ohio, and remained about six months, when he was married, January 24, 1872, to Amanda L., daughter of James and Martha (Zarlie) LeFollet, of Vinton county, Ohio, but lived in Athens county at the time of her marriage. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John LeFollet, Maud Agnes and Archibald Boyd, and one deceased, Arthur Morton. After his marriage he lived in the Hocking valley about five years, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has since lived, and engaged in mining until about four years ago, when he was obliged to quit mining on account of his health. Since then he has been weighmaster at the New York furnace. Mr. Ferguson was corporation clerk for two years, and for the past six years has been township clerk; and in the spring of 1882, was elected Mayor of this place.

FINK, JOEL A., farmer, Jackson township; post office, Junction City; son of Joseph and Magdalene (Dittoe) Fink; was born August 17, 1816, in this township; has since lived in the county, and always led a farmer's life from boyhood. He was married in 1840, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Doran) Ryan. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Joseph, Sarah, Mary, William

and Charles. His parents were of German descent. Mr. Fink's father came to Somerset in 1805. His grandfather, John Fink, assisted in laying out the town of Somerset.

Finck, William E., lawyer, Somerset; was born in Somerset, in the year 1822. His father was Anthony Finck, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Spurk. His grandfather was John Finck, an early settler, if not the first, in Somerset. His wife was Cecelia Garaghty of Lancaster, Ohio. Their sons are, William E., Jr., and Michael G. Finck; the latter a grocer and the former a lawyer. Their daughters are Mary, now wife of F. A. Dittoe, merchant of Somerset, and Miss Martha. Mr. Finck is of French-German extraction. He studied law and was admitted to practice in Somerset when only twenty-one years of age. His first position was that of Clerk of the Perry County Common Pleas and Supreme Courts, under the old Constitution. In his twenty-eighth year he was the Whig candidate for Congress, in a district counting six hundred Democratic majority, and was defeated by only forty-six votes, by Hon. James M. Gaylord of McConnelsville. He was elected to the Senate of Ohio in 1851, and in 1852 was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Winfield Scott for the Presidency; was an elector on the Scott ticket in Ohio; joined the Democratic party in 1854, when Know-Nothingism swept the Whig party out of being; was elected to the Senate of Ohio in 1861, defeating the Hon. T. J. Maginnis of Zanesville in a hotly contested canvass; was elected to Congress in 1862, defeating the Hon. C. A. Trimble of Chillicothe; was re-elected to Congress in 1864, defeating the Hon. Job E. Stephenson of Chillicothe; was again elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Hugh J. Jewett of Columbus. He has twice been a candidate upon the Democratic State ticket, once for Attorney General, and once for Supreme Judge. He has repeatedly refused a candidacy for Common Pleas Judge, preferring his law practice, which has secured for him a large amount of lands in Missouri and Iowa, a handsome property in and around Somerset, several farms in Perry, and though he cannot be engaged at the usual fee of young attorneys, his practice is still very remunerative and engages all his time. No man was ever more systematic in keeping his accounts, truer to the faith which he professes to believe, or more honest toward his fellow men.

Finck, Judge James E., carpenter and builder; post office, Somerset. He was born in 1825; son of John, Jr., and grandson of John, Sr., who was the first of the Finck name in Perry county, and who cut much of the road for his wagon from Zanesville to Lancaster, and who a year later came back to where Somerset now stands, which town he laid out into lots and built a hotel where the public schools are now located, on the hill above the east railroad depot. Judge Finck's father was eighteen years of age when his grandfather, John, came to Ohio. His mother was Elizabeth Walker, a native of Maryland. She was born in the year 1800, and lived into her seventy-second year. Her children were Mary, deceased; Cecelia, wife of Edward Droege; and Sarah, wife of William Blakeney; Amanda, wife of Joseph Kircher; Miss Emily, and James E., all of whom have Somerset, Ohio, as their post office address; also William, carbuilder, Zanesville, Ohio;

Jacob, deceased, and Miles, engaged in mercantile life in Cincinnati. James was married in 1847, to Miss Catharine Foncannon, and on the same day his cousin, Hon. W. E. Fink was also married; neither knowing of the other's intention. Her father was an early settler of Perry, where he died in his seventy-eighth year. Her brothers married and went West, so that at this writing she has neither sister nor brother living in Perry. The children of this marriage are Ida, wife of Conrad Letsinger; post office, Somerset; Elva, wife of Mark Heffley, Omaha, Nebraska; Miss Blanche, Endora and Alberta; Fabian, a carpenter of Terre Haute, Indiana; Hydalius, Urban and Edgar. Judge James E. Finck ranks in general esteem as a first-class carpenter and builder. St. Joseph's, McLuney, South Fork and Holy Trinity Church edifices, stand as monuments of his skill; but the recent convent building at St. Joseph's crowns all with a taste, a beauty and elegance but seldom equaled, and rarely, if ever, excelled. He aided the building of St. Patrick's Church edifice, and is now engaged as the superintending carpenter and architect of Sacred Heart Convent, Somerset. He put up the spire of the Reform Church edifices in Thornville and Somerset, and it has not fallen to the lot of any man in Perry to build more churches, or finer ones. In the fall of 1872, he was made the Democratic nominee for Probate Judge by the popular vote against a field of candidates who ranked high in popular favor, such as Henry McLaughlin, his cousin, A. A. Fink, Peter King and Charles F. Brush, ex-Treasurer. He was afterwards twice elected, and served the customary two terms with credit to himself and the public. Since his retirement he has again devoted himself to his favorite occupation of carpentering. His rural home nestles beautifully among the coal hills of Perry; and here his garden and fruit culture occupy his leisure hours. His head measures twenty-two and one-half inches; is also high and long; his health is excellent and his disposition cheerful. Height, five feet eight inches. Weight, one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

Finck, Austin A., was born in 1829 in Somerset; son of Anthony and grandson of John Finck, the grand progenitor of this family in Perry county. The sons of this ancient pioneer were Jacob, Joseph, George, Anthony, John, Adam, and David Finck; the daughters were Mrs. Sarah Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, Mrs. Frances Hewett, and Mrs. Mary McGowen. Austin A. was educated in Perry county and drilled in the duties of a dry goods clerk. In May, 1854, he was married to Miss Caroline Lewis, of Rushville. Their children are William B. Finck, Miss Carrie and Miss Ellie Finck. Austin A. Finck runs far ahead of his ticket for clerk of his township, which office, as also that of village clerk, he is now filling, as for a long time since, to the satisfaction of the public. His great capacity as a dry goods clerk, ripened also by experience as a merchant on his own account, has secured for him a situation in the famous store-rooms of F. A. Dittoe, Esq., of Somerset. Here his urbanity, honesty and attentiveness to customers are winning a large trade for that celebrated establishment. The store-room was built by Mr. Mike Dittoe, an architect of thirty years experience in New York City, which was presented to his brother, F. A. Dittoe, and is equal to the best in Ohio in finish and adaptation

to its present use, and for many coming years will stand as a model of architectural taste.

FINK, DAVID, farmer; post office, Somerset, Ohio. He was born in 1830, and is a son of Joseph and grandson of John Finck, the great ancestor of all the Fincks in Reading township, and who is the father of Somerset, having settled where the Union school-house of that town now stands in 1804 or 1805. His house, which served for a tavern, was the first ever erected in the town, of which John Finck and one Miller became the original proprietors. He owned the famous "Finck's Spring," now the property of his grandson, Hon. William E. Finck. No Catholic name antedates that of John Finck and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Sneeringer. This venerable pair, with their family, were themselves numerous and devoted enough to form the nucleus of the first Catholic church not only in Perry county but in the State of Ohio. David Fink's mother was, prior to her marriage, in 1815, Miss Magdalena Dittoe, daughter of Jacob, Sr., and sister of Jacob, Jr., who deceased in Somerset in 1880. The brothers of David are Joel A., post office Junction City, Ohio; James J., post office New Lexington, Ohio; and his sisters are Sarah, wife of Thomas Largey, post office Altoona, Iowa; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Riffle, Lancaster, Ohio. David Fink was first married in 1853 to Miss Bridget Dittoe, who died April 29th, 1856. His second marriage was to Miss Lizzie O'Brien, February, 1861, who is the mother of Emerantia, Imelda S., Margaret L., Oscar M., Mary Nora, Helen C., and Estella C. Fink. David obtained his farm by deed from his father, who died in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years, his mother having died in 1863. This delightful homestead is in sight of St. Joseph's; contains the nearest coal vein to Somerset; is well adapted to fruit and small grain. Four hundred gallons of Iona and Concord wine, the vintage of 1881, testify its capacity for fruit growing. Like his ancestors, he is a devoted and sincere Catholic; has also served in various official stations, by the favor of his fellow citizens, and is by no means among the hindmost in the march of progress.

FLANIGAN, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, post office Rehoboth: born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. From there he came to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he remained two years; from there he came to Perry county about the year 1824; son of Edward and Cecelia (Katon) Flanigan. The former died in 1823, the latter in 1874. Married in 1844 to Miss Rachel Beaver, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bridge) Beaver. They have three children, viz.: Katharine S., deceased, Mary E. and Thomas E.

FLAUTT, GEORGE, was born in 1799; died in 1862. His father, Joseph, and his mother, were born, reared and married in one of the Rhinish provinces of France. Grandfather Joseph Flautt and his wife came to America and settled in Canawaga county, Maryland, where all their children were born. These children were Deborah, Hannah, Jacob, Joseph and George Flautt. All lived to be over eighty. Hannah married William Mooney, who became a justice of the peace, and member of the Legislature of Maryland. Jacob was twice married. Joseph was married and one of his sons was a devoted Catholic

priest. They all lived and died in Maryland, except George, who was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mooney, the mother of six children—William, Patrick, James, John, Mary and Nancy Flautt. Of these, William taught school, read medicine, practiced his profession forty years, and died in Hocking county, Ohio; Patrick still lives in the same county, a justice of the peace, a chair maker and painter by trade; James also was a physician for thirty years, and died in Readsburg, Sauk county, Wisconsin; John came to Ohio in 1834; in 1836 went to Texas on horseback, served in the wars there, and in 1848 settled in Hocking county, where he married Miss Ellen White, daughter of Alexander White; was elected Sheriff of the county, served several months of his second term, when he met his death by accident of a runaway team. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mary married Willam Burns, and moved to Richland county, Ohio; Nancy's second husband is Isaac Koons. She lives in Maryland. Her deceased husband was John Harman, by whom she had two children. The second marriage of George Flautt was to Margaret Harbaugh. This marriage also occurred in Maryland, several years after the death of his first wife. The children of this marriage are: Ambrose, a successful merchant of Amanda, Fairfield county, Ohio; Juliana, deceased, wife of Edward Kelly, a stone mason of Somerset, leaving two children; Joseph, a cooper, a farmer, a clerk of the township, and assessor. He was also trustee of the township for some years. His wife was Mary McDonald. They have had ten children, four daughters and six sons. Three of the daughters are married. The next son of George Flautt is Henry, a man of sterling judgment as a farmer. He married Catharine Sanderson, and they have seven children. Sebastian is a cooper and farmer, and lives on the Flautt homestead, in Reading township. He married Ellen Mooter, and they have two children. Jerome Flautt, like his father, learned the cooper trade and the gunsmithing trade. He was successively elected clerk of the town for some years. He writes an excellent hand, and takes much delight in rearing the best fruits and poultry. He spent nearly two years near Mobile, Alabama, experimenting in gardening early vegetables for the Northern markets. He married Sarah Freeman, and they have five children—Leta, Fanna, Kata, Ferdinand and Murray. George Flautt, the youngest son, is also a cooper, making the Flautt churn, invented by his father, and for many years past the leading churn. He has built three new houses, and for many years was clerk of the township. He married Cecelia Divit, and they have four children. Elizabeth is the wife of John McDonald, of Nelsonville, Ohio, a brick mason, and a soldier who served in the Union army with faithfulness to the end. They have six children. Margaret married L. P. Guisinger, a native of Perry, a teacher, a farmer, a plasterer, an agent, and a genius in mechanics. They have seven children. His post office is Chalfants, Perry county.

FLOWERS, THOS., farmer and stock raiser, post office New Lexington, Clayton township, Perry county; born in Muskingum county in 1814; came to Perry county in 1820; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ambrose) Flowers. The former died January 17, 1867, the latter in 1864. Mr. Flowers was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Daugherty. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth C., Rebecca S., Simon H.,

William, deceased, John J., Anna A., George, Andrew G., Emanuel F., Charles V., two of whom are married. Mr. Flowers had two sons in the late war, viz.: William and Simon. They enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth O. V. I., Captain Lampton. They were engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, where it is supposed William lost his life, as he was never heard of afterwards. Simon was wounded in that engagement. Simon was also engaged in the following additional battles, viz.: Martinsburg, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Siege of Charleston, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Middletown.

Flowers, Jefferson, mechanic, foreman in Bent Works of Bringardner & Company, Junction City, Ohio; son of Mathias and Mary (Elder) Flowers; was born December 5, 1845, in this county, and has since lived in the county. His boyhood days were spent on a farm until he was nineteen years of age. He then went to the carpenter trade, and worked at it till 1879, then went into the bent works. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary, daughter of Joel A. and Margaret (Ryan) Fink. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Teresea C. and Maggie L. His parents are of German and Irish descent.

Forquer, William, Pleasant township, Moxahala post office. He was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1822; son of William and Rose (Dugan) Forquer, who were both natives of Ireland. They emigrated to this country in 1795; stayed in Philadelphia about three years, and then moved to Butler county, Pennsylvania. They came to Pike township in 1823, and both died on the farm he entered there. William Forquer married Catharine Donahoe, in 1845; she is a native of this township. After his marriage he moved to the farm where he now resides. Her parents were born in Ireland, and both died in the United States. His children are George, who married Mary Bennett, and resides in this township; Peter, married Celia Bennett, and resides in this township; Mary A., married F. B. Bennett, resides in this township; Sarah, married John A. McDonagle, who is now elected Clerk of the Court of this county, and resides in New Lexington; Rose, married Thomas Bennett; she died in New Lexington; William is at home; Loretta deceased, and Loretta living.

Foster, Emanuel, born 1823, on the farm where he now resides. Post office, Thornville. His mother's maiden name was Maria Mechling. His father, Andrew Foster, died in his sixty-ninth year, in 1849, and Mother Foster in her sixty-ninth year in 1858. It is not certain when the Rev. William Foster, the father of Andrew, arrived with his family in Perry county, then Fairfield, but from a document signed by him in 1805, organizing Zion's church, which document is now in possession of the venerable George Daniels, it must have been prior to 1805. The wife of Rev. Foster was a Daniels, and thus the connection between the Fosters and the Daniels name in Thorn township. Grandfather Foster came to Thorn township, when the low flat lands were avoided and more rolling lands were in demand. He died in 1815, the first preacher of the Lutheran faith who settled in Perry county. The sons of Rev. William Foster were William, Daniel, Andrew, Henry, George, Christian, Samuel, Benjamin and John. The daughters were Magdalena, wife of John Walters; Mrs. John Fox, and Mrs. Jacob Mechling, of Fairfield county. Mrs. Fox's only daughter,

that ever lived in Perry or Fairfield counties, married Peter Custer, of Fairfield county, The mother of these nine sons and three daughters was Magdalena Daniels, who died in 1823, her husband, Rev. William Foster, having preceded her to the grave some eight years before. Of these twelve children, John is the only one who never married, and he is supposed to have lost his life on a trip to New Orleans. All got from their father one hundred and sixty acres of land, and the quarter section bought for John went to the other heirs. Thus it required no less than three sections or nineteen hundred and twenty acres to reach round to all the children. To return to Andrew, the father of Emanuel Foster. Of ten children only the following grew to mature age: Jacob, deceased, whose wife was Elizabeth Holt; Joseph, deceased, whose wife was Elizabeth Sult; Mary, deceased wife of James Clifton; Elijah, of whom more hereafter; Mahala, wife of Peter W. Sprinkle, post office, Holden, Johnson county, Missouri, and Emanuel who was married to Susan E. Franks, daughter of Rezin Franks, late of Thorn township, a noted and very successful stock dealer and farmer. The children of Emanuel Foster and his wife Susan, are Benton C.; Maria Edith; William E.; Martha May, and Aaron Harlan, now eleven years of age. Mr. Foster has two farms in Thorn township and eighty acres in Van Wert county, Ohio, is a firm Democrat in politics, and Lutheran in religion, and enjoys the confidence of all for honesty and his moral worth.

Foster, Elijah, born November 30, 1820, son of Andrew and brother of Emanuel Foster. In 1849 Elijah was married to Miss Jane Turner, who after bearing him one son, Charles Foster, of Pickerington, Ohio, died in May, 1852. He then went to California, and after a protracted stay of fourteen years in the mountains of California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Montana, prospecting as a miner and undergoing all the hardships of camp and frontier life, in 1869 returned home and was married to a Miss Katharine Anderson, daughter of Thomas Anderson, an early settler of Fairfield county who shares with him the joys and comforts of their beautiful and fruitful home in the suburbs of Thornville. There are no children by this last marriage. Mr. Foster is a benevolent, kind and generous citizen, modest, and retiring for pleasure to the precincts of home, and seeking the abodes of the needy only to gratify his exalted benevolence and humanity. He has followed the elk waist deep in snow The Gallatin valley is the warmest he saw, and it has frost high up every month in the year, and snow in sight all the time. Up toward the sources of the streams named, the whole year round the snow line is in sight. Mr. Foster is six feet one inch tall, weighs one hundred and sixty pounds, and when in California his weight ran up toone hundred and ninety pounds. There is a volume of the most thrilling adventure, instructive facts, and profitable experience in his fourteen years of mountain life as a miner, a gardener, a lumberman, and a hunter.

Foster, James, was born where he now lives in Thorn township, Perry county, in 1833, on section twenty, the homestead of his father, George Foster, and of his grandfather, Rev. William Foster, who died in 1815, and whose tomb is on the same farm. The maiden name of James Foster's mother was Christena Bean, and that of his grandmother

was Magdalena Daniels. His brothers were Samuel, deceased, in Van Wert county, Ohio, who left two sons and three daughters; Simon, the husband of Susan Fisher; and John, deceased, leaving one son and two daughters, all of Van Wert county, Ohio. His sisters were Mary, wife of Henry Cover; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Denman; and Saloma, wife of John Avery, all of Van Wert county, Ohio. These with James are four sons and three daughters. The father of this family, George Foster, died in 1858, in his sixty-ninth year, and the mother in 1857, in her sixty-third year. The year prior to the latter event James Foster was married to Miss Diana, daughter of Henry Boyer, Jr., and granddaughter of Henry Boyer, Sr. It will be observed that he was one of seven heirs to the homestead, and after the death of his father, the law distributed the estate. It was valued in 1860 at $5,530, each share being estimated at $790, at which price James became the purchaser of the home farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, more or less. He not only paid for it, but has now erected a splendid dwelling house, and spacious barns, and the entire farm presents the marks of thrift and comfort. His children are six in number, five sons and one daughter, Leoh Katharine, the eldest, being the wife of Joseph Beck, post office, Thornville. The sons are all at home. Their names are Charles Allen, Henry Lee, William Edward, James Albert, and George Simon, now three years old. He and his wife are of the Lutheran faith. The first draft in 1862 took James Foster, and he paid James Richey, of Somerset, $375 to go as his substitute. It is supposed his farm was first occupied by grandfather Foster in 1803, but other recollections put it anywhere between that and 1807. James weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, is five feet ten inches tall. His father was six feet one inch, and weighed two hundred pounds. He was no hunter, like Uncle Ben Foster. He related the fine appearance of Kentucky soldiers who passed through northward in the war of 1812. They were all six-footers. James was administrator of his father's estate, and executor of his father-in-law's; owns two hundred acres of land, and is a living witness to the fact that farming pays, and that industry and economy win the prize.

Fowler, David C., farmer and tanner, New Lexington, Ohio, was born October 18, 1822, upon the quarter section where he now lives. He is a son of John and Sarah (Brown) Fowler. Mr. Fowler was raised on a farm, and at the age of nineteen years went to the tanner's trade with John H. Stewart, of New Lexington, Ohio, remaining two years with him when he went to Baltimore city, Maryland, and finished his trade in fourteen months with William Jenkins & Sons, of No. 4 Water street. After learning his trade he returned to this place and opened a tanyard of his own, where he continued as a tanner until January, 1883; in all thirty-six years. Having sold out to John A. Armstrong, of Athens county, Ohio, he gave his entire attention to farming, and the running of a stationary steam saw-mill, which he has been running for the past thirteen years. During the above time he bought eighty-four acres of land, most of which is a part of his father's homestead, and has farmed more or less for ten or twelve years past. In 1864 he went into the army as Captain of Co. F, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and served four months, receiving

an honorable discharge, and returned home in September. He also had four brothers in the service, viz.: Isaac, John W., Benjamin and William, two of whom were captains, John and Benjamin, serving in the Thirtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three years' service, and were both wounded, partially disabling each of them for life. Benjamin veteranized, and was engaged in eleven battles, and was on Sherman's march to the sea. Isaac died while in the army. In all the five brothers served about twelve years in their country's defense, and their father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Fowler has, upon his father's side of the house, a great aunt, Ann Fowler, who is ninety-six years old, living in Maryland; and upon his mother's side of the house, a great uncle, Rev. Mathew Brown, of Wood county, Ohio, who is ninety-six years of age. Patriotism and longevity is seldom so marked as in the Fowler family, and their ancestors. Mary Fowler, the oldest sister of D. C. Fowler, saw her great grandmother, on her mother's side of the house, married at the age of eighty years to a man by the name of Goodin, aged eighty-one years, who after their marriage kept house ten years, when they became so feeble that in after life they lived with their children, she living to be ninety-six years old. Mr. Fowler's father, John Fowler, was born July 18, 1786, in Baltimore county, Maryland, came to Ohio in 1811, and was the first settler in Pike township. Mr. Brown became the father of twenty children by two marriages, all of whom he raised to manhood and womanhood. The oldest, Sarah Brown, was born July 17, 1796, in Hampshire county, Virginia, came to Ohio at an early day and was married to John Fowler, September 12, 1816. They became the parents of eleven children, viz.: Mary A., Susannah, Richard, David C., Eliza, Isaac, John W., Mariah, Cyrus, Benjamin, and William H., of whom David C. is the subject of this sketch. Father Fowler died in March, 1874, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mother Fowler died in March, 1863, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Fowler, the subject of this sketch, was married March 26, 1846, to Miss Cornelia S., daughter of Vincent and Ellen (Hogland) Smith, of Washington county, Ohio. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Acta C., now Essington, living in this county; James C., Superintendent of the New Lexington Union Schools at this time; Alice C., now Kennen, of Licking county, Ohio; one daughter who died in infancy; and Lucellie, now Morgan, living in New Lexington, Ohio. Mrs. Fowler's parents came to Washington county, Ohio, from Connecticut at an early day. Mr. Fowler is now one of Perry county's oldest citizens, having been born and raised here; has enjoyed remarkably good health, and never saw a person shake with ague.

FOWLER, WILLIAM H., farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born February 3, 1837, in this township, son of John and Sarah (Brown) Fowler; was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits to the present time, and made his home with his father up to the time of his death some eight years ago. He is the youngest member of the family of eleven children, and became the support of his father in his declining years. He now lives upon the first land entered by his father in 1811, and where his father died. At the time of his entry there was but little timber cut between here and the Ohio River,

consequently he was obliged to clear out his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, by the assistance of his sons. Game of all kinds was plenty, and he traded four acres of land, a part of the present site of New Lexington, for a gun that was valued at $40. Mr. Fowler, the subject of this sketch, was married November 5, 1859, to Miss Harriet, daughter of William and Rachel (Skinner) Davis. They became the parents of two children, viz.: Albert and Cora. Mrs. Fowler departed this life in March, 1874. He was married the second time, Nov. 3, 1875, to Martha, daughter of John and Sarah (Strawn) Davis. They became the parents of one child, Wilbert Franklin. Mr. Fowler enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, O. V. I., August, 1862, for three years, or during the war, and served just to the close of the war, and his term of enlistment, and was engaged in the following battles: Mobile, Alabama; Graham's Plantation; Chickasaw Bluffs, and Vicksburg. Held the office of Corporal, and also had four brothers in the army, three of whom were Captains, viz.: John, Benjamin and David, and his father served in the was of 1812.

Fowler, Prof. J. C., Superintendent of New Lexington public schools, born November 4, 1852, in this place; son of D. C. and Cornelia S. (Smith) Fowler. Young Fowler was educated in the public schools of his native town and by self culture he has become a thorough English scholar. At the age of seventeen, Professor Fowler began teaching, and has been constantly in the profession up to the present time. He took his present position in 1877.

Fox, George, butcher, Corning, Ohio, was born February 23, 1857, near Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, son of John G. and Catharine (Weiland) Fox. George was brought up on the farm where his father now lives. At the age of fourteen he went to the blacksmith trade and worked one year. Then he went to New Lexington, Ohio, and worked in a butcher-shop for his brother-in-law, Weiland, until 1876, when he went to Columbus and worked in a meat shop one season. He then traveled about one year, and worked in a number of places until he located at Logan, and carried on a butcher shop until March, 1881, when he came to his present place. Mr. Fox was married in March, 1880, to Margaret, daughter of Anthony and Catharine (Rectenwald) Steden. They are the parents of one child, Annie Catharine Fox.

Fox, Frank E., formerly of the firm of Huston & Fox, family groceries, New Lexington. Mr. Fox was born May 26, 1861, in Logan, Hocking county, Ohio; son of John and Catherine Fox. Young Fox came to this place in 1872, and attended school four years, then entered a grocery store as clerk, where he remained until the present firm was formed, January 21, 1880. He has since sold his interest and now does business in Corning.

Francis, Erastus F., contractor, Shawnee, Ohio, was born February 16, 1830, in Licking county, Ohio, son of William and Lavina (Boilen) Francis. Mr. Francis was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits up to 1851, at which time he went as an apprentice to learn the distiller's trade, serving one year, and then followed the business about seven years in Peru, Miami county, Indiana. Again he returned to agricultural pursuits, in Indiana, for three years, and for

twelve years in Licking county, Ohio, upon his brother's farm, and two years upon the Shawnee Valley Coal Company's farm in this county. After this he engaged with the Straitsville Cannel Coal Company of New York, for five years, as long as it existed, and then employed with the Ohio Central Coal Company of Corning, and has remained with them up to this time as a contractor and otherwise. Mr. Francis was married June 1, 1856, to Mary, daughter of James and Elizabeth Davis, of Miami county, Indiana. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Charles and Walter. He was married a second time, December 6, 1869, to Mariah, daughter of Courtney and Margaret Debevoise. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Three living, Milton, Annie and William, and four dead, Hester, infant, Lovina and Edward. Mr. Francis was enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, O. N. G., and served in the army of the Potomac four months, and was in an engagement at John Brown's school house. Was drafted while in the service and again, soon after returned into the service and remained until the war was over, and served five years in the State service.

Franklin, R. H., butcher, Junction City, Ohio, was born in Carroll county, Maryland, June 16, 1836; is a son of Nathan and Susan (Demit) Franklin; lived on the farm until 1865, then went to his present business in Centerville, Carroll county, Maryland; came to Junction City in 1873, following the same business. Was married in 1857, to Miss Ann M., daughter of Joshua and Martha (Porter) Barnes. They are the parents of four sons and one daughter, viz.: Nathan G., Augustus, Catharine, Joseph Ellsworth and Joshua Edward.

Free, John W., attorney, New Lexington; son of Dr. John and Catharine Free, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1830. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Newman. She was of English descent, and nearly related to the Newmans who were the first settlers of Richland county, Ohio. Dr. Free, the father, was of German descent, and an Evangelical (Albrecks) preacher, as well as a physician. When John W., was about one year old, the family moved to Mansfield, Ohio, and in 1841, to the neighborhood of McCutchenville, Wyandot county, in the same State. Here, for several years, he divided his time between attending school in the winter and working on the farm, and at the plastering trade in the summer. He taught school for a number of terms, commencing when only sixteen years of age. He also attended two sessions at Heidleberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. In the year 1856, he came to New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business. He was engaged in Straitsville in the same business, when, August 1, 1861, he received an order from Governor Dennison to raise a company of three years troops. The men were raised in a very few days, and August 7th, he reported to Governor Dennison with one hundred and ten men, and was commissioned Captain of Company A, Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I. This was the first three years men enlisted in the county. February 28, 1862, Captain John W. Free was promoted to Major of the regiment. He followed the fortunes of the regiment, and was engaged in most all the important battles of the Army of the Cumberland, to which department the regiment belonged. After being mustered out of the Military ser-

vice, December 21, 1864, Major Free resumed mercantile pursuits at New Lexington, and also read law in the office of Butler & Jackson. During the winter of 1867-68, he attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Law College, and graduated there in the spring of 1868, since which time he has practiced his profession at New Lexington. Major Free is a Republican in politics, and has generally taken an active part in political affairs, but always declined office. Mr. Free was married April 1, 1858, to Miss Catharine Frantz, daughter of Solomon Frantz, of the neighborhood of New Lexington. His first wife died April 14, 1865, and he was again married, February 2, 1866, to Miss Martha Moore, daughter of Andrew Moore, then of Hocking county, now of Perry. His second wife died in 1873, and in 1876, he was married to Mrs. Laura E. Watkins, of Washington, C. H., Ohio. He is the father of four children, two being dead.

Fuchs, N., butcher, New Straitsville. He was born October 25, 1828, in Venningen Rheinbegern, Germany; is a son of Jacob and Mary (Valinger) Fuchs, natives of the same place. He came to America in 1853, and settled in Cincinnati, where he followed the trade of a barber. Ten years after, he returned to Germany and married Clementine Englert. Mr. Fuchs remained in Germany several years, keeping hotel. Two sons, Charles and Euguene, were born there. In 1868 he returned to America, and located in Lancaster, Fairfield county, where he remained until 1872, keeping a grocery. Here his son, Frank, was born. Mr. Fuchs next moved to New Straitsville, where he kept a general assortment of goods, three or four years, since which time he has been carrying on a good business as a butcher. Four children were born here, viz.: Christ, August, Lee and Anna.

Fullerton, William, merchant and postmaster, Mount Perry. He was born June 9, 1845, in Hopewell township, this county; is a son of John and Matilda (Crawford) Fullerton. He was brought up on a farm, where he resided until 1878, when he came to Mount Perry and established his present business. He carries a general stock of dry goods, groceries, and such articles as are needed in stores in small towns, and has an excellent trade. He was married March 13, 1877, to Amanda, daughter of Henry and Sarah Jones. They have two children, Martin P., and Annie May.

Funderburg, Noah, farmer, post office, Somerset; born 1827; is a son of Jacob Funderburg and his wife, who was Priscella Henthorn, grandson of Noah Funderburg, who, with his wife, emigrated from Germany to Frederick county, Maryland, where Jacob was born in 1785, and who, with father, mother, one brother, and six sisters, came to Perry county, in a six-horse and one-horse wagon. He bought a half section of land near Somerset, and soon found half of it was only a tax title, and the other half no better. He must thus have lost nearly $1,500, and he gathered up his effects, and with money still left, bought one hundred and sixty acres in section three, Thorn township, where he lived and died a few years afterwards. His widow died at the house of one of her daughters, in Jackson township, some years later, at the age of ninety. Jacob became the owner of the Thorn township farm, on which he lived to the date of his death, in 1878, and in his eighty-fifth year. Noah is of English-Welsh extraction on the maternal side, and

thus his mother tongue is English. October, 1851, he was married to Miss Phebe Skinner, daughter of William, who came to Perry county in 1808, and whose first wife and her infant were drowned in Kent's Run while returning on horseback from Zanesville. Her maiden name was Sarah Jones, and her only surviving child became the second wife of Judge George Kishler, of Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Funderburg own and reside where she was born, and in the same brick house erected by her father, about 1820, and which preserves all its fine appearance, without any sign of decay, after sixty odd years of exposure. This farm, with additions, now comprises one hundred and seventy-five acres. Like all good farmers, his land grows better and not poorer. He prefers wheat to wool-growing, and has, for five years averaged $125 per acre from a vineyard lot. His first tax was fifty-four cents, and has since risen to as many dollars. The care of her afflicted mother, the second wife of her father, William Skinner, who was, prior to her marriage, Miss Mary Oatley, fell upon Mrs. Fundenburg, and to this task, of some years duration, was added the care, also, of her husband's uncle, "Sammy" Funderburg, who suffered from his seventh year a mental disease, caused by scarletina, so that he was placed under guardianship, which office was kindly and faithfully performed by Mr. and Mrs. Funderburg, who, like her ancestors, is an O. S. Baptist, and like them, also, distinguished for her kindness and hospitality. Their children are: Mary E., George C., Laura C., Minerva B., William T., Jacob R., Rachel C., John H., and Noah E.

Gallagher, Peter, mine boss, Sheldon, Ohio. Was born February 15, 1845, in Athens county, Ohio, son of Peter and Bridget (Farrie) Gallagher. Was raised on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-third Regiment, O. V. I., under Captain Nathan Picket, for three years, or durthe war, and was engaged in the capture of Island Number Ten, bombardment of Fort Pillow, and under hot fire at New Madrid, serving eleven months, when he was discharged by reason of disability, caused by measles, whooping-cough and cold. After receiving his discharge he was unable, for two years, to engage in any kind of business; at this time he again engaged in farming, which he continued for about two years, since which he has been engaged as follows: Grading on Hocking Valley Railroad, taking charge of a squad of men for three or four months; laying track about six months; took charge of gravel train two months; foreman of laying iron three months; then took charge of railroad switch for the Straitsville Great Vein Coal and Iron Company for one year, at which time he gave up that position on account of the many miners' strikes, and mined for two years, when he went into grocery and provision store, continuing until the panic of 1872 and 1873, which obliged him to close up business, having largely credited customers; again engaged in mining for about one year, when he was elected Marshal of New Straitsville, serving three years, during which time he also was constable. Resigning his office at this time, he accepted the position of guard at Ohio Penitentiary, remaining about two years. Returning at this time, and engaged with the Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, which had charge of the Great Vein Coal and Iron Company's mine, at track laying, mining, and check weighman, for

one year. He was then appointed to his present position, mine boss. He was married November 10, 1874, to Miss Rosa McClain, born May 18, 1850, in Monday Creek township, this connty, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Hoy) McClain. They are the parents of four children, viz.: James F., Charles L., Sarah T., and Maggie.

Gallagher, M. J., proprietor American House, Somerset. Born September 28, 1858, in Reading township. His father, Charles E., was born in 1836, in St. Johns, New Brunswick. He came to this county in 1842. He was married November, 1857, to Miss Mary Dumolt, of Hocking county. She was born in 183[illegible]. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living. M. J. is the eldest. He and his sister came into the hotel November 22, 1880. In December the old people came to live with their children in the hotel. The father of the subject of this sketch died January 29, 1881. The hotel is still being run by M. J. Gallagher. His grandfather, Francis Gallagher, died March 25, 1881.

Garry, Jacob, postmaster, Maxville, Ohio. Was born in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio, November 11, 1835; son of Charles and Mary (Hontz) Garry. Brought up on a farm, and at the age of eighteen was apprenticed to the trade of shoemaker. Came to Maxville, Ohio, in 1862, where he has ever since resided. Enlisted May, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, O. N. G., and was honorably discharged from the same in September of the same year. Was appointed postmaster April 23, 1879, which position he has ever since filled with credit. Mr. Garry was married December, 1852, to Malinda, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Strohl) Bowman, to whom were born six children: Caramay, Ida Elizabeth, Amanda C., William E., Harvey F., Elmer E., the two oldest of whom have passed to the "bright beyond." Mr. Garry is one of the substantial citizens of Maxville, and can ever be found busy at the bench, plying his trade, in that village.

Gibson, Mathew, track layer, New Straitsville Ohio. Was born January 17, 1849, in Northumberland, England; son of Mathew and Isabelle (Mason) Gibson. Was raised in a mining region, and began work about a mine at the age of nine years, and has given his attention to that business up to the present time. Emigrated to America in 1856, with his father, who, landing in New York, went to Mason City, Virginia, where he still lives, and has been engaged in mining. Mathew remained with his father until he was nineteen years of age, and was employed at Mason City about ten years, three months of which was for himself. Since that time he has been employed at the following places: Galva, Illinois, two months; again at Mason City about two years; Coalton, Kentucky, about eight months; returned to Mason City, and in September of 1871 went to Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, remaining only about two weeks; Lick Run about nineteen months. During his stay here he was married, May 19, 1872, to Miss Mary Ann Parker, who was born September 7, 1853, in Peach Orchard, on Big Sandy river near Catlettsburgh, Boyd county, daughter of Michael and Adortha (Natress) Parker. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John William, Ellen and Margaret. After his marriage he moved to Shawnee, Ohio, where he lived about five years, when he moved to

Knightsville, Indiana, remaining about six months, and returned to Shawnee, from where he moved in six months afterward, September, 1879, to this place, where he has remained up to this time and become a permanent citizen, owning his present place of abode, and upon which he has erected a neat cottage dwelling. Mr. Gibson is at this time a member of the Town Council. While living in Shawnee he held the office of Township Trustee for one term, and served as Street Commissioner also in that place. He is now Past Grand of the Kincaid Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Shawnee, Ohio.

GOODLIVE, HENRY, deceased; was born July 8, 1808, in Switzerland, and died December 1, 1867. Mr. Goodlive was raised a farmer, and followed that business during his life. He was married October 8, 1830, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Good, who was born in January, 1812. They became the parents of twelve children, viz.: Martha, Catharine, Mary A., Jacob, George, Sarah A., Abraham, Elizabeth, Julia A., deceased, Matilda, Amanda and David L. In 1839 Mr. Goodlive came to Monday Creek township, which he afterward made his home up to the time of his death, and where his family still reside, upon a farm of eighty acres.

GOODLIVE, ADAM, Monday Creek township, farmer, Maxville, Ohio; was born August 3, 1841, in this township; son of Abraham and Christina (Bear) Goodlive. Mr. Goodlive was raised on a farm, and has followed farming pursuits up to this time, except time spent in the military service. In October of 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-second Regiment, O. V. I., and participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He retired from active service in July, 1862, and returned home. He was married December 24, 1865, to Miss Martha Nunemaker, born April 1, 1840, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Hammer) Nunemaker, of Hocking county, Ohio, to whom were born four children, viz.: Charley, William H., Thomas H. and John S., all of whom are living.

GORDON, JOSEPHUS, post office Rehoboth, farmer and stock raiser; born in Perry county in 1835; son of Samuel and Dorothy (Wells) Gordon, who emigrated here from Greene county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1834. They are of German and Irish parentage. The subject of this sketch was married in 1859 to Miss Harriet J. Kelly, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Shaw) Kelly. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: John E., Samuel C., George V., Mary E., Emma W., Maggie K., Joe M., Paul, Earl, James, deceased.

GORDON, P. A., M. D., physician and surgeon, Junction City, Ohio, was born March 7, 1853, in Perry county; son of Basil and Margaret (Keeman) Gordon. His boyhood days were spent on a farm until the age of nineteen years; then taught school and attended normal school until twenty-five years of age, after which he took a course at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. Mr. Gordon located in Junction City in the spring of 1880, and at present writing has established a good practice. He was married April 6, 1880, to Miss Kate, daughter of Michael and Rebecca (Beckwith) Forquer. This union has been blessed with one child, viz.: Earl Augustine, born January 26, 1881. Mr. Gordon is employed by the B. & O. Relief Association, for medical and surgical assistance.

GORMLEY, JOHN E., book-keeper, New Straitsville, Ohio, was born April 9, 1850, in St. John's, New Brunswick; son of Patrick and Margaret (Denny) Gormley. While living at home his father moved to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1852, where they lived until John E. was fifteen years of age, when they moved to Columbus, Ohio, where John E. lived twelve years and engaged in business at the early age of sixteen years, with Miller, Green & Joyce, with whom he remained nine years, first a chore boy and assistant clerk, after which he was appointed entry clerk, book-keeper and cashier successively. He was next employed as book-keeper for the New York & Ohio Coal Company, with whom he remained one year, when he came to this place and took his present position. Mr. Gormley was married March 2, 1875, to Miss Belle M. Cushman, daughter of George W. and Belinda (Mitchell) Cushman. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Harry, Blanche and Grace. Mr. Gormley's father, Patrick Gormley, was born in 1816, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1837, settling at St. John's, New Brunswick, where his family was born as above mentioned. But after living in Columbus for some length of time, he returned to Boston, Massachusetts, where he now lives. His mother, Margaret Denny, was born and raised in Londonderry, Ireland; was married in 1837, and died in Columbus, Ohio, February, 1870, where she is buried.

GOULDING, JABEZ, miner, New Straitsville. He was born in Gurndiffath, near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, in 1837; is a son of Samuel and Mary Goulding, natives of Gloucestershire, who settled in Gurndiffath early in life, and raised nine children, six sons and three daughters. Mr. Goulding married Ruth Randall, July 27, 1866, and the same year moved to Glamorganshire, South Wales, where he was employed by the Greenhill, Church & Pentre Company to open a new mine called the Church mines, on the number three vein. He was employed by this company till 1869. In March, 1869, he started for America, arriving in New York, March 28th. He was first employed in the Potomac mines, on George Creek, Maryland. After four months work here he came to Jackson county, Ohio, where he located and sent for his family in South Wales. They arrived in this country in 1872, and after residing in Jackson county for eight years they moved to New Straitsville, where he engaged in the mining business, and success has attended him.

GRANGER, GEORGE A., proprietor of the Merchant and Custom Mill, New Lexington, Ohio, was born January 25, 1842, in Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut; son of Aratus K. and Cordelia M. (Hathaway) Granger. George A. was brought up on the farm, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in his present business. He came to this place in 1863; he erected his present mill building in 1879. Mr. Granger was married June 16, 1868, to Miss Josephine E., daughter of Abner M. and Margaret C. (Chapalier) White. They are the parents of one child—Joan, deceased. Mr. Granger's mill grinds about one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat per day the entire year.

GRANT, JOHN A., farmer, Saltlick township; P. O., Shawnee, O.; was born August 15, 1828, in Fauquier county, Virginia; son of Samuel

and Maria (Hitch) Grant. Mr. Grant was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits to the present time. Was brought to Ohio by his father in 1828, who first settled in Muskingum county, where he remained until 1835, when he came to Perry county, and settled upon the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, where Mr. Grant now resides. It was bought from Alvah Buckingham, who entered it. When he came, he had to build his cabin and clear the land, it being an entire wilderness. Here he lived until his death in September, 1861. By will of the father, John A. became owner of the farm by paying the stipulated sum of $900. John A. has added one hundred and twenty acres to his farm, and erected a fine frame dwelling. After the death of his father, John A. took care of his mother until her death in 1875. Mr. Grant served as Justice of the Peace of this township for eight years, and resigned one year before the closing of his last term. Was township clerk one year, and land appraiser in 1880. Mr. Grant was married October 13, 1853, to Margaret M., daughter of Robert and Margaret (McClelland) Adams of Clayton township, this county. They became the parents of two children, viz.: Robert F., married, and lives in Nebraska, and Samuel R. Mrs. Grant died December 21st, 1858. Mr. Grant was married the second time, January 10, 1861, to Jemima, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Watlin) Rockhold of Harrison township, Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of six living children, viz.: Iva, Joshua T., Maria E., Earl C., Roscoe Conklin, and Mandie M., and one, deceased, Joseph Madison, died March 2d, 1875, aged eleven years and six months, with inflammation of brain and lungs. This was an exemplary boy, who was fond of the words of God, and became familiar with many passages; he was a regular church and Sunday school attendant; said he was going to Jesus, and prayed for his parents, brothers and sisters. His interest in the welfare of others was more than ordinary, even remarkable; his knowledge and manners would have adorned one of riper years, and will ever be a pleasant remembrance to his friends. Mr. Grant enlisted February 7, 1864, in Company A, Thirty-first O. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and served to the close of the war. Was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Peachtree Creek, where he became disabled. Was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was recruited and discharged, on his way to rejoin his regiment.

Griggs, Samuel, born in New Jersey, November 19th, 1794; was a son of Daniel Griggs, and brother of John, Christopher and Joacum, the first and last named having died in Pennsylvania, while Christopher, when last heard from, was in Iowa. Samuel sent a substitute into the war of 1812, and in 1833, came in a two-horse wagon with his wife, who was Debby Fields, and their two children, John and Elizabeth, to Somerset, where they rested until they purchased the Henry Bowan farm, a few miles west of Somerset, now known as the Miles Dittoe farm, which he sold in less than three years; and after visiting Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, in search of another home, and finding no place that suited him, purchased the farm where he afterwards lived until his death, and where his only son, John Griggs, now resides, in the south-west corner of Reading township. Debby Fields, the wife

of Samuel Griggs, is a full cousin of the famous Cyrus W. Fields, thus connecting the name of Griggs with that of Fields.

Griggs, John, was born 1819, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was therefore only fourteen years old when he came to Ohio, and seventeen when he began life where he now resides. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lechrone, in March, 1843. Their children are Katharine E., wife of John Kerr, deceased, and who ended her widowhood by marriage to Joseph Newton Eyman. William Griggs was married to Miss Josephena D. Eyman, daughter of Bryan Eyman, Esq., and departed this life in 1881, leaving his wife, one son, and three daughters. Henry W. Griggs was married to Miss Ida Phillips, daughter of Mr. Reuben Phillips, and resides in Walnut township, Fairfield county; post office, Millersport. Watson Griggs was marrisd to Mima M. Neely, daughter of John Neely, and resides on the home farm. The family is Scotch on the Griggs side, and English on the Fields side of its ancestry. Here lives John Griggs, independent as a sovereign, his gentle wife and aged mother comprising the household—that aged mother whose memory yet sparkles with gems of recollection, and whose dark eye flashes with thought. Her son John has added to his possessions the celebrated Lydey Rock farm, just one mile up the Wagner valley, from the Newark, S. & S. R. R., which contains a strong magnesian, chalybeate spring, three feet of iron ore, and a landscape wild and picturesque.

Grimes, F. M., farmer, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala; he was born April 7, 1844; son of David and Nancy (Hollingshead) Grimes, both natives of this State. His grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. F. M. Grimes was born on the farm on which he now resides, and his farm contains two hundred and twelve acres. He married Miss M. E. Buxton February 6, 1873; she was of Monroe township. They became the parents of three children, viz.; Burt, born Dec. 12, 1873; John, September 16, 1877; Grace, June 21, 1879.

Grimes, H. C., dentist, Somerset; he was born in 1828 in Somerset. His father and mother were both born in Wurtemburg, Germany. The subject of this sketch went West in 1850, and came back in 1853, being inside that time one year in Dakota. He went into the army, Thirty-first O. V. I., in 1861; he enlisted as Lieutenant, and was promoted to a Captaincy. He resigned in 1863. He remained at home six months on account of sickness. He enlisted as Captain in the spring of 1864, and came back in fall of 1864. The last time he was under General Thomas. Mr. Grimes was elected to the State Legislature in 1879. He is the author of the famous "Hawk Bill." He learned his profession since the war. He was married to Miss Mary P. Rankin of Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio. She was born in Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are living: Caddie, Willie, (dead); John D.

Hadden, Samuel, proprietor planing mill, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Hadden was born February 14, 1842, in Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Samuel M. and Ann (Lorimer) Hadden. They were the parents of twelve children—nine sons and three daughters. Four of the sons served in the late war, two of whom lost their lives on the battlefield. Samuel was brought up on the farm, where he

remained until twenty-two years of age. He came to this county in 1868, and in the following year came to this place, and engaged in his present business, with a partner the greater part of the time. In the meantime Mr. Hadden traveled in the West, one year, in the interest of a mining company. He is now sole proprietor of an active business in this line. Mr. Hadden was married October 8, 1867, to Almira, daughter of Dr. J. W. and Sarah (McConnell) Law, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: William, Francis, Charles, Samuel, Annetta and John.

HAMILTON, THOMAS H., New Lexington, Ohio, was born September 14, 1859, in New Lexington, Ohio; son of Thomas and Helen (Johnson) Hamilton. Thomas Hamilton was a native of Virginia, and Helen Johnson, of Perry county, Ohio. Mr. Hamilton, the subject of this sketch, was married November 24, 1881, to Miss Libbie, daughter of William Haines, of Somerset, Ohio.

HAMMITT, SAMUEL, farmer, Madison township; post office, Mt. Perry. He was born April 3, 1823, in Madison township, Perry county. He is a son of George and Jane (Bergrin) Hammitt. He was brought up as a farmer, which occupation he has since followed. Mr. H. enlisted in Company H, 160th Regiment O.V. I., and served four months as a corporal. He was married December 22, 1850, to Mary J. Ford, daughter of Charles and Harriet Ford. His second marriage was to Mary J. Danison, daughter of Edward and Aletha Danison. Mr. and Mrs. H. are the parents of eight children, viz.: William R., Charles N., Clarissa J., Andrew J., Jacob L. (deceased), John B., Adelaide R., and George W.

HAMMOND, JOHN, the venerable ancestor of the very respectable family which bears his name, was born in county of Donegal, Ireland, from whence he and his brother Thomas came to Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where John was married to Miss Rebecca James. On the first day of November, 1805, he and his wife, with her mother and father, and his brother Thomas, arrived in a four-horse wagon at a spot near where Trinity Church now stands in Somerset. Here they began cutting a wagon road toward their destination, and were soon discovered by Jacob Finck, who at once offered his aid, and who, by his natural kind heartedness, won the friendship of the Hammonds, which was ardently reciprocated to the end of their long and worthy lives. Arrived at last on the half section they had selected for their future homes, they erected a tent around a dogwood tree, yet standing as a living witness, near the Sulphur spring, on the south side of the farm. Under this temporary shelter grandmother James, most probably wearied by the long journey just completed, took sick and died, November 17th, 1805. Her venerable husband followed her a few years later, and they are most probably the first aged pair whose death may be recorded in the county. John Hammond and his devoted wife, now deprived of the affectionate support of her parents, bravely adhered to the purpose of hewing a home ont of the frowning forest for themselves and their children. In this purpose they were also effectively assisted by Thomas, who made his home with them until June 30th, 1852, when he departed this life, at the age of seventy-seven years, but not until his aim at success and independence had been realized. He was a soldier in the

War of 1812. It was no uncommon thing for this family, and others scattered here and there, to go as far as Chillicothe or Zanesville for grain grinding, and often the brave wife of John Hammond was left alone in her cabin home, with her little ones, to answer the demands of the roving Indian for salt or bread, and to defend her home against the intrusions of wild beasts. The life of John Hammond was prolonged to the age of eighty-eight years and that of his wife to eighty-nine years. They lived to behold the fruitful fields which their firmness and industry had rescued from a forest waste, and to see their children grow to the estate of womanhood and manhood and take rank among the foremost in useful life and in the esteem of society. Their children were Thomas, husband of Miss Olive Spencer, and who, about eighteen years since, removed from Perry county to McLane county, Illinois; John, who died in East Rushville in 1832 · Nancy, who preserves her maiden name, and resides with her sister, Mrs. Stewart; Mary Ann Cowen, wife of the late George Cowen, of Hopewell; James, who died in California, and whose wife was Miss Eliza Hukel, yet living with her sons in Iowa.

Hammond, Jesse, is the only survivor of all the sons of John and Rebecca Hammond, and to whom descended a share of the ancestral acres, and all of the manhood and social character of his ancestry. He is the husband of Miss Elizabeth Cowen, with whom he spent many years of a happy life, first clouded by her departure from it, a few years since. He is supported in his irreparable bereavement and in his declining years by the kind offices of a niece to his departed wife. Next in age to Jesse was Cyrus, who died on his farm in sight of Somerset. Elijah and William died before coming of age; and next is Rebecca, wife of Mr. John Stewart, who occupies the homestead, hallowed by all the holy remembrances of childhood, and blessed with a daughter, now sixteen, the only prospective heir to all the patrimonial domain, and a husband, whose skill as a farmer and success as a husbandman have added beauty, as well as acres, to the old home, where there ever has been, as there is now, an unaffected welcome to its kindred and its friends. The maiden name of Mr. Stewart's mother was Nancy Meldrem, whom, with all his brothers, he left in county Donegal, Ireland. His father was James Stewart. His marriage ceremony was pronounced by Rev. P. V. Ferree, in 1862.

Hanley, Edward, proprietor of restaurant, New Straitsville. He was born May 5, 1830, in Glasgow, Scotland; a son of P. Hanley, a native of Ireland, who moved to Scotland when Edward was young. His parents had four children, two of whom are yet living. While the children were yet young, Mr. Hanley lost his life in a coal mine. Edward began work in the mines when but seven years and eight months old. At the age of fifteen he was a contractor, and at the age of twenty was married to Elizabeth Holmes, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley became the parents of seven children, all born in Scotland, five of whom are still living. In 1866 they came to America, and four months after Mrs. Hanley died. Mr. Hanley began mining in the Kanawha River region, in Virginia, where he worked eleven days with a "pick and drill," and had charge of two hundred men. In 1870 Mr. Hanley married Margaret Croal, a native of Ireland, and daugh-

ter of Edward and Catharine Croal. She had two brothers—James and Francis—both of whom were killed in the late war, the former at Spottsylvania Court House, the latter at the White House Road, two miles from "Old Church," on the 13th of June, 1863. In 1871, Mr. and Mrs. Hanley came to New Straitsville, where he took charge of the Troy mines until 1874. For the excellent work in this mine he received well merited praise from Andrew Roy, State Inspecter of Mines. Mr. Hanley now conducts an excellent restaurant.

HANNON, JOHN SYLVESTER, Rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Shawnee, Ohio, was born October 28, 1851, in Steubenville, Ohio, son of Bernard and Rose (O'Harra) Hannan. He received his preparatory education at Mt. St. Mary's of the West, then entered St. Aloysius Seminary, and completed his philosophical and theological education, at Columbus, Ohio. He was ordained November 7, 1879, by Archbishop Purcell, at St. Francis Church, at Cincinnati, Ohio. After his ordination he was stationed at St. Joseph's Cathedral, and had charge of the surrounding missions attached to the cathedral. At the same time he was chaplain to the Ohio State Penitentiary. From these duties he was transferred to Athens, Ohio, and had charge at St. Paul's Church about three months. He came to his present charge May 1, 1880. Before his appointment here this congregation was attended once a month from Straitsville. During his labors here he has built the present church building, and the congregation is steadily increasing.

HANSBERGER, JOEL J., proprietor of Park House, and lumberman and contractor, Corning, Ohio, was born September 14, 1840, in Amanda township, Fairfield county, Ohio, son of Joel and Elizabeth (Loose) Hansberger. Joel was brought up on the farm. At the age of twenty he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth O. V. I., and veteranized, serving four years, and never was absent from his regiment on account of sickness, and was engaged in thirty-two different battles. During his service he was commissary sergeant eighteen months. At the close of the war he engaged as dry goods clerk; subsequently was drug clerk. He conducted a hardware store about six months; after selling this out he engaged in general merchandizing, which he has conducted for the last eleven years. At this time he owns a store at Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio. In the fall of 1881 he established his business here, and opened his hotel in the spring of 1882. Mr. Hansberger was married February 14, 1867, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Tschopp, of Pleasant township, Fairfield county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Ulysses Franklin, Harry Grant, William C., Carrie Clementine, Ernest Eugene, and Arthur Garfield.

HARBAUGH, DANIEL, farmer, Shawnee, Ohio, was born December 4, 1818, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and son of John and Roxana (Wymer) Harbaugh. Mr. Harbaugh was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits pretty much all his life. He lived to the age of seventeen years in Pennsylvania, when he came to Ohio with his father and settled in Perry county, Ohio, and of which county he has been a resident up to this present time. He was married February 14, 1845, to Mary, daughter of John and Jane (Travars) Hazelton. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: John, Henry, James, Gabriel, Sarah Jane, Barbara Ellen, Hannah Lydia, Mary, Louisa, and

William T. S., all living but one—Louisa. All who are living are married, with but one exception, that of Willie, who is at home. Mr. Harbaugh has, at this time, twenty-five grandchildren, and is quite vigorous of his age. He helped to roll logs, in the days of yore, where now are the present sites of Shawnee and Straitsville, and has seen the farms change from $10 and $12 per acre to $60, $70, $100, $150, and up to $300 per acre, all upon the account of developed mineral wealth, which was opened to commerce by the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad branch that reached this point, the first meeting of which he attended at Newark, Ohio, and which brought a copious shower of wealth into his community. He has been, and at the present time is, one of the reliable citizens of this county, and has filled the offices of township treasurer and trustee for several years. He also has held all the society official positions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Shawnee, Ohio. He now owns two hundred and thirty-four acres of land at McCuneville, two miles from Shawnee, the coal of which is leased to a New York coal company, at ten cents per ton. His statement as to how Shawnee came by its name is as follows: In an early day, when the country was sparsely settled, and there were no Sunday schools and but few churches, the youngsters were accustomed to grow up almost uncultivated, and with but little literary culture. During a winter term of school it so happened that some difficulty arose between the master (Stephen Wise) and a scholar by the name of James Small, and it happened that the master attempted to correct the scholar, who proposed, by pugilistic force, to resist the punishment, and thus ensued the tussle for predominance; but the master—perhaps being the better of the two, and undoubtedly in the right—came off conqueror. Of course, the thing became news and took wings, flying from ear to ear, and came to the hearing of an elderly gentleman of the community—Mr. Henry Hazelton—who had served in the Indian wars; upon which he remarked that they (the boys of that community) reminded him of the Shawnees, meaning the tribe of Shawnee Indians; from which it became a title of the boys, and later the creek they lived upon, and still later to the mining town of that name.

Hardy, David, farmer, Maxville, Ohio; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, July 2, 1829; son of Thomas and Jane (Huston) Hardy. At the age of three years he, with his father, came to Perry county and located in Monday Creek township, where he has ever since resided. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and he has continued to till the soil through his entire life. He was married October 25, 1852, to Lucretia R., daughter of Ralph and Sarah (Gunder) Webb, to whom were born six children—Sarah, Jane, Margaret, John R., Thomas W. and Gustavus A., all living in Monday Creek township, except Margaret and John, who died several years since. Mr. Hardy is a substantial farmer, owning one hundred and twenty acres in Monday Creek township, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

Harlan, B. F., post office Somerset, Ohio, was born in the State of Delaware, May 5, 1831. His father was William Harlan, who died in Pennsylvania, in 1850, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a good mechanic in all kinds of wood work. His mother was Miss Sarah Hewlet, who died in 1865, in her seventy-third year. She was the

mother of three sons and three daughters, who grew to manhood and womanhood. Of these, one sister, Mrs. Sarah Tague, wife of John Tague, post office Rehoboth, resides in this county. The family is of English descent on both sides. Its religion was of those Baptists known as Christians, or Campbellites. Mr. Harlan and his wife are Lutherans. In politics he was always Whig or Republican. He was married November 31, 1827, to Miss Mary Smitley, daughter of the venerable John Smitley, near Newtonville, Ohio. They lived in Muskingum and Licking counties until 1861, when they came to Perry. His occupation being that of a miller caused several removals, until 1874, he bought the farm on which he now resides. He has been successful as a miller, and still pursues this occupation. His sons are John William and Joel. His daughters are Sarah Louisa and Elizabeth Ann, both single. Inheriting no patrimony but honesty, industry, and a reasonable degree of health, Mr. Harlan and his wife have attained to circumstances of comparative independence, while much of the time he nursed his health, and qualified himself for his avocation of a first-class miller. A close student of passing events, he has gained a competence by the stern virtues of industry, economy, perseverance and temperance.

HARSH, JACOB H., merchant, Rendville, Ohio; born June 25, 1844, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; son of Jacob and Mary (Gantz) Harsh. Jacob Harsh was a native of Virginia, and Mary Gantz a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. Jacob H. was brought up on a farm until about twenty years of age, when he emigrated to Russellville, Kentucky, and clerked in a store about four years. From there he went to Owensboro, on the Ohio River, and engaged in the manufacture of brooms, in which employment he continued about three years. He then taught school one year, after which he returned to this State and located at Columbus. His first employment in that city was to clerk in a dry goods house, which he followed for five years. He came to Rendville, his present abode, in August, 1879. He was married September 30, 1879, to Miss Leanna, daughter of Thomas and Penelope (McFarland) Barron, of Owensboro, Kentucky. They are the parents of one child, Thomas Barron Harsh.

HARTSOUGH, DANIEL F., minister of the gospel, Maxville, Ohio, was born April 10, 1826, in Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Daniel and Catharine (Fulcarth) Hartsough. He was brought up on a farm, and came to this township soon after his marriage, where he remained one and one-half years, and then went to Indiana and remained about thirteen years and six months in Huntington and Kosciusko counties. At the end of this time he again returned to this township, where he has since resided. His father was a German Baptist in religion, and he, at the age of twenty-one years, united with the same church, and at twenty-four years of age became deacon of the same, and at thirty years of age entered the ministry of that church, and at this time holds the second degree in that relation. He is now pastor on the Rush Creek District, and officiates at Bremen, Marion, and Durban Run. Rev. Hartsough was married March 8, 1849, to Susannah, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Fink) Henricks. They are the parents of six children, viz.: George, Isaac, Aaron, John, Elizabeth C. and Ira C.

HARVEY, HUMPHREY, grocer and baker, Shawnee, Ohio, was born

in 1829, in county Cornwall, England; son of John and Thomasine (Cornish) Harvey. He came to America in 1850, and located in New York City, and worked in a bakery two years. He then went to Alleghany county, Maryland, and remained about twenty years. Mr. Harvey was married in 1850 to Miss Jane, daughter of Henry Bishop, of county Cornwall, England. They became the parents of one child, viz.: John. Mrs. Harvey died in 1856, and Mr. Harvey was again married in 1858 to Miss Lucinda Jane, daughter of Travis and Blanche (McCoy) Coppage, of Maryland. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Thomasine Blanche, married to John Ritz, Lucinda Jane, William Alfred, George Travis, Henry James, Thomas Humphrey, Hattie May and Iva Grant. Mr. Harvey's is the oldest business house in Shawnee, and is succeeding well.

Hatfield, John, miller, Monroe township, Corning, Ohio, was born February 17, 1820, in Pennsylvania; son of William and Mary Ann (Miller) Hatfield. Mr. Hatfield was brougnt up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits and running threshing machines for twenty-four years, until about twenty years ago, when he engaged in his present business of running a saw mill, which he is now about to change into a flouring mill. He also has managed threshing machines since he quit farming. Mr. Hatfield came to Ohio with his parents at an early day, who settled in Richland township, Muskingum county, and afterward moved to Indiana, where they lived about one year, when they returned to Fairfield county, Ohio, where they lived up to the time of their deaths. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving two six months terms. His grandfather, Edward Hatfield, was married in England to Miss Mary Lee, and emigrated to America during the Revolutionary War; became a soldier for freedom and right; endured the hardships and cruelties of war, but was encouraged by a brave wife, who continued with him during the campaign, and where their first child, Edward, was born, and afterward they became the parents of William, father of the subject of this sketch, and Samuel. John Hatfield lived with his father until he was past twenty-two years of age, when he was married to Miss Alice C. Darnell, born January 13, 1822, in Culpepper county, Virginia, daughter of Jeremiah and Narcissa Frances (Coppage) Darnell. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Harriet Ann, married to James Moore; Eliza Jane, married to Joseph Bougle; Narcissa Frances, married to John Eberts; Lewis, married to Elizabeth Irwin; J. M., married to Cynthia J. Post; Mary Alice, married to John W. Roberts; John Wesley, married to Frances Maxwell; Charles Calvert and Maggie E., at home. Mrs. Hatfield's parents came to Ohio when she was a small girl, where they lived up to the time of their deaths. Mr. Darnell died in Morgan county, and Mrs. Darnell in Licking county, each living to a good, ripe age.

Hays, George L., post office clerk, New Lexington, Ohio, was born December 14, 1840, in Jackson township; son of John and Zelda (Rinehart) Hays. Young Hays was brought up on a farm, where he remained until 1867, when he came to this place and established a provision grocery, which he conducted till 1872, after which he clerked in a store and taught school until 1877, when he took his present position.

Mr. Hays was married January 19, 1864, to Miss Barbara E., daughter of Isaac and Susan Baily. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Susanna E., George Franklin and Isaac Arthur (twins).

HAZELTON, HENRY, farmer, Saltlick township, Shawnee, Ohio; was born in this township; son of John and Jane (Traverse) Hazelton. Mr. Hazelton was brought up a farmer, and has made farming the business of his life. Having all his life been a citizen of Saltlick township, he is now the second oldest citizen in it. Was married May 20, 1860, to Lois Amanda, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Raymer) Woodruff, of Orange county, New York. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Ulysses S. Grant, John M. and Mary Jane, who are living, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Hazelton's father came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early day, and settled on Congress land at $1.25 per acre; the same land is now considered worth $100 per acre, and some in the neighborhood has sold as high as $300 per acre. The land here, as farming land, yields about forty bushels of corn per acre; wheat, about twenty bushels per acre. By good management Mr. Hazelton raises fifty bushels of corn per acre, and twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres in Pike township, and four hundred and ninety acres in this township. That in Pike township, and eighty acres in this township, are optioned as mineral land. He enlisted in September of 1861, in Company H, Sixty-second Regiment, O. V. I., as Second Lieutenant for three years, or during the war, but was discharged in May, 1864, by reason of disabillity, caused by a wound received at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, in the attempt to carry the fort. Upon that charge the regiment lost three hundred and fifty men, killed and wounded, and every officer but one was killed or wounded. The Brigade Commander was also killed. Mr. Hazelton enlisted in the service as Second Lieutenant, and was discharged as First Lieutenant. His wound has made him a permanant cripple.

HAZELTON, JAMES P., teacher, Straitsville, Ohio; born in Saltlick, township, Perry county, Ohio, May 7, 1860; son of Harrison and Louvina (Marlow) Hazelton; brought up on his father's farm, and attended school at Straitsville, and began teaching at the age of twenty years, in the grammar department of the Straitsville Public Schools. United with the Baptist Church at Old Straitsville, at the age of fifteen years, and at the early age of seventeen years became superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath school at that place, in which honored position he remained for three years. At eighteen years of age he was chosen clerk of the Baptist Church and has continued to perform the duties of that office ever since. Mr. Hazelton is a young man whose future is bright. In the spring of 1882 he entered the Penmanship Department of the Ohio Wesleyan Universary, at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in plain and ornamental penmanship at the Art Hall, under the instruction of Prof. G. W. Michael.

HECK, A. R., born March 7, 1815, on the farm where he now lives, near Somerset, Ohio; a successful and prosperous farmer. His father was Judge John Heck, born in 1790, who came with his father, Frederick Heck, from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in 1796, and to Perry county in 1802. Frederick's sons were Judge John, of Perry

county, and George Heck, of Seneca county, Ohio; his daughters were Susan, wife of Jacob Pence; Margeret, wife of Peter Middaugh; Elizabeth, wife of William McCormick; Katharine, wife of Isaac Pence; and Maria, single. Frederick Heck, on his arrival in Perry, purchased the splendid tract of three hundred and twenty acres where his descendants yet reside. The father of A. R. Heck was married in 1811, to Peggy Sanderson, a sister of the late venerable General George Anderson, of Lancaster, Ohio. Their sons were George and Alexander R; their daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Brehm, and Huldah, wife of Hiram Dennison. George resided and died in Iowa, and of two sons, one fell in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Alexander R. Heck was united in marriage, June 25, 1833, to Rachel Linville, daughter of Solomon, who was the brother of Joseph and Benjamin Linville, of Fairfield county, Ohio. They had six daughters: Margaret, wife of Isaac Brookhart, who has two daughters; Elizabeth, wife of George L. Brehm, who has one son and one daughter, Katharine, wife of Raymond J. Dittoe, who has one son and one daughter; Susan, wife of Clinton S. Dorris, who has one son, and Hannah, wife of Hayden Arnold, died 1881. Alexander A. Heck, is a church member, conservative independent in politics, a good, if not a superior specimen of American citizenship, and the last of his name now living in the county. His taxes in 1881, were $140.

Henry, Franklin L., farmer, Ferrara, Perry county, Ohio; was born August 5, 1849, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Cyrus and Abigail (Dye) Henry. Cyrus Henry was born in Carroll county, Ohio, and came to Monroe township with his father, John Henry, who entered a farm in the township about the year 1837. Abigail Dye was brought up near Clay's Monument, about five miles east of Wheeling, West Virginia. Franklin L. Henry was brought up on a farm. Began teaching school in 1869; taught first in the Dougan school Monroe township; taught, in all, about six terms. He received a preparatory education at the Lebanon Academy. He entered the Ohio University at Athens, in the fall of 1871, and was graduated in the spring of 1876. In 1879 he formed one of a surveying party, under the supervision of Major J. W. Free and E. N. Maxwell. They first visited Fort Griffin and Fort Worth, Texas. On his return to the frontier he was taken with typhoid fever, compelling him to abandon the enterprise and return to Albany, Texas, where he lay fourteen weeks, a part of the time at the very point of death. When he became convalescent he returned to his native home, where he has remained up to the present time.

Henricks, Daniel, farmer, Maxville, Ohio; was born in Monday Creek township, November 2, 1832; son of George and Elizabeth (Fink) Henricks. He was brought up on a farm; in 1851 he was elected township clerk; in 1856 he moved to Lyon county, Kansas, where he lived fourteen years, and served as Justice of the Peace seven years, resigning the office when he left there. In 1870 he moved to the Indian Territory, where he remained three years; in 1873 he moved to Texas, stopping in the northern part, where he resided four years, and returned to Monday Creek township in 1877, and located on his present farm. Mr. Henricks was married the first time February 15, 1851, to Nancy

daughter of James P. and Austis (Sherwood) Black, who died February 28, 1875. They became the parents of three children, viz.: John W., Elizabeth J. and James C. He was married the second time April 10, 1879, to Annie, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Huston) Hardy. Mr. Henricks' grandfather, John Henricks, was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America shortly after the Revolutionary War, and settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, but in 1809, moved with his son, George, to Ohio and settled in Perry county, where he built the first grist mill on Jonathan's Creek. Mr. Henricks' father, George Henricks, moved into Monday Creek township in 1826.

HEPPELL, JAMES W., engineer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born November 30, 1844, in Northumberland, England; son of James and Hannah (Brodee) Heppell; was brought up in the country, and worked in a coal mine up to 1863, beginning at the age of nine years; was engaged as fireman on the railroad for nine years, and then on a ship for one year as engineer, running from England to France. He came to America in 1873, landing in New York, and has been employed at the following business since his arrival: At Dennison, Summit county, Ohio, one year; Shawnee, Ohio, as a miner nine months; on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, fireing engine fifteen months; as engineer at the XX furnace, where he has remained up to this time. Mr. Heppell was married July 7, 1864, to Miss Barbra, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Campbell; they are the parents of six children living, viz.: Elizabeth, Christena, George, Barbra, Fannie and Mary, and six dead, viz.: George, James, Hannah, Walter, Thomas and Edward. Mr. Heppell has passed some narrow escapes of his life; at one time he was forty-eight hours bound in a coal mine, in England, whose shaft was one thousand and seven hundred feet deep. This shaft was sunk in 1799, and is still running coal. It is the mine in which Stevenson first proved his elevator engine to be a success, by which he amassed a fortune.

HIGGINS, JAMES, was born in 1816, in Pennsylvania; son of Arthur and Mary (Brown) Higgins; he was brought up on a farm, and followed farming all his life, and was very successful. He came to Ohio at the age of fourteen years, with his father, who settled upon the farm now owned by the family of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Higgins was married June 8, 1847, to Miss Ellen McMenomy, born November 1, 1822, in the northern part of Ireland, daughter of Roger and Marjory (McGinley) McMenomy. They became the parents of eight children, viz.: Arthur, John, James, Mary (deceased), Elizabeth, Francis, Stephen and Thomas, deceased. Mr. Higgins departed this life May 13, 1874. His wife, who still survives him, was brought to America when a child, whose parents settled in New York State; at the age of ten years her uncle, Judge McGinley, brought her to Ohio, where she has since resided.

HILL, ROBERT, farmer, born in 1843, in Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio; post office, Rushville. In 1867 he was married to Miss Levina Lehman, a daughter of Christian Lehman, whose wife was the daughter of Frederick Siple of Fairfield county, Ohio. The father of Robert, was James Hill, deceased, in Perry county, Ohio: and his grandfather was Robert Hill, deceased, in Virginia. His mother's maiden

name was Margaret Tailor, and that of his grandmother was Sarah White, a native of Maryland, and deceased near Thornville. The children of Robert and Levina Hill are: George, John Richard, Martha, Rezella, Ann. Robert served his country in Company L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, six years in the regular army; was discharged in March, and married in May, 1867. His first lieutenant was a son of Henry Ward Beecher. This eminent divine was visiting his son and saw a soldier shot down by the rebels while carrying sugar suspended from one end of a stick and coffee at the other, the stick being swung over his neck. The sight of this event, and the carelessness of the soldiery which seemed to border on indifference, made a deep impression on the manner and conversation of their distinguished visitor. Mr. Hill's wife is a descendent of that Rev. Adam Lehman, whose name is connected with the first United Brethren Conference ever held in America: a name that will live in history while letters preserve its records. Her grandfather, Jacob Adam Lehman, was also a preacher in the same church.

Hillery, Marshall, was born in Virginia, March 2d, 1827. Emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1830, and located on a farm near Lancaster, Ohio. After remaining a few years in Fairfield county, he removed with his parents to Monday Creek township, where he has resided ever since. His father, Elijah Hillery, was a native of Virginia. He served in the War of 1812, and was a great friend of the Union cause during the late troubles. He died October 9th, 1873. Marshall Hillery is a farmer by occupation; although not largely engaged in farming, yet he maintains his position as one of the progressive farmers of the community. He was married to Sarah Martin, October 30th, 1850. She was born August 18, 1827. She is the daughter of Ellison Martin, of Logan, Hocking county. Mr. Martin was a prominent man in his party and society; holding, at the time of his death, the offices of County Auditor, Justice of the Peace and Postmaster. He died November 3, 1839. Marshall and Sarah Hillery are the parents of five children. The first, a son, died in his infancy: Elizabeth J., born September 20, 1854, died April 12, 1856: John M., born September 30, 1857; Charles E., born July 16, 1861; Laura May, born July 2, 1865, died February 25, 1870. John M., a teacher by profession, is engaged in teaching in the county of which he is a resident. Charles E. is a clerk in a dry goods establishment.

Hillis, Edward, farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born May 31, 1833, in Jackson township, this county; son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Freshour) Hillis. Mr. Hillis was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to the present time. Mr. Hillis remained at home until the date of his marriage, October 26, 1852, to Miss Ellis Ferguson, born in December, 1837, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (McCabe) Ferguson. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Richard, John, deceased: Mary, married to Clestin Mattingly: George, Edward and Charles. Mr. Hillis' father came to Ohio at an early day, and after some time he entered eighty acres of land near what is now known as North Ferrara, but soon after he was killed at a house raising about one mile south of where the Moxahala furnace now stands, on the Vanwey farm, leaving a wife and ten children. Af-

ter her husband's death, Mrs. Hillis still remained upon the farm, and her sons cleared it up and farmed it. Mrs. Hillis was again married in two or three years, to John Haughran, who lived with the Hillis family until the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1847, at which time Edward, the subject of this sketch, took charge of the farm. Haughran, after his marriage to Mrs. Hillis, bought the eighty acres she lived upon, and also purchased eighty acres that Mr. Hillis now lives upon: and upon the occasion of his death, the property went into an administrator's hands, when Mrs. Haughran bought the eighty acres she lived upon at the time of her last marriage, which her two sons, Edward and Thomas, assisted her in paying for, but was afterward allowed the amount of their assistance in the purchase in partnership of this same eighty acres of land. She also bought eighty-three acres at the same time, which she sold to her two sons, James and Washington. Two years after the partnership purchase by Edward and Thomas, Edward bought the share belonging to Thomas. At the administrator's sale, David, her oldest son, bought the eighty acres entered by Mr. Hillis, with whom she made her home until she died. James bought out Washington; and Edward, after the death of James, bought out his heirs in 1879; and upon the death of his brother, David, who was killed at a railroad bridge raising, on the O. C. R. R., bought out his heirs also; and owns a house and three lots in the Third ward, Zanesville, O. He acted as administrator for his brother David's estate. He also purchased in the spring of 1882, seventy acres of the John Riley farm. All of the original Hillis family were natural mechanics. Edward does all of his own work, such as blacksmithing, wagon making, carpentering, etc. In connection with his other work, he ran a threshing machine fifteen years. His health has been remarkably good, as there has never been a physician called to see him yet. When he was a boy, deer were so plenty that they had to guard the wheat field, having seen as many as twenty-five or thirty in one herd.

Hitchcock, Colonel N. F., was born December 29, 1832, in Perry county, which has since been his home; boyhood was spent on farm; at the age of eighteen he commenced teaching; followed it ten years, then organized a company of militia and went to the army as Captain; was promoted to rank of Lieutenant Colonel; served three years; was in the following battles: Richmond, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Resaca, Romē, Jonesborough, Atlanta, Nashville, Franklin. Was married March 6th, 1854, to Miss Gemia, daughter of John F. and Rosanna (Kelly) Angle; are the parents of nine children, living, viz.: John H., Mary, Rosanna, James H., S. Clinton, E. Ross, Harvey F., Alice J., Lyda U. Mr. Hitchcock's parents are of English and Irish descent: has two brothers who were in the army, one being Captain. Mr. Hitchcock's grandfather on his father's side, Isaac H., was one of the first pioneers.

Hite, C. E., M. D., was born 1845, in Lancaster, Ohio; is the only son of Jacob Hite, an old and highly respected citizen of Lancaster, and a grandson of John Hite, a Baptist minister of the old school. Dr. Hite's mother was Margaret Guseman. His sisters are Miss Mary and Miss Ella Hite of Lancaster. He was educated in the excellent free schools of his native city; read medicine in the office and under the

tuition of Dr. G. W. Boerstler, long celebrated as the foremost in his profession in Lancaster; graduated in Cleveland Medical College in 1868; located in Rushville, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Sue Lewis, daughter of the late venerable W. B. Lewis, of that village. In 1871 he changed his location to Thornville, and a few months later became a partner of the late Dr. Allen Whitmer, who then, and to the day of his death in 1881, enjoyed a very lucrative practice. By the death of this faithful physician and very excellent citizen, Dr. C. E. Hite succeeded to the very large practice theretofore enjoyed by the firm of Hite & Whitmer. He has been Master of Lodge 521, F. and A. M., since its organization in 1879; a member of the I. O. O. F., and in all respects a useful citizen, an ardent Democrat, and a thrifty man of affairs. He has two sons—Charles, the eldest, and Harry, now three years of age. Jacob Hite, his father, has been in business for nearly a half century as a merchant tailor in Lancaster, and such is the general confidence in his integrity and capacity that he has served as executor, without bond, at the request of the testator.

Holmes, Capt. James M., former cashier of the Perry County Bank, New Lexington, Ohio; was born June 15, 1837, in Liberty township, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Eli and Catharine (Brown) Holmes. James M. was brought up on the farm, where he remained until twenty-six years of age, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment O. V. I., and served about one year. When he came out of the service he engaged in the grocery business at Terre Haute, Indiana, and remained about one year, after which he came to Zanesville, Ohio, and engaged in the coal business, which he followed until 1873, when he came to this place and engaged in the Perry County Bank as book-keeper, and was elected cashier in 1878. February 22, 1881, he was elected Captain of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment O. N. G., having previously held the office of Lieutenant of the company. He commanded the squad of the company which suppressed the miners' riot at Corning in 1880. Captain Holmes was married November 9, 1862, to Miss Frances, daughter of James and Fannie (Stolts) Turner. They became the parents of three children, viz.: Hattie A., Fannie K., and Mary E. Mr. Holmes is now a clerk in the Pension Department at Washington City.

Householder, Adam, was born in Reading township, in 1816; is a farmer by occupation, his postoffice being Avlon, on the county line. His father was Adam Householder, Sr., and his mother was Christina Siniff, who came to Ohio, in 1802, on horseback, carrying her eldest son, Philip, while her husband accompanied her on foot, carrying his trusty rifle, until they reached her father's (Philip Siniff) house, where the Wagner farm now is. The brothers of Adam Householder, Jr., were, Philip, John, Andrew, George, and Levi; and his sisters were, Polly, wife of Levi Hodge; Betsy, wife of John Griggs; Margaret Ann, wife of John Hiles; Christina, wife of George Griggs, and Nancy, wife of John M. Johnson. Adam Householder, Jr., first married Miss Margaret Lehman, daughter of Warner Lehman. The only son living by this marriage is Thomas Lehman, whose occupation is that of a farmer, and whose postoffice is Avlon, Ohio. His second marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of John Lehman, about the year 1847. The

sons of this marriage are, Lewis, Balser, and D. F.: all married, and postoffice, Avlon, Ohio, and all living near the paternal homestead in homes of their own. The daughters were, Margaret Ann, wife of Abanus Purvis; Caroline, wife of Earney Purvis; Emma, wife of Turner Elder, and Levina, yet at home. The Householders were of Dutch Reform parentage, but are now generally of the Brethren Church and of the Republican faith. Adam Householder, Jr., starting in life, as a married man where he was born and reared, about the year 1840, depending alone upon his industry and good health for success, and rearing to manhood and to womanhood four sons and four daughters, that rank in society with honorable names and encouraging portions, illustrate the benignity of American institutions, and the thrift, as well as respectability, of the Householder name in the county of its adoption and its birth.

HOWDYSHELL, MICHAEL, farmer, Monday Creek township, P. O., Webb Summit, O.: born May 4, 1810, in Rockingham county, Virginia, son of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Howdyshell. He was brought up a farmer, and has made that the business of his life. In 1814 his father came to Ohio and located in Fairfield county, remaining about two years, when he moved to Hocking county, Ohio, and from there he went to Indiana, where both he and his wife died—Jacob at eighty-five years of age and Mary at ninety-five years of age. Michael came to this township about 1842, and located upon and entered the farm where he now lives. At the time of his coming that part of the county was a wilderness, and he cleared up his own land. When his father lived in Hocking county, Logan was unknown, there being but one log cabin at that place, occupied by a man by the name of Rhodes. They packed their wheat to Lancaster on horseback, and had to go to Zanesville for salt, which cost one dollar per bushel, and it required about four days to make the trip. When a boy, Michael used to accompany his father, who made hunting his special business. At one time his father killed three bears without moving from his position. Wild turkeys were plentiful: deer and wild animals were a daily sight. Michael's early school days were spent in a log cabin schoolhouse with puncheon floor, a split log for a seat, greased paper for window lights, clapboard door, and a split stick chimney that would take in a backlog nine feet long. He is one of a family of twelve children, seven of whom were boys. As a citizen, he has had but one lawsuit, and that before a Justice of the Peace. He was married, in 1831. His wife, Sarah, came with her parents to Ohio from Virginia. Mrs. Howdyshell died May 14, 1877. They became the parents of seven children, viz.: Silas, Delilah, Frances, William H., died at nine years of age; Samuel S., Catharine, and Jerome, who died at the age of thirty years.

HOWDYSHELL, ISAAC, farmer, Monday Creek township, P.O., Maxville, O.; born January 13, 1845, in this township, son of Samuel and Sylvy (Geiger) Howdyshell; was brought up on a farm, and attended common school in the winter season. At the age of twenty-five years he attended school in Logan, Ohio, and the following year began teaching, and continued that business for eleven years, teaching most of this time in Hocking county, Ohio, and five successive terms in one district in Green township. He began life with no assistance, and now owns

one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land where he now lives. He was married April 30, 1874, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Blosser) Hufford. To them were born three children, viz.: Mary E., Zelda J., and Sarah Amanda. Samuel Howdyshell, father of Isaac was born in 1816, in Virginia. He was brought by his parents to Ohio when a boy and at about the age of twenty years, he went to Hocking county, Ohio, where he married Sylvy Geiger, who was born in 1824. They moved to Perry county shortly before the birth of Isaac, their son. Unto them were born eleven children, viz.: Noah, David, Isaac, James A., deceased; Samuel, deceased: Phœbe, Philip, Henson, Sarah, Jacob, and Albert, deceased.

Howerth, J. W., farmer, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala; born in Belmont county in 1843; son of Samuel and Sarah (Bolton) Howerth, and is of English descent. Mr. Howerth's parents emigrated to the United States about 1837. The subject of this sketch moved to Harrison county in 1857, and remained there until he came to this township, in 1871, and located on the farm where he now resides. In 1864 he married Miss N. Herriman, of Harrison county. They became the parents of three children: Etty M., Lydia E., and Effie C. In 1872 he married Rebecca Speer; her mother was born in Pennsylvania, and her father was of Irish extraction. They are the parents of three children: Dasie A., Sarah F., and William B. Miss Lorena D. Randals, Mrs. Howerth's daughter by her first husband, makes her home with the family.

Hoy, Charles, attorney at law, New Lexington, Ohio; was born March 4, 1829, in Wayne, now Ashland, county, Ohio, son of Charles and Mary (daughter of Adam Poe) Hoy. Charles was brought up on the farm, and began teaching-school when seventeen years of age, and taught about five years. He was educated at Ashland and Wooster Academies and Western Reserve College; began reading law in 1849, and was admitted to the bar at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1853; began the practice of his profession, in 1854, at Coshocton, Ohio. In 1857 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Coshocton county, and re-elected in 1859. Attorney Hoy was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of General Joseph and Rebecca (Lewis) Burns, of Coshocton, Ohio. He came to his present location in September, 1877.

Hufford, Daniel, farmer, Monday Creek township, P. O., Maxville, O.; born May 28, 1831, on the farm now owned by his brother, John H., son of Daniel and Nancy (Welty) Hufford. He was brought up on a farm, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits to this time. During his boyhood days he attended school a few months in the year. He has served as township trustee five terms, four of which were in succession, during the war. He was one of the Ohio National Guards, who were called out during the war. Mr. Hufford was married March 4, 1852, to Elizabeth, daughter of John I. and Hannah (Hufford) Blosser, of Hocking county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Nancy, married, April 30, 1874, to Isaac Howdyshell; John W., a school teacher, was married, October 14, 1878, to Jane Vanatta, of Jackson township; Hannah J., married to J. W. Davis, in 1875; Mary M., Alice A., died at the age of fifteen months, and Judson S. Mr. Hufford owns one hundred and fifty acres of well improved land where he lives.

HUFFORD, JOHN H., farmer, Monday Creek township, post office Maxville, Ohio; was born October 12, 1833, in this township; son of Daniel and Nancy (Welty) Hufford. John H. was brought up on a farm, and while at home has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, of which he was chosen Second Lieutenant, and served in the Tennessee Army under Sherman and Grant. Was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Thompson's Hill, Magnolia Hills, Champion Hill, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, and was in two charges after he went to New Orleans, and thence to Texas under General Banks. Was discharged on the Mississippi river, above Vicksburg, July 4, 1864. While in the service he was promoted to First Lieutenant. Before going into the army he served three successive years as township assessor, and one since he returned. Was land appraiser in 1870. He was married the first time in January, 1853, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Peter and Margaret (Pulse) Beery, to whom were born two children, viz.: Margaret A. and Emanuel. Mrs. Hufford died March 23, 1856. Was married the second time October 9, 1866, to Mary E. Kishler, widow of Daniel Kishler. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Dora Lorena and Nellie Blanche. Mr. Hufford owns one hundred and twenty acres of land where he lives, improved and well stocked. Daniel Hufford, father of John H., was born January 11, 1795, in Rockingham county, Virginia, and is of German parentage, and was brought to Fairfield county, Ohio, about 1797, where he was raised a farmer. Nancy Welty, who became John H. Hufford's mother, was born November 27, 1797, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was brought to Fairfield county by her parents. After the marriage of Mr. Hufford to Miss Welty, they moved to and located in this township on the farm now owned by John H., and was one of the pioneers of this vicinity, and knew all the incidents of a pioneer life.

HULL, DAVID W., farmer, Pike township, post office New Lexington, Ohio; born February 15, 1824, upon the farm where he now lives; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Goodin) Hull. Mr. Hull's father came from Pennsylvania to Perry county, Ohio, and took up Congress land, the same that is now the farm of David W., where he lived until his death in 1858. Mr. Hull, the subject of this sketch, was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to this date. He was married August 21, 1849, to Eliza N., daughter of Arthur and Nancy (Rinehart) Ankrom. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Arthur D., Emma M., William H., Nannie E. and Anna Belle, all living, and two of whom are married, viz.: Arthur D. and Emma M. Mr. Hull is one of the most prosperous farmers in this township, and now lives in a fine frame farm house, which has supplanted both the log cabin of yore, and the hewed log house of his boyhood days, and is one of the few who enjoy the farm of their nativity and the homestead.

HULL, JOHN S., farmer and stock raiser, Clayton township, post office Somerset, Perry county; born in this county in 1825; son of John and Rachel (Sayer) Hull. The former died in 1867, the latter in 1854. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of New

Jersey. He is a grandson of Benjamin and Hannah Hull, and of Revel and Hope Sayers. Married in 1847 to Miss Anna C., daughter of Philip and Margaret (Chilcote) Miller. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Harriet E., Rachel E., deceased, James A. and William A.

Hull, David, farmer and wool grower, post office Rehoboth; born in Perry county in 1826; son of Samuel and Mary (Goodin) Hull, grandson of Daniel and Rebecca (Malont) Hull. Married in 1851 to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Reason and Julia A. (Thrall) Hammond. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Mary E., who is married to Austin Dells, of this county, and Alvah. Mr. Hull was drafted in the late war, but furnished a substitute.

Humberger Adam, son of Peter and Mary Humberger, was born in Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, in 1806. He worked on his father's farm a few years, after becoming old enough, but evincing a genius and desire for mechanical pursuits, he was apprenticed to an uncle to learn the trade of a gunsmith. After completing his apprenticeship, he was united in marriage with a Miss Terrell, and soon afterward moved to Somerset, where he established a shop and carried on business successfully for many years. He had but a limited education—such as the schools of the day afforded—but he was a great reader and student all his life. When some of his children were old enough to go to school and study Comstock's Philosophy, he also became a very close student of the book. When he came upon the statement that Comstock then made and taught—that a ball shot from a gun directly upward would return to the earth with the same force and velocity that it left the gun—he declared that "all nonsense; for," said he, "the resistance of the air against the ball, both ascending and descending, must be taken into account, and that would make it an impossibility for the ball to return with the same force it leaves the gun." Satisfied himself, he at once proceeded to make a practical experiment, to convince Prof. Nourse and others that Comstock's book was teaching erroneous doctrine. He carefully weighed his powder and balls, then loaded his gun and placed the muzzle thereof against a board of a certain thickness. He then built a shed, covered with boards of the same character and thickness, set a gun upright in the center thereof, and sprung the trigger by means of a pulley and string, held by him in an adjacent building. The result was that, while the ball, shot from the gun, went through one board, and part of the way through another, the ball shot directly upward and returning, only buried itself about half in the board upon which it fell. Prof. Nourse was convinced, and wrote to the publishers of the philosophy referred to. The book was changed in this respect, and whoever will take the pains to examine a Comstock's Philosophy, published thirty years ago, will see that it contains and teaches the error which the practical experiment herein related disproved. Mr. Humberger also invented and manufactured three revolvers, several years prior to Colt's invention and patent. One of these revolvers was fired on a general muster day, at Somerset, in the presence of hundreds of people, years before Colt's revolvers were heard of. The three revolvers made by Humberger were hunted up, taken to the East, and used in law suits growing out of the right to

manufacture revolvers. He also visited New York, Washington, D. C., and Hartford, Connecticut, as a witness in some celebrated law suits pertaining to the same subject. Mr. Humberger also invented, and took out three patents, upon a corn harvester, upon which he worked and studied much during his later years. His harvester was tried, and worked with some degree of success, but he would never engage in selling the patent right, for the reason that the machine was not perfected, and not what he designed it to be. He was still thinking and working about his harvester when his health began to decline, and his labors were done. Mr. Humberger died in May, 1865, at the residence of a daughter in New Lexington. He has three daughters—Melinda, married to Samuel Boyer, living at Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Matilda, married to Jackson Parrott, and lives in Cass county, Missouri; Mary A., married to E. S. Colborn, and lives at New Lexington, Ohio.

Humberger, Henry, farmer, post office Thornville. He was born December 26, 1842, in section 26, Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, where he still resides. His father was John Humberger, born in section 35, Thorn township, February 22, 1803, the same year Louisiana was purchased from France by Thomas Jefferson. October 9, 1828, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Basore, who was born February 24, 1809, whose father was Frederick Basore, who settled south from Rushville, in Richland township, Fairfield county, in 1803. Her mother's maiden name was Mary E. Keister, and her parents were of the Reform Presbyterian belief. Her father died at the age of sixty-five, her mother in her eightieth year, near New Reading, Perry county. The grandfather of Henry was Peter Humberger, who must have landed in Perry county in 1802, where his brothers John and Henry also came, and settled on section 35, where they found John King. The children of this Peter Humberger were, beside two who died young—Katharine, the wife of Philip King; Peter, deceased in Thorn township; Margaret, wife of John Louis; Hannah; and Adam, who lived as a gunsmith in Somerset, is said to be the true inventor of the first revolving pistol; died in New Lexington, buried in Somerset, and was the first Universalist who had a M. E. minister promise to preach his funeral, and tell the congregation he died in the faith, as he had lived in it, that all mankind would be ultimately happy in the land beyond the grave. In addition there was Adam's brother Benjamin, who died in Sandusky county, Ohio; David, who moved to Whitley county, Indiana, and died there; Henry, who died in the same county; Mary, wife of Jacob Civits, post office Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana. The children of John and Mary Ann Humberger were David, the husband of Eliza Ann Karr, Columbia City, Indiana; Frederick, husband of Elizabeth Hetrick, same post office; Mary Ann, wife of Simon Long, deceased, post office Tiffin, Ohio; Peter, who was three times married, and died, leaving sons and daughters in Pike county, Indiana; Elizabeth Rankin, whose post office is Thornville; Margaret, deceased wife of Bernard Mechling, of Hopewell; Rev. John, husband of Mary Coolman, of Somerset, post office Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio; George W., husband of Emma Hudgel, Plymouth, Jefferson county, Nebraska;

Benjamin F., husband of Elenora Karr, post office Thornville; and Henry, the youngest, except the last two named, who was married on the 14th of April, 1867, to Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of Daniel Snyder, of Thorn township. They have two living children—Miss Mary and Elva May. Henry Humberger, their father, is the proprietor of the ancient homestead, around which the precious memories of the family cling as a vine to the ancient oak. He joined the One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Regiment in 1865, and having served to the end of the war, was honorably discharged at Indianapolis. After the death of his father in 1846, his mother, yet living, at the age of seventy-four, had her maintenance in the homestead, which went into Henry's name in 1867, subject to her rights. The family mansion is a spacious two-story brick; the farm is just a round one hundred acres; the spring, like the location, ranks among the foremost in the county, and, to Henry, it is matchless in beauty and contentment.

Hunt, Hixson, carriage manufacturer, New Lexington, Ohio; born May 24, 1819, in Sussex county, New Jersey: son of John and Jemima (Hixson) Hunt; his grandfather Hunt came from England. Hixson was brought up on the farm until the age of fourteen, when he went to his trade and served seven years. In 1840 he came to this place, where he has followed his trade to the present time. Mr. Hunt was married December 23, 1842, to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of William and Mary (Eagle) Pruner, of Wythe county, Virginia. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Mary, deceased; Almeda, deceased; William Austin, deceased; Ann Eliza, deceased; Catharine, married to W. C. Hickman; Almira, married to John E. Parker; John H., married to Clara M. West, and Charles W. Mr. Hunt is one of the best mechanics in the county.

Huston, Andrew, farmer, Monday Creek township, post office New Straitsville, Ohio; born August 16, 1805, in Erie county, Pennsylvania; son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Work) Huston. He came to Fairfield county, Ohio, with his father, in 1806; spent his boyhood days on a farm; came to Monday Creek township in the spring of 1836, where he has lived, except a short time, ever since. Was married to Anna E., daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Love) Buchanan, of Fairfield county. They became the parents of one child, John. Mrs. (Buchanan) Huston died some time after. He was married the second time to Elizabeth Hardy, to whom was born one child. Was married the third time to Margaret Gosser, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth C. Mr. Huston took charge of the post office at Old Straitsville, under President Fillmore's Administration, for nearly seven years. He was elected justice of the peace in Saltlick township in 1859, and re-elected in 1862, and served six years.

Huston, John W., farmer, Madison township, post office, Mount Perry. He was born September 27, 1829, in Madison township, and is a son of Edward and Jane Huston. His father was born in Ireland, and came to this township in 1812. Mr. H. has always followed farming, and now owns an excellent farm. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, serving four months as Lieutenant in that company. He was married March 30, 1852, to Eliza McBride,

daughter of Andrew and Mary McBride. They are the parents of seven children, Edward G.. Mary M., (deceased), Andrew J., Malanthon F., Hannah J., Anna R., and Leslie A.

Huston, R. W., proprietor provision grocery, corner of Main and Brown streets, New Lexington, Ohio. He carries a large stock of groceries, queensware and glassware; also oysters and ice cream in season. He has a full share of the trade in his line.

Huston, James A., druggist, New Lexington, Ohio.

Hynus, Henry, born May 20, 1834, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania; post office, Somerset, Ohio. His father was Myrod Hynus, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Swope. He had one brother, Joseph, who died belonging to the Regular Army, and who left a widow and one daughter in Newark, Ohio, from whence he enlisted. Henry's father died in Newark in 1877, at the age of eighty-two. His mother died at the age of fifty-six, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery in Somerset. His sisters were Martha, wife of Martin Kureth; Rachel, wife of Henry Flowers; Maria, wife of Ellis Bader, all of Newark, Ohio; and Mary Ann, wife of Jacob Petry, supposed residence in California. After his marriage to Miss Rebecca Barker, daughter of John Barker, an old settler of Perry, and sister of Rev. David Barker, an Old School Baptist minister, who deceased at Pleasantville in 1882, they emigrated to Crawford county, Illinois, came back to Perry county in six months, and three years later, in 1867, again moved west to Adams county, Iowa, and from here he again returned to Perry county, where he has since resided, in prosperous circumstances. These journeys were performed in a wagon, and that to Iowa required thirty-two days going, and the same returning. Mr. Hynus exhibits "Old Nance," a mare twenty-two years old, which has performed all these journeys, and which animal, if she had kept a strict book account against her master at twenty-five cents per day for her work, and a fair allowance for her colts, would have him in debt over $4,000. Mr. Hynus is an enterprising gardener, and has proved that onions as large as tea cups can be raised from the seed in one year. During 1881, he experimented with forty-eight kinds of potatoes and forty of corn. He took the first premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1881, on best amber and red wheat, and bushel of meal, and yellow corn; also first on best display of cereals, and best new varieties of potatoes, the Belle, and best on other varieties, Mammoth and Pearl. Also a premium on the ten best kinds of potatoes, with many second premiums on other articles. His presence at the State Fair has elevated Perry to a high rank in premium winning. He is equally up in hogs and horses, and is called far and near as a doctor of the last-named animals. His sons are Jefferson J., Vincent, a teacher; Isaac Y., Arthur and John H. Hynus. His daughters are Miss Mary E., Nancy Jane, and Clara E. Hynus.

Iliff, Wesley, post office, McLuney; born in Pennsylvania in 1814. Settled here in a very early day. Son of John and Anna (Henry) Iliff. Mr. Iliff has been twice married, first in 1836 to Miss Harriet Teal, who died in 1878. This union was blessed with seven children, viz.: Sarah A., deceased, Isaac, deceased, Elizabeth, deceased, John F., Thomas C., Acy T., James W. Thomas C., after graduating at Athens University, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church,

where he has risen to quite an eminent position. Mr. Iliff was married again in 1878 to Miss Nettie Shetron.

JACKSON, JOSEPH, born at Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, November 15, 1832; came to Ohio in 1857, settled at Johnstown, Licking county, Ohio; entered the army of the United States, August, 1862, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Company F, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Chicamauga, September 20, 1863, in left arm, which is seriously impaired. Was discharged on account of wound, December 31, 1863, at Camp Chase. Removed to Perry county, October, 1878, being engaged in the business of insurance. Was married in January, 1861, to Abbie A. Merrill, of Johnstown, Licking county, Ohio. She was born in the State of Maine, and came after her parents, about the year 1858. Their living children are: Henry Merrill, Joseph Elsworth, and Lilly E. Jackson. The grandfather, whose name is borne by the subject of this sketch, Colonel Joseph Jackson, ranked as Colonel in the War of 1812; was postmaster under Washington at Rockaway, New Jersey, which office he held until deposed by Tyler in 1842. He claimed to have built the first rolling mill in the United States, at Rockaway, in 1824 or 1825. Joseph is a persevering insurance agent, and is deemed highly successful and strictly reliable.

JACKSON, COLONEL LYMAN J., of the firm of Jackson & Conly, attorneys-at-law, New Lexington, Ohio; was born January 12, 1834, near West Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio. His father, John J. Jackson, was born in Otsego county, New York, February 7, 1792, and was descended from Abram Jackson, who emigrated from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1624. His mother, Mary C. Grate, was a native of Emmettsburg, Maryland, but resided from 1804 till 1827, at Franklinton, Franklin county, Ohio, with her parents, who died there. In March, 1839 the Jackson family removed from Rushville, Fairfield county, to a farm near New Reading, Perry county, Ohio. The parents lived here during the rest of their lives, the mother dying in March, 1871, and the father in September, 1876. Lyman lived and worked on the farm until October, 1851, when he was sent to St. Joseph's College, in that county, and attended its sessions until 1855. From this time until 1857 he worked on the farm in summer, and taught school in winter, at the same time studying law and continuing his college studies. In May, 1857, he was admitted by the Supreme Court to the practice of law, graduated at St. Joseph's College, July 7, 1857, and in that month commenced the practice of law at New Lexington. In the fall of 1859 he was candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Perry county, running on what was then the Northern ticket in a county seat contest, and was elected, though the rest of the ticket was heavily defeated. He was the first volunteer from the county in the Union army. Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, he raised Company E, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Militia, which he commanded as Captain during its three months service in Western Virginia. When it was mustered out, he was appointed in August, 1861, Captain of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as such until January, 1862, when he was promoted and commissioned as Major of the Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With this

regiment, a great part of the time in command of it, he served, in 1862, in Maryland and Virginia through some of the severest battles of the war. Resigning this position, he was in May, 1864, appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and commanded it during its term of service. In the fall of 1865 he served for a short period by appointment to fill a vacancy as Prosecuting Attorney of Muskingum county. February 17, 1863, he was married to Miss Mary E. Taggart, daughter of Arthur Taggart, Esq., late of Morgan county, Ohio. Resuming the practice of law at New Lexington shortly after the war, he was, in April, 1873, elected delegate for Perry county to the third Ohio Constitutional Convention. In October, 1877, he was elected State Senator from the district composed of Muskingum and Perry counties, and in October, 1879 he was re-elected to the same position. In religion, Colonel Jackson is a Roman Catholic, and in politics has always acted with the Democratic party except during the Rebellion.

James, H. C., farmer and stock raiser; post office, McLuney, Ohio; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1833; settled in this county in 1876; son of Isaac and Mary (Hollow) James. Married in 1855, to Miss Hannah, daughter of William and Abigal (Search) Barrel. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Milton J., Alice, Edmund, Cornelia, deceased; Mary C., Linna B., Cora, Curtis, Matilda. Two are married, one living in this county and one in Morgan county.

James, Cyrus Matson, shoemaker, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born July 10, 1838, in Coshocton county, Ohio; son of William and Sarah (Bagley) James. Was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-one years of age. His father having moved into Athens county, Ohio, while he was quite young, he was raised in that county, and went to his trade at Millfield, working with J. W. P. Cook, who was employed with one Woodworth of that place, where he worked about eight months, when he began journey work for himself, working in all in this place some eight or ten years, and one year in Nelsonville, Ohio, and has been engaged at the following places; Amestown about six months; again in Millfield until 1874; Chauncy, same county, four months; Hemlock, Perry county, Ohio, about sixteen months, from whence he came to this place, where he has since remained to this time, engaged at his trade. Was married October 6th, 1861, to Mary King, born March 21, 1842, in Washington county, Ohio, daughter of Job and Elizabeth (McCants) King. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Albert, Eugene and Charley.

James, Thomas P., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 13, 1853, in Risca, Monmouthshire, England; son of Daniel M. and Mary Ann (Price) James. Was raised a collier and emigrated to America with his parents at the age of twelve years, who, landing in New York, September 19, 1865, went to Newark, Ohio, where they lived about one year, when they moved to Summit county, Ohio, and where James, the subject of this sketch, remained ten years, from whence he came to Shawnee, Ohio. While living ot Newark, he worked on a farm for his uncle, since which he has been engaged at his business of mining. Was married November 11, 1873, to Ann, daughter of David B. and

Mary (Tucker) Jones. They are the parents of three children, viz. Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, and Winnifred.

Jenkins, John, collier, Shawnee Ohio; was born July 12, 1833, in Tregaron, Cardiganshire, Wales; son of David and Mary Jenkins. Lived in Cardiganshire until he was twelve years of age, when he moved to Monmouthshire, and lived there until 1864; at this time he again moved to Brecknockshire, remaining one year, from where, in 1865, he emigrated to America, landing in New York, and thence to Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, which place he made his home until 1872. Leaving his family in Pomeroy, he went to Straitsville in July, and remained until February following. He then moved his family to Shawnee, and there they have lived to the present time. Mr. Jenkins is, at this time, township trustee, and has been elected four terms in succession. He has seen Shawnee grow from its infancy. Has made mining his business during his life. Was married August 6, 1853, to Mary, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Price) Jones of Brynmawn, Wales. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: David, Daniel, Mary Jane, John, Mordecai, Lizzie, William, deceased, and an infant, deceased.

Johnson, John K., millwright, Shawnee, Ohio; was born February 13, 1817, in Adams county, Pennsylvania; son of John and Mary (Koon) Johnson. Was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to the millwright trade, which business he followed until 1872, building flouring mills at Tuscarora, Mt. Union mill in Maryland, and rebuilt some in Pennsylvania; one near Cumberland, Muskingum county, Ohio, for James McClurg; one on Meigs Creek, Morgan county, Ohio; one in Sharon, Morgan county, Ohio, now in Noble county; two at Sulphur Springs, Perry county, Ohio, on same foundation, one burning down; one in West Virginia, on Twelve Pole River, nine miles from Guyandott; one for John Dickerson, in Meigs township, Morgan county, Ohio; and remodeled quite a number in different places; also built a steam tannery in Perry county, Pennsylvania, for John McFarland, that is calculated to tan thirty thousand hides per year. In 1854 he bought a farm of seventy-eight acres in Saltlick township, Perry county, Ohio, for $1,000, which he sold to the Smith Mining Company of Shawnee, for $7,800, in 1873, since which he has been living a retired life. Was married January 16, 1845, to Margaret, daughter of James and Nancy McClerg, of Muskingum county, Ohio. Mrs. Johnson died April 30, 1873.

Johnson, Jacob J., President Perry County Bank, New Lexington, Ohio; was born August 28th, 1821, in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania; son of Jacob (who died in Pennsylvania), and Sarah (Gorden) Johnson. His ancestors came from New Jersey. When Jacob J. was about nine years of age, his mother located on a farm in Reading township, where he was brought up and remained until eighteen, when he began teaching school, and taught several terms. In 1850, Mr. Johnson was elected Sheriff of Perry county, and served eight years in all. In 1870, Sheriff Johnson was elected Treasurer of Perry county, and served four years. In 1880, he was elected member of the State Board of Equalization. In January, 1879, he was elected President of the Perry County Bank—the last two offices named he now

holds. Mr. Johnson was married in April, 1847, to Miss Permelia, daughter of John and Nancy (Greene) Tutwiler. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Susan, deceased; Mary, deceased; Lucretia, Albert V., Francis J., Victoria, William, Jacob, Martina, and Sarah, deceased.

JOHNSON, JOHN, superintendent of laborers at XX Furnace, Shawnee, Ohio; was born April 10, 1827, in the county of Durham, in the northern part of England; son of Adam and Ann (Ayer) Johnson. Mr. Johnson came to America at the early age of thirteen years, landing in New York, July 3, 1840, and has been engaged at the following places and busines: At Sackage's Iron Works, North River, New York, about six months; Troy, New York, in rolling mill, fifteen months; White Hall, New York, two months; St. John's, Lake Champlain, New York, about five months; Albany, New York, worked on levee, about seven months; Saratoga Springs, on fish pond, six months; Buffalo, New York, on streets, six months; Erie, Pennsylvania, on docks, six months; Brady's Bend Iron Works at Blast Furnace, two years; Guitanquin Iron Works, in rolling mill, one year; Pittsburg, in rolling mill, (before any blast furnace was built in Pittsburgh), six months; Cincinnati, a day laborer; Cleveland, Ohio, on canal docks; Sandusky, Ohio, in lumber yard; Detroit, Michigan, two months; Port Huron, two or three months in lumberyard; from Cleveland, Ohio, to Baltimore, Maryland, driving cattle; fisheries on Bush River, South Carolina, hauling seine for herring, six weeks; Baltimore, Maryland, engaging as fireman and strokeman on a steamer, sailing to ports of St. Petersburg, Russia; Konstadt, Prussia; Copenhagen, Denmark; Elsinore, Denmark; Rochelle, France; Cadiz, Spain; Gibralter, Spain; Malaga, Spain; Carthagena, Spain, for two years and six months, returning to Baltimore, Maryland; Mt. Savage iron works, Alleghany county, Maryland; at furnace one year; Cleveland, Ohio, at furnace; Detroit, Michigan, at furnace; Ann Arber, at furnace; Flint, Michigan, walked across Indian Reserve to Saginaw City, about 100 miles distant; took berth of firing on steamer, one year and six months; Cleveland and Portsmouth, on Ohio canal; Hanging Rock furnace region, among furnaces, five or six years; Easton, Pennsylvania, about five months; at Cooper's iron works, Jerseytown, Pennsylvania; again in Mount Savage; at Isesferry, Virginia; in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison, Marion and Taylor counties, Virginia, digging iron ore and working at furnaces for twenty-one years; at Zanesville, Ohio, on court house, six weeks; at Frazeysburg, Ohio, digging iron ore four months for Zanesville furnace; Glenford, Perry county, Ohio, and opened limestone quarry for Fannie Furnace, while it was in Newark, Ohio, working about eight months. Came to Shawnee in 1875, and by his advice as to the paying quality of iron ore at Iron Point, the Fannie Furnace was moved to this place, where he has remained up to this time; he is now overseer of laboring hands at XX Furnace in this place. Was married June 12, 1854, to Mary, daughter of Henry and Sarah Frankinville. They are the parents of two children, Henry and Mary, both deceased.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, was born in 1829, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; he is a son of the late venerable Aaron Johnson. The maid-

en name of his mother, who is still living at the age of eighty-six years, was Sarah Law, a daughter of Robert Law, of Scotch descent. His father was of English and Irish parentage, and both his parents were of Quaker extraction; both became Baptists, of which church Aaron Johnson died a member in full fellowship, in 1879, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was tall and athletic, and in his younger days complained very much, and often of ill health. Ten children were born to this marriage, all of whom grew to be men and women; the wife of John Skinner being the eldest; two brothers live in Iowa, and one, Aaron, in Kansas. One uncle, Nimrod Johnson, died in Van Wert, Ohio, without children. Thomas sold the farm he had bought of his father for $2,000, after adding twenty acres to it, for the sum of $4,100, and embarked in mercantile life in Somerset, and is one of the very few who have been successful after such a change. In religion he is a Methodist, while his present wife, who was Miss Lizzie Levitt, is a Lutheran. His father brought the first fine sheep to Perry county, and on account of his success and devotion to sheep husbandry was often called "Shepherd Johnson." He was elected to the Senate of Ohio, about the year 1843, on the Democratic ticket, and remained a firm supporter of that party to the time of his death, and sank to his grave respected for his sterling honesty and sincerity through a long life. The first tax paid by Thomas Johnson did not exceed ten dollars, which rose afterward to $300. One hundred and seventy one acres of land in sight of Somerset, stocked with cattle and sheep, a large stock of dry goods, and valuable town property, are the witness of that excellent judgment of what the market demands, and how and when to supply it, which testify to his solid success, while he indulged the utmost hospitality, and his purse was ever open to the demands of want.

Johnson, A. D., farmer, Madison township, Mount Perry post office. He was born November 22, 1838, in Shelby county, Ohio, and is a son of John H. and Christenia (Rhinehart) Johnson; has always followed farming, now owning an excellent home. Mr. Johnson was married August 23, 1863, to Caroline Fullerton, daughter of Samuel Fullerton; they have four children, Louisa L., Samuel S., Emma B. and Anna F.

Johnson, George M., trader, Corning, Ohio; born April 29, 1848, on Malta Hill, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of Stephen and Catharine (O'Leary) Johnson. His father was a native of Maryland, and his mother of Morgan county, Ohio; her parents were natives of Ireland. Her mother was first married to William Townsend, by whom she had two children, Mary and William; her second husband's name was Morgan O'Leary, by whom she had one child, Catharine, named above. George M. Johnson was brought up on a farm, and has followed agriculture and dealing in stock up to the present time. In 1862, he came to Monroe township, this county, and located on a farm adjoining the town of Corning, which he held until the spring of 1882. Mr. Johnson was married February 15, 1872, to Lucy A., daughter of William and Delilah (Miller) Fisher, of Monroe township, who entered and owned the land where Corning now stands. The present site of Corning was once a sugar camp. They are the parents of one child, George M.

Johnston, James E., of the firm of Johnston & Bryan, attorneys at law and notaries public, New Lexington, Ohio; was born February 1,

1851, in Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio; son of Seth R. and Isabell (Miner) Johnston. James E. Johnston was brought up at Glenford, this county, and assisted in his father's store until 1874, when he began reading law with W. E. Finck. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, in 1878. Began practice at Shawnee, where he remained one year, then came to this place and continued the practice of his profession alone until March, 1881, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Johnston was married in October, 1878, to Miss Lydia L., daughter of James Brown, then of Bowling Green township, Licking county, Ohio.

Jones, Jehu B., was born in 1813, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and was but two years old when his parents, Jehu Jones, Sr., and Jane (Kilpatrick), settled on the farm now held by the heirs of S. C. Dick. This farm had then about fifteen acres partly cleared; here these pioneers lived until 1844, when mother Jones, and, ten years later, father Jones, were called to rest. The sons, who grew to manhood, are: David, who married Miss Jane Pugh, and who died in Pike township, leaving three sons and two daughters; John, who lives in Warren county, Illinois, and who married Miss Elizabeth Rush, having five sons and four daughters; Jehu B., who married Miss Rebecca Goodin, March, 1846, and still resides on the farm adjoining the ancestral homestead—his wife died in 1866, leaving two sons; David, who resides in Blackford county, Indiana, and who is married to Miss Addie Shull, now the mother of two daughters, and George M., who is single, and remains with his father. There are two daughters, Phidelia, the wife of Charles Stickel, a successful tanner and currier, near Somerset, blessed with four sons and one daughter, and Miss Mary, who shares with her brother, George, and her father, the comforts and the cares of the homestead. Jehu B. Jones is worthy of the beautiful home he enjoys, and the broad acres he has transformed from a forest waste to fruitful fields. He has held several offices of trust and profit in his township, and never yet was a candidate when he did not show strength beyond the lines of his party. True to his convictions of right and duty he has not always remained loyal to party, but while acting within party lines, no man is more faithful to his ticket, or more zealous for the right. He possesses brave impulses, is true to his friends, generous to his foes, benevolent to the poor, sympathizes with the suffering and hates the oppressor, while he defends the victim.

Jones, William J., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 19, 1840, in Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland; son of John and Sarah (Leaky) Jones; was raised in town to the age of seven years, and then in the country to manhood, and has worked in mines since he was nine years old. Was married March 12, 1861, to Jane, daughter of John and Susan (Paul) Cowie, of Stenhouseneuir, Stirlingshire, Scotland. They are the parents of six living children: Sarah, Jennie, Susanna, Willie, Robert and Emma, and four dead: Susan, John, James and Jno. Mr. Jones came to this country, landing in New York, August 6, 1872, but left his family in Scotland. He came direct from New York to Shawnee, Ohio, and soon after sent for his family, who landed in New York January 2, 1873, from whence they came direct to Shawnee, where they have lived to the present time, and where he has been engaged in

mining, and at this time is with the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company.

Jones, Lewis, collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May, 10, 1845, in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Wales; son of John and Elizabeth (Richards) Jones. Mr. Jones was employed in the coaleries in Wales at eight years of age, and followed that business until 1869, when he emigrated to America, leaving Liverpool in October, and landing in New York on the 25th of October, 1869; from there he went to Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, mining about two years, and soon after reaching Pomeroy, his family, whom he had left in Wales, joined him and have remained with him up to this time. He has been engaged as follows: Syracuse, Ohio, remaining over two years; New Straitsville, Ohio, one year, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has since made his home and been employed as a miner. Mr. Jones was married September 1, 1867, to Sarah, daughter of John and Ann (Byron) Reese, of Tredegar, Wales. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Margaret, Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, John William, Caroline, Anna, Lewis and Elizabeth, deceased.

Jones, Henry, of the firm of Jones Brothers, dealers in lumber, contractors, undertakers and dealers in real estate, Corning, Ohio; was born January 29, 1851, in Liverpool, England; son of James E. and Rosanna (Henry) Jones. Henry came in 1871, and located in Shawnee, Ohio, in 1872. In 1873, went to Columbus, Ohio, and remained about three years; then returned to Shawnee, where he remained until he came to his present residence in 1881. Mr. Jones was married in November, 1875, to Miss Jane, daughter of Richard and Ellen (Jones) Richison, natives of North Wales. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Edith Madaline and Ellen. This firm is doing an active business, having quite an extensive trade.

Kagay, Martin, P. O., Somerset; was born August 20th, 1825, in Berne township, Fairfield county, Ohio; the youngest of the twelve children of Rudolph and Hannah (Siple) Kagay, who were born, married and united with the German Baptist Church in Shenandoah county, Virginia. The sons born there were John, Jacob, Christian, Abraham, and Rudolph Kagay, Jr.; and those born in Fairfield county, Ohio, whither Rudolph and his family emigrated in 1819, were Henry and Martin. The daughters were five in number—Katharine, wife of Andrew, the son of John Hite; Barbara, wife of Elder Lewis Seitz; Hannah, wife of John Crooks, Sr.; Elizabeth, widow of John Beaver; and Polly, widow of Hezekiah Kanode, and the only one of the five yet living. Of the sons, Christian, Jacob, and Rudolph are no more. So that of the twelve children of father Rudolph and mother Hannah Kagay only five remain—John, in his eighty-sixth year; Abraham, in his eightieth year; Henry, in his sixty-first year; Mrs. Kanode, in her sixty-eighth year; and Martin, in his fifty-eighth year. All lived to be men and women, and all reared large families except Jacob, who died a bachelor in his sixty-seventh year. All were farmers or the wives of farmers except Polly, whose husband was a plasterer and bricklayer, and Martin, who became a physician and engaged otherwise. Father Rudolph lived to the age of fifty-six, and is buried three miles south of Lancaster, while mother Hannah Kagay lived to see her ninety-first

year and then died of hernia. Martin was left an orphan in his fourth year by the death of his father, and to his twelfth year was sent to school, and then to the saddler's trade in Rushville to his fourteenth year. He resumed work on the farm and home of his brother Jacob to his eighteenth year; taught his first school in his nineteenth year in Seneca county, Ohio; taught one year in Marion county, Illinois; attended college at Granville, Ohio, in 1847–48; read medicine and practiced his profession at Pleasantville; was elected Clerk of the Court in 1851; was beaten, with his entire ticket, in 1854; raised and sold eighty acres of corn in Licking county in 1855; became editor of the *Democratic Union* in Somerset in 1856, and spent that entire year and not less than one thousand dollars in cash to revolutionize Perry county from the domination of the Know-Nothing and Republican party, and succeeded in restoring that county to the Democrats that year by an average majority of forty votes against two hundred and ninety-eight for Governor Chase in 1855; and in 1859, when the Union newspaper, which he then edited, had secured the entire county patronage, he transferred it for a "song" to those who never appreciated his generosity; engaged in a patent corn cutter invented by Rible; taught school in Somerset; inaugurated the purchase of the present school lot, and carried it by five majority in a poll of two hundred and fifty votes; stumped the county for Douglas, in 1860; took a decided stand for the war against the South, which had, by its bolt, defeated Douglas and the Democratic party; became the first Assessor of Internal Revenue in Perry county, as he had been the first Clerk of the Courts, under the present Constitution, in Fairfield; was appointed Commissioner of Enrollment, or "Draft Commissioner," as it was called, by President Lincoln, on recommendation of Hon. Alfred McVeigh and Hon. Carey A. Trimble, in 1862, in which capacity he served to the end of the war, receiving an honorable discharge from Secretary Stanton; started the Somerset *Advocate*, in 1867, to revive the railroad idea from Newark to Straitsville, which cost one and a half million dollars, and moved, perhaps, twenty millions more of capital into furnaces, lands, towns, and mining, and added not less than ten thousand to the population of Perry county, directly or indirectly; bought three sections of coal lands, on option, and realized large and sudden profits, and never sold to a man who did not also realize profits; bought lands in and about Somerset, carried on a grocery trade, and, between the losses on the credit system of the latter and the depreciation of land prices after the panic of 1874, lost all his property, which had cost him more than double his liabilities; was cast into jail on a charge of embezzlement, made by a perjured villain whom he never before had seen or known, and who could, therefore, know nothing as to guilt or innocence, and on which charge no indictment could be found, and hence the prisoner was discharged, with a reputation limping in the hobbles of unjust suspicion; but, with a spirit unbroken and a resolve unshaken, the conflicts of life were renewed; sympathy for the oppressed toiler was awakened into newness of life by his return to labor in the fields. The flat and heavily timbered lands of North-western Ohio, joined to their scarcity of stone and gravel for pikes, and the great cost of these even where material is plenty,

suggested to Mr. Kagay the application of trench and tile, with charcoal covering, to the making of pikes. Martin Kagay became the husband of Christina Walters in 1850. Their surviving children are, Samuel, Rudolph Rizzio, Della, Ida, and Maggie. Three children died in infancy. The father of Mrs. Kagay was John Walters, deceased, of Fairfield county. Her mother was Mary Magdalena, daughter of the venerable Rev. William Foster, of Thorn township. Her vocal powers were rare in her maiden days, and she was in request at the singing schools of those times, and her voice, even now, possesses a compass and melody of the most engaging sweetness. She was reared and educated in the Lutheran belief.

Kalb, George E., was born in 1851, in Rushville, Ohio; he is the editor and proprietor of the Thornville *News* and the Junction City *Advocate*, both weekly, and both published in Perry county. He is a son of Elijah Kalb, a native of Washington county, Maryland, who settled in Rushville in 1837, where he engaged in the drug trade, and served as post master thirty-five consecutive years. His birth was in 1803, and in 1829 he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca, daughter of James Tenant, Sharpsburg, Virginia. This gentleman ran off from England in his boyhood, and in after life became the owner of a line of steamers, and large tracts of land near Sharpsburg, Virginia. His steamers were captured, his houses and fences were burned by the soldiery during the Rebellion, and after the war ended he found his splendid fortune wrecked in the whirlpool of revolution. He lived to the year 1866, and died at the age of eighty, near Shepardstown, a poor man in fortune, but rich in all the elements of manhood which values convictions of right and duty more highly than gold or lands. Elijah Kalb died in May, 1876, ten years after his father-in-law, and Mrs. Kalb is still living, at the age of seventy. The family were strict members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Kalb was a sincere, upright and honest citizen, and carried to his grave the homage ever paid to sterling worth. According to Daniel G. Kalb, of Springfield, Illinois, Elijah's family is connected with that of the Baron de Kalb, of Revolutionary fame—exactly how is not at hand now to state. The brother of George E. Kalb, and son of Elijah, is Mayberry, a carpenter, Rushville, Ohio. Three sisters are all married and live in Rushville, except one in Zanesville. In 1874 George E. was married to Miss Ruth A. Siniff, daughter of Jacob Siniff, Sr., who died at the age of eighty years. The children of this marriage are Charles de Kalb and Roy de Kalb, of Rushville, the spelling and the naming being intended to assert the title of these sons to the form used by their ancient relative, the Baron de Kalb.

Karr, Noah, born 1824, in Thorn township; son of Rev. William Karr, a teacher in German and English, and a Baptist preacher, who was among the earliest settlers of Perry. The first wife of Rev. William Karr was Miss Hannah Good, aunt of the present venerable John Good, of Thorn, and sister of Joseph Good, the father of John. The two daughters resulting from this marriage are now deceased in Indiana. The second marriage was to Susan Griffith, the mother of Noah Karr, and four other sons, now deceased, and one daughter, the wife of David Humberger. Noah Karr worked as a farm laborer seven

years, for William Yost, of Thorn; was then married to Miss Katharine Smith; moved into the house where he was born, and began three more years of service to the same employer. He was elected Sheriff of Perry county in 1870, re-elected in 1872, and after serving two terms in 1878 was elected County Treasurer, in all of which trusts he served with credit to himself and to the public, and retains to this day the confidence and esteem of the people of Perry. His children are Noah Karr, Jr., now married to Miss Kate McWaid, of Somerset, and who was assistant treasurer to his father, and now assistant in the Somerset Flouring Mills, of which his father has purchased a half share. The daughters are Mrs. B. F. Humberger, Mrs. Amos Helser, and Mrs. George Meloy, and one yet single and at home with her parents. Mr. Karr, though social and fond of fun, is temperate and decorous in his habits. He paid eight hundred dollars for a substitute in the army, sold wool for one dollar per pound, and for five hogs he realized the war price of one hundred and eighty dollars, while his wheat went to market at two dollars and fifty cents. He has been engaged as a shipper of horses, of eggs, and other species of trade, connected with a hub factory, and with a planing mill, and in all his career he has maintained the same honorable record, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Kating, Lawrence, Marshal of New Lexington, Ohio, was born July 4, 1858, in county Tipperary, Ireland; son of Joseph and Mary (Bryan) Kating; came to America in February, 1866, and located in Columbus, Ohio, where he remained about five years. The succeeding year was spent at Pickaway and Mount Vernon, Ohio, and came to this place in the spring of 1873; he was appointed to serve on the police force of New Lexington in 1874, and the following year was elected marshal of the place; served four years and was re-elected in the spring of 1882.

Kear, Harry, Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 19, 1854, in Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean, England; son of John and Elizabeth (Hicks) Kear. Mr. Kear came to America in 1873, landing in New York April 3d, and thence via Baltimore to Cumberland and McKeesport, on the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a miner for about two months, and thence to Frostburg, Maryland, also engaged as a miner in this place for about two years; and from there he came to Shawnee, Ohio, in 1875, and mined some two years, and thence to Bussey, Morgan county, Iowa, via Ottumwa; remained here some five or six months engaged as a miner, and in sinking a coal shaft. From here he went to Knoxville, where he ran a country bank for a farmer by the name of Woodruff; next he appeared at Lucas, Lucas county, Iowa, where he mined six or eight months, and afterward assisted in sinking another coal shaft, and again went to mining; remained here about thirteen months, and returned to Shawnee, via Chicago, Columbus and Newark, in 1877, again mining about eighteen months; returned to Pennsylvania, and to Berkley Springs, Morgan county, Virginia, where he mined and worked for an iron ore company, of Dunbar, Pennsylvania, about four or five months. From here, via Baltimore, Maryland, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to New York, where he took the steamer, City of Richmond, of the Inman Line,

setting sail for Liverpool, where he landed July 2, 1878, having left New York on the 22d of June previous, making the voyage in nine days and twelve hours. From Liverpool he went to the place of his nativity, and spent six weeks in England, visiting London and other principal cities of that country, and again he set sail for New York, August 15, 1878, from Liverpool, and landed August 25, 1878, remaining in New York four days, when he returned to Berkley Springs, Virginia, and to Frostburg, Maryland, and thence to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with the intention of buying some place of business, but not suiting himself here, he again returned to Shawnee, and went into business with his brother, who had come from England with him, but afterward bought out his brother, and went into business for himself, where he is still situated. Mr. Kear was married November 6, 1879, to Lida, daughter of Alfred Micklethwaite, of Shawnee, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, fourteen months old February 12, 1882, whose name is Bessie Kear.

Keenan, John, New Lexington, Ohio; was born October 22, 1833, in Greene county, Pennsylvania; son of Patrick and Mary Keenan. They came to this county about the year 1837, and located near New Lexington, where they remained about two years, then removed to Saltlick township, where John was brought up. Mr. Keenan was married January 16, 1859, to Miss Ellen, daughter of John and Mary McGarvey, of Jackson township. They are the parents of eleven children, viz.: Patrick, Thomas, James, William, Hugh, Mary, Rose, Catherine, deceased, Euphemia, Joseph, and an infant not named. Mr. Keenan came to this place in the spring of 1864, and has resided here to the present time.

Kelly, John Henry, was a son of Henry and Mary (Petit) Kelly, and was born in Madison township, Perry county, Ohio, December 29, 1825, and died May 18, 1881. He was married to Miss Annie C. Poundstone, at Bowling Green township, Licking county, Ohio, September 23, 1847. Mr. Kelly was brought up on a farm in Madison township, Perry county, attending as opportunity permitted, the district school. His father was a teacher—one of the best in his day—and John was early instructed in all the common branches of learning, and himself became a teacher at the early age of sixteen. After teaching for several years in the neighborhood of his nativity, he came to Rehoboth to teach in the fall of 1849. After teaching there one year he was employed in the same capacity at New Lexington, and from that time New Lexington became his permanent home, though after a few years he abandoned the occupation of teaching. As an instructor, he ranked considerably above the average, and he was more than ordinarily successful wherever engaged. After he quit teaching he tried merchandizing a little while, but did not succeed to his satisfaction, and disliked the business. He was, in 1856, the Republican nominee for County Auditor, and came within sixteen votes of being elected. He had studied law for some time, and soon after his defeat for Auditor, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in New Lexington early in 1857. He was very diligent and painstaking in business intrusted to his charge, and almost immediately secured a paying practice. In the summer of 1862 he assisted in recruiting the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regi

ment, O. V. I., and was commissioned as Major of the regiment. He was promoted to the office of Lieutenant-Colonel, then Colonel, and was finally brevetted Brigadier-General for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mobile." Major Kelly was engaged in the first unsuccessful attack on Vicksburg by General Sherman, and was soon after in the battle of Arkansas Post. Then he lay with troops under Grant at Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, where, from malarial disease, so many of the gallant sons of Perry went down to death that the country might live. When the final hour came and the sick and disabled were sent up the river, Major Kelly was one of the well ones who moved silently and swiftly down the western bank of the Mississippi, then crossed at Grand Gulf to the eastern side. He was engaged in nearly all the important battles around Vicksburg which led to its capitulation July 4, 1863. Not long after this, he became commander of the regiment, and went with an expedition down to New Orleans and across the Gulf to Galveston. Finally the command was sent to Mobile and the One Hundred and Fourteenth participated in the bayonet charge that led to the capture of the city. This was the last battle of the war. A few months after this Colonel Kelly came to Ohio with his regiment, and was mustered out of service with it. After leaving the army, Colonel Kelly, now General by brevet, resumed the practice of law, and to some extent engaged in farming operations. Upon the death of Henry Sheeran, Prosecuting Attorney, General Kelly was appointed Prosecutor to fill out the unexpired term. He was, also, in 1871, nominated for Representative by the Republican party, but was defeated at the election. In 1879 he became the Republican candidate for Probate Judge, and was elected. General Kelly, in one way or another, has been much in public life, and was generally known. In addition to what has been related, he has been Mayor of New Lexington, and frequently a member of the town council, board of education, and Sunday school superintendent, and other offices in the church of which he was a useful member. And all public and official stations he filled with more than ordinary ability. General Kelly united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rehoboth in 1850 and remained a member until his death. He was brave, generous hearted and benevolent, and ever ready and ever willing to assist, to the utmost of his ability, the poor, afflicted and needy. He was plain spoken, but affable, urbane and generally popular with men of all creeds and parties, and his loss was widely and deeply felt. His death was sudden and unexpected and cast a very perceptible gloom upon the town and county. He was taken sick Sunday evening, May 15th, while at church, and suffered severe pain, except when under the influence of narcotics, until his death. General Kelly left a wife and two sons. Two daughters died not long since. His aged mother is still living; also his brothers and sisters. His funeral took place Friday, May 20th, and assumed very much of a public and general character. The New Lexington and New Straitsville Masonic Lodges attended in a body, and many members of other Lodges were also present. General Kelly was a Past Master of New Lexington Lodge, and was its Secretary at the time of his death. The Ewing Guards were out in force and participated in the ceremonies of burial. The members of the Perry county

Bar attended in a body. Rev. Fagan conducted the services at the church, assisted by Revs. Tussing, Bradley, Beeman and Rose. The large church edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. The usual Masonic services took place at the grave, the Rev. Adams, of Junction City, officiating. The mortal remains of the deceased were interred in the family lot in New Lexington cemetery.

KELLY, GEORGE H., teacher in New Lexington schools. Mr. Kelly was born April 23, 1858, in this place; son of John H. and Anne C. (Poundstone) Kelly. Young Kelly was brought up and educated in his native town. He began teaching in 1879, and has followed the profession to the present time.

KELLEY, H. F., farmer; post office, Rehoboth; born in this county in 1831. Son of James and Elizabeth (Shaw) Kelly. The former died in 1872, the latter in 1862. Mr. Kelly was married in 1852 to Miss Sophia Strait, daughter of Christopher and Katharine (Litle) Strait. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Sarah E., deceased, Georgia, deceased, Mary F., Harriet J., James B., Caroline M., Lucy G., Charles A., William A., John H. Mr. Kelly was a soldier in the late war.

KELLEY, JAMES F., school teacher, Shawnee, Ohio, was born August 13, 1843, in Clayton township, this county; son of Wesley and Hannah (Huston) Kelley. Mr. Kelley remained at home on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to his uncle Huston, of Muskingum county, Ohio, whom he assisted on the farm in the summer season, and attended school in winter, and also taught three months in that county, when he returned to Perry county, and in Madison township, took charge of a school which he taught one month, and then enlisted for three years or during the war, in the United States Signal service, and was discharged at the close of the war, having served about two years. Upon his return he attended school about two months, then resumed teaching in Oakfield, Pleasant township, and taught six months. He then was engaged in the grocery and notion business about three years. Again resumed teaching in the grammar room of New Lexington, Ohio, where he taught some five years, six months of which time he taught the high school. Then taught two six months terms in Van Atta district, followed by a five months term in Thorn township, and the following summer in McConnelsville, Morgan county. Then came to Shawnee, where he has taught two years in grammar school, and one year was principal of high school. Mr. Kelley was corporation clerk in New Lexington seven years; was married April 16, 1868, to Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Moody) Newell, of Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Maggie E., Carrie E., and Charles W.

KELLEY, A. H., farmer, New Lexington, Ohio; was born January 25, 1846, in Clayton township, this county, son of Wesley and Hannah (Huston) Kelley. Was raised a farmer, and has given most of his attion to agriculture during his life. Was employed as clerk in dry goods store with his brother James F., for about one year, and about 1868. Just after this he engaged in partnership with his brother in grocery business for about one year, when he engaged in farming, which he has continued to this time, together with huckstering. Was married

May 5, 1870, to Harriet, daughter of John and Marjory (Yates) Chenowith. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Olive M., Ross, Nellie F., Fannie M., and Archie; also of one deceased, viz.: Mamie. Mr. Kelley now lives near New Lexington, Ohio, where he owns quite a nice farm home.

KEMPER, ELIJAH, farmer, brick mason, stone cutter, marble dealer and inventor; born in Fauquier county, Virginia, 1798; post office, Thornville. He is one of the two sons of Jacob Kemper who came to Perry county in 1807. His brother, Jacob, born the same year last named, moved to St. Marys, Ohio, in 1850, and has but one son, George W. Kemper. His mother's maiden name was Susan Bashaw. He had five sisters—Nancy Carey, deceased; Lucy, the widow of Joel H. Kemper, Brownsville, O.; Harriet Edson, deceased; Susannah McMullen, deceased; and Mary, the widow of Judge R. F. Hickman, late of Perry county. Elijah Kemper was first married at the age of forty-five years, to Miss Nancy Henthorn, whose father was James Henthorn, of Irish extraction, and whose mother was Sarah Fidler, of German parentage. This marriage was blessed with two children, both of whom died in infancy, and they were followed by the mother. The second marriage took place in 1852, to Elizabeth, daughter of Eli Whitaker, whose wife was Miss Mary Cherry. She died April 6th, 1882, in her eightieth year, loved and lamented by all who knew her, leaving her husband without children. She was a sister of John Whitaker, a merchant of New Lexington; was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, from whence she came to Ohio in 1809; was a Methodist in belief, but with her husband, seceded, and united with Rev. James F. Given, who was silenced by the Methodist Episcopal Church, for his opposition to the war of 1861; and who with others of the same church, and other churches, organized a new church, known as the Christian Union. This organization has a paper printed at Newark, Ohio, called the *Christian Union*, and is the recognized organ of the new church, which seeks the union of all Christians on a common platform of tolerance and fellowship. Elijah Kemper is a man of great force of character, five feet nine inches tall; weight, one hundred and sixty pounds; head, twenty-three and one-half inches in circumference. He invented a popular gate, which slides and swings open with ease, and which was sold extensively in the East, and became a source of profit to its originator under the patent laws. He found men wanting a full description, which when sent them, was used to infringe his patent, and was doubtless procured for this purpose alone. In 1881, he patented a hand seed sower, which more than doubles the acreage sown by one man in a day, and delivers the seed with great regularity and precision. Its cost, with right of use on a farm, is only two dollars; and tinners can make it for less than half the money. He is French on his mother's side, and English on the Kemper side of his parentage. He has lived on one farm, near Thornville, for seventy-five years; is a relative of Bishop Kemper of St. Louis, and Governor Kemper, of Virginia, was a cousin. He reads without spectacles now at the age of eighty-four years, and is one of the best preserved samples of physical activity in Ohio; and to meet his equal in vigor of mind, body or memory, rarely happens. His uncle, Isaac Kemper and Dr. Daniel Kemper, came as early as 1805,

and were the center posts of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thorn. His memory links the following names with the settlement of Thorn township, prior to 1808: Joseph McMullen, who laid out Thornville in 1818, by name of Lebanon; David Besecker, the Goods, John Kindal, 1805; Keiths, Henry and Michael Boyer, 1802; Hendersons, Fosters, Groves, Hoopers, Bowman, Reams, Stoneman, Karr, Neil, Dombold, Fulton, Warfield and Stockbarger.

KENNEDY, THOMAS P., blacksmith, Maxville, Ohio; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 9, 1821; son of William and Sarah (Henry) Kennedy. His early days were spent in attending district school and assisting his father in the blacksmith shop, of which trade he became master. In the spring of 1832, he came with his parents to Monday Creek township, Perry county, Ohio, and has ever since been one of its most respected citizens. In 1847 he came to Maxville, and opened a blacksmith shop, and has ever since carried on his trade in that village. Was married February 12, 1847, to Sophia, daughter of Bennet and Luzilla (Angle) Huston. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: William Bennet, Luzilla H., Levi H., Sarah E., Matilda J., John N., Clara E., Estella M., and Cora B. All living except William Bennet, who served in the war of the Rebellion, and was wounded at Fort Gregg, and died of his wounds at Petersburg, Virginia. Mr. Kennedy enlisted in Company C, Sixty-second Regiment, O. V. I., in 1864; participated in the capture of Richmond, and at the close of the war, received an honorable discharge. Mr. Kennedy was one of the first citizens of Maxville; began life without a penny, but by strict application to his calling, has secured a good home for himself and family.

KENNEDY, ABRAHAM C., teacher in Straitsville schools; was born January 10, 1848, in this place, and brought up in Jackson township. He is a son of John and Susan (Parmer) Kennedy. Abraham C. began teaching January 11, 1868, and has taught fourteen years, and is now one of the best teachers of the county. He came to New Lexington in 1879, and in 1882, went to Straitsville. Mr. Kennedy was married May 26, 1870, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James and Julia A. (Mateer) Price. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Frank V., Emma Florence, Charles W. and Francis James Longdon.

KENNEDY, GEORGE W., dealer in books, etc., Main street, New Lexington, Ohio; was born March 4, 1855, in Vinton county, Ohio; son of John D. and Susanna (Palmer) Kennedy. Young Kennedy was brought up on the farm until seventeen. He began teaching school at eighteen, and taught eight terms. He then clerked in a general merchandising store in Athens county, Ohio. Came to this place in June, 1879, and established his present business, in which he is succeeding well.

KERN, JOSEPH, SR., deceased; was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was there married to Mary Swaivly in 1818. He kept a store in Reading until 1831, when, on the 12th day of May, the deed for the seventy-seven and one-half acres, where his son Joseph Kern, Jr., now lives, was signed by Asa Dennison. William Durrh, who married Joseph's sister, came to Ohio at the same time. The children of Joseph, Sr., were: Jeremiah, Hiram, Harriet, Sarah, Mary, Amanda,

Nancy and Joseph, both single, and who own and occupy the homestead. Joseph, Sr., lived to his eighty-first and his wife to her sixty-ninth year. They were of Lutheran extraction, but became United Brethren. Joseph was a very honest but not temperate man, until he joined the Washingtonians, after which he kept his pledge till death.

KESSLER, FRANK, wagon maker, New Lexington, Ohio; was born November 25, 1842, in Hocking county; son of John and Elizabeth (Sharshel) Kessler. Frank was brought up on the farm until the age of nineteen, when he went to his present trade. He first established a shop at Logan, Hocking county, in 1865. He remained there two years, then came to this place, where he has since remained. He is doing a good business, being one of the best mechanics in the county. Mr. Kessler was married in the spring of 1865 to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Elizabeth Fox. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Francis Anthony, James Edward, Mary Victoria, Roseanne Elizabeth, John William, Catharine and Charles Joseph.

KING, MICHAEL, farmer, was born February 29, 1820, section 35, Thorn township; his post office is Thornville, Ohio. He is a son of Christian King and grandson of Rev. John King, who was the first preacher ever settled on the soil of Perry county. This Rev. John King was a native of a Rhinish Province in Germany; came to America with his wife and his sons, John, Peter and Christian, (the father of Mike), and one daughter, Morelius, with him, prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, which fact naturalized him and made him a voter without papers. He must have come to Ohio and settled on section 35, in Thorn township, as early as 1802 or 1803. At any rate he found a very few neighbors, and of that best friend to man, money, he had but 25 cents left on arrival in the forests of Perry. He had, however, a four-horse team of good horses and a good old fashioned wagon, and, it is to be presumed, a good share of provisions and clothing in it. He must have been a fine German scholar, as any one may learn by inspection of the superb constitution, in his hand writing, of the Presbyterian and Lutheran church of Zion, dated in 1805, and now in possession of the venerable George Daniels, of Thorn township. From the date of his arrival in America, probably in 1787, to 1802 or 1803, when he came to Ohio, he resided in the State of Virginia. He was an expert in the selection of land in a new country, and this characteristic has benefited his descendants to this day, who still hold the same acres, and many more, selected at first by this old patriarch of the early time in Perry county. He pre-empted a half section, began cutting a road from his cabin to the Zane Trace, and hauled salt from Chillicothe by way of Lancaster, for a livelihood. He must also have saved some money, for a few years later, the searching glances of land buyers was turned upon his acres, not yet safe from their power to obtain, when he, through the friendship and aid of the Receiver at Chillicothe, closed his pre-emption and got a patent. He was a teacher of German and music in the infant schools of his day, and his enterprise also erected a still house in Virginia and Ohio, and the whisky he made was doubtless as pure as the gospel he preached. He was a heavy set, stoutly built man, of kind disposition, inclined to books and industrial vocations. His children, born in America, were George, Jacob, Mrs. Spoon and Mrs. Brock.

Christena King, Philip King and the Rev. Henry King, now of the Reform Church, and still living, and who, with Mrs. Catharine Brock, post office Hamilton, Ohio, are the sole survivors of the ten children. Philip died near Salem, Ohio, and was the father of Peter King, late of Perry; George died near Stoutsville, Fairfield county; Peter King died near Glenford, Perry county. where some of his children still reside; Morelius, wife of Alexander Costonion, died on the home farm, section 35, where with Christian she shared the paternal homestead, Christian King, father of Michael, prior to 1812, was married to Margaret Basore, a sister of Mrs. John Humberger, still living. They became the parents of nine sons and three daughters, who grew to be men and women, and one child that died young. The sons were, John, Samuel, Michael Henry, Christian, Frederick, David, Simon and Reuben. The daughters were, Mary M., deceased, wife of Henry Humberger, also deceased; Margaret, widow of Daniel Fisher; Mary Ann, wife of Jacob Ramsey, Columbia City, Indiana. The father of the children died in 1852, and the mother followed in 1862, in the 69th year of her age. He made a will and appointed his sons, Samuel and Michael, its executors. Michael King was married January 3, 1847, to Miss Franey Auspach, daughter of Christian Auspach. Their children are, Franklin, husband of Miss Ella, daughter of John Beagler, Thornville, Ohio: William Henry and David, Miss Tena Ann and Miss Ida Alice—three sons and two daughters. He began his married life, by buying, in partnership, one hundred and eighty-three acres, subject to dower of Molly Humberger and two-elevenths belonging to heirs where he now resides, for $20 per acre, subject to dower. He paid in part a quarter section of land in Whitley county, Indiana, at $600. He now owns in fee one hundred and seventy-six acres alone and is helping his married son to pay for one hundred and twenty-eight acres in section 13, Thorn township. His barn caught fire in 1869, by a overheated threshing machine while in motion, and he lost it and its contents, but it was insured for $800, and he has replaced it with a splendid structure. In 1860 he built of brick, a comfortable farmer's mansion, and though not modern in all its parts, is a model of comfort and, especially the part devoted to the kitchen and dining rooms, where the best of bread and the most golden rose scented butter tempt the gustatory nerves and pronounce the highest eulogy on the high toned, practical education of Perry county wives and their blooming daughters.

King, J. R., blacksmith, Bearfield township, Portersville post office, born in Noble county in 1824, son of Jonathan and Mary (Swarthwood) King. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio. Mr. J. R. King came to this county in 1870, and lived in this township two years, when he moved to Sarahsville, and afterwards returned to this township, where he now resides. In 1841 he married Elizabeth A. Wright, of Noble county, and of Virginia ancestry. They are the parents of two children, Abraham and Catharine. The son married Miss Odell and resides in this township, and his daughter married J. W. Robinson. She died in 1867.

King, John C., was born in 1835, in Perry county, Ohio; is a farmer and carpenter, post office Glenford. He is a son of Peter King, whose father came from Germany when Peter was twelve years of age, and

settled in Thorn township. Peter died on his farm, section 17, Hopewell, in 1858, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, the mother of John C. King, was Mary Magdaline Whitmore, sister of the late venerable Peter Whitmore, of Reading township. She departed this life five years after her husband, leaving the following named children: Saloma, wife of Michael Cotterman, Little Sandusky, Ohio; Katharine, wife of John Smith, deceased, Somerset; Rebecca, wife of Isaac Zartman, Glenford; Lydia, deceased; Susannah, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Mary M., wife of Porter Cline, Illinois; Peter C., married to Miss Caroline Long, McCutchensville, Ohio; David C., married to Margaret Mechling, Glenford; Leah, wife of Jeremiah Alspach, Thornville, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Alspach, Thornville, Ohio; William C., married first to Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Zartman, and after her death, to Kate Focht, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, dry goods; Franklin C., married to Miss Rachel Zillinger, daughter of Jacob, Union Station, Licking county, Ohio; served in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., Company K, and was wounded three times; and John C., who, in 1859, became the husband of Miss Elizabeth Rarick, daughter of the late Peter Rarick, of Thorn township. post office Glenford, Ohio. Their children are Altha, wife of Henry Lentz, post office Glenford; Rufus Franklin, Henry Wallace, and Miss Cora. Mr. King owns a part of the original King homestead and all together, has one hundred and fifty acres of land in Hopewell. He is a member of the Reform Church; a Democrat, and sustains the record of his ancestry for honesty, industry and frugality.

King, David S., farmer, Madison township, post office Sego, Perry county, Ohio; born June 11, 1837, in Saltlick township; son of Thomas and Sarah (Headley) King. David S. was brought up on a farm, and has followed agriculture to the present time. Mr. King served about four months in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty, O. N. G. He was married first November 1, 1857, to Miss Miraet, daughter of Cyrus and Hannah (Clerry) Adams. They became the parents of seven children, viz.: Martha Jane, married to Perry Brown; Hannah E., Sarah A., Alzier L., Lewis S., Emma M., deceased, and Ida W. Mrs. King died April 23, 1870. Mr. King was married the second time to Miss Amanda R., daughter of James and Sarah (Hope) Wilson. They are the parents or four children, viz.: William E., Clara, deceased, Myrtle B. and Amanda Ellen. Mr. King came to his present residence in August, 1873, and is succeeding well.

King, A. B., coal operator, New Straitsville.

Kishler, Thomas J., of the firm of Berkimer & Kishler, carriage and wagon manufacturers, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. K. was born October 8, 1862, in Jackson township; son of George and Susan Kishler, natives of Pennsylvania. Young Kishler went to his trade when about fifteen, and became a partner in the above firm in the fall of 1881.

Klein, J. J., retail dry goods merchant and grocer, Junction City, Ohio; was born in May, 1855; son of Lewis and Hannah Klein; came from Europe to America in 1871. He went to his present occupation in June, 1881; was married in 1881 to Miss Fanny, daughter of Henry and Rachel Weber. Mr. Klein keeps a good stock of goods, and has a first-class trade.

KLIPSTINE, PHILIP, farmer, Monroe township, post office Corning; was born August 20, 1820, in Greene county, Pennsylvania; son of William and Nancy (Shuman) Klipstine. When Philip was about four years old, his father moved to Tyler county, Virginia. When twenty-two years of age Philip came to Monroe township, Perry county. Having but little financial means he worked by the month as a farm hand, until April 23, 1843, when he was married to Miss Emeline Reese. He then purchased the farm where he now resides. They are the parents of four children—Sarah, married to James C. Dew; Mary, married to William J. Todd; Martha, married to Thomas Killkinney, since died; Kate, married to Cyrus M. Brown. When Mr. Klipstine first came to this township, deer and wild turkey were abundant. He has seen the hardships of pioneer life, having cleared over one hundred acres of rough timber land, and he now enjoys the fruits of his labor, living in a comfortable home, independent of work.

KNOTTS, J. W., carriage painter, Thornville, Ohio; born in 1850, in Covington, Kentucky. He is a son of James B. Knotts, a carpenter and builder, a native of Wirt county, West Virginia, who died in 1864, in the forty-sixth year of his age, of consumption, brought on by exposure in Arkansas. His brothers, the uncles of J. W. Knotts, are Isaac, of Missouri; Luke, of Virginia; and John, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Uncle Edward Knotts died in Roseville, Arkansas. An aunt, Rebecca Lee, wife of Captain J. B. Lee, of the Confederate Army, is still living, post office Palestine, Wirt county, Virginia—a relative of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. Another aunt, Matilda Knotts, now deceased, was the wife of Joseph Cook, near Parkersburg, Virginia. His (J. W.'s) mother's maiden name was Ann S. Cook, who is the mother of three sons and five daughters, all living. His grandmother's maiden name was Margaret Prottsman, afterwards Cook. His great-grandfather, Absalom Knotts, came from Ireland, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, and tradition alleges him to have been the owner of a large tract of land in Maryland, which he leased out for ninety-nine years, and on which the town of Dover now rests. Grandfather Edward Knotts was a son of this Absalom Knotts. J. W. Knotts became the husband of Miss Anna H. Ludtman, in 1871, at Marietta, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Germany, and her father was a shoemaker by trade, and died in the last named city. Their children are Charles, Edith, Iolia and Grace, now three years of age. Mr. Knotts learned his trade of painter in Marietta, under the tutilage of an eminent and very kind preceptor. He started a shop in that city, and carried on house, sign, carriage and decorative painting, and continued thus until 1881, since when he he was employed in the extensive carriage works of David Cherry & Company, in Thornville, Ohio. He is distinguished for his excellence as a workman, his devotion to the interests of his employer, and for his steady attention to his work.

KOCHENDERFER, DR. JOHN H., Buckingham, Ohio; was born July 29, 1841, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania; son of Joseph and Lovina (Artz) Kochenderfer. Came to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1856. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Second O. V. I., and served three years. He was captured at the battle of Athens, Alabama, and was held a prisoner about seven months. While being trans-

ferred from Vicksburg to St. Louis, on the steamer Sultana, she was blown up, causing about one thousand six hundred and seventy-five lives to be lost. The Doctor was thrown about three hundred feet from the vessel, and fell in the water, but was rescued in about five hours some eighteen miles below where the wreck occurred. He received an injury by being thrown against what was supposed to be a rope, from which he will never recover. The Doctor began the study of medicine in 1878; attended the Medical College at Cincinnati, and began practice with Dr. Deaver, in the spring of 1882. He was married November, 14, 1865, to Miss Malvina C., daughter of George and Hannah (Funk) Cox, of Richland county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Eliza C. and George J.

KUHN, JOSEPH, farmer, son of Michael Kuhn, who emigrated from Strausburg, France, in 1831, after which he married Nancy Clover, who became the mother of Rosanna, George, John, Lewis, Mary and Joseph Kuhn, the subject of this sketch, who was married to Miss Harriet Louisa Murdock, in October, 1875. When a boy only nine years old he began life in the service of George Skipton, and his childless wife, who was Jane, daughter of James McCormick. Mr. Skipton died in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-four, and by his will left his beautiful farm of sixty-seven acres to Joseph Kuhn, subject to the life estate of his aged widow. This high testimonial to the worth and faithfulness of Mr. Kuhn, was not more than he deserved, and is evidence of an appreciation thus worthily expressed by his benefactor and benefactress.

KULLMAN, GEORGE, was born in Schweinham, Germany, February 22, 1811; he died in Somerset, Ohio, September 8, 1877; his father's name was John; his mother's maiden name was Goodwork; he had five brothers, Conrad, Nicholas, Jacob, John and Joseph, supposed to reside in Denmark or Sweden; of the others, Jacob only came to America, and after service in the late Rebellion, died in Somerset. His only sister Mary, married to Nicholas Culp, settled in Columbus, Ohio, four or five years prior to the arrival of her brothers, George and Jacob, in 1840. The same ship which brought George and his brother, also brought Henry Culp, Joseph Art, Mary Nagle and a niece of George, since married to Joseph Art. In 1840, George married the above named Mary Nagle, journeying on horseback from Marion, Ohio, to Tiffin, to find a priest. The happy twain remained in Marion, Ohio, until after the birth of their first-born, Nicholas, christened in Tiffin, forty miles distant, in 1842, and whose death occurred in Somerset, in 1845. Here, a stranger in a strange land, with limited capital, it required all the solid virtues of economy, caution and perseverance, for which his countrymen are proverbial, to establish his business as a butcher. To the faithful aid of his wife, to her firm resolution to succeed, to her sound counsel and unflagging industry—joined to his own calm purpose and steadfast efforts by day and by night, in storm or sunshine—are to be attributed that success which always crowns the union of will, mind and muscle. Thirty-seven years after his arrival in Somerset, he departed this life, in faithful hope of the life everlasting; his books and papers show that he gave away, in uncollectable claims, more than ten thousand dollars, and these claims stand to the credit of the kind

heart and confiding humanity of George Kullman and his dutiful wife, Mary Ann Nagle, to whom were spared three sons: John, the eldest, united in marriage to Lizzie Elder, a daughter of John Elder; he farms and assists in butchering. Lewis, the second, now living, is the cashier and salesman of the firm and remains single. Samuel, the youngest, united in marriage to Amanda Burns; he farms and assists also in butchering. The business is not changed by the father's death, but by the affectionate influence of the mother and the good understanding of the brothers, maintains its prosperity and vindicates the wisdom of the father's last will and testament.

Kyle, George Gordon, M. D., Corning, Ohio; was born November 14, 1857, in Vershire, Orange county, Vermont; son of Rev. John and Sarah (Gordon) Kyle. Dr. Kyle was educated in the public schools of Granville, Ohio, and at Denison University, Ohio, where he graduated in 187-, and received the degree of A.M. in 1880; he began the study of medicine in 1877, and graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1880; the doctor began practice in Vermillion, Erie county, Ohio, and practiced about one year; he located at Covington in August 1880; Dr. Kyle was married November 17, 1881, to Miss Lillie Bell, daughter of Isaiah Jones, of Newark, Ohio.

Larimer, J. B., proprietor of hotel and postmaster, Junction City, Ohio; was born in Jackson township, this county, in August, 1836; is a son of William and Margaret (Brown) Larimer; followed carpentering until 1861, after which he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-second O. V. I., and served until November of 1864, during which time he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant; after the war he followed his former occupation until June, 1880, when he commenced his present business; was married in 1860 to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Josiah and Catharine (Thorn) Jones; they are the parents of six children, viz.: Chas. J., Catharine, Margaret, Mary, Gertrude and Alice; Mr. Larimer is a kind, genial, accommodating landlord, and keeps the best hotel in Junction City.

Larzelere, Benjamin, farmer and stock raiser; post office, Roseville; born in Pennsylvania in 1803; settled in Perry county, Ohio, in 1837; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) and grandson of Nicholas Larzelere and of Joseph Brown; married in 1835, to Miss Mary Daymond, who died in 1877. They have seven children, viz.: Sarah P., G. W., Robert A. G., Mary E., John Q. A., Julia D., Morgan R., five of whom are married. G.W. and Robert A., enlisted in the war of the Rebellion; G. W., in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment; Robert in the Thirty-second. He was in the battle of Cheat Muontain, where he was taken prisoner.

Latta, Albert G., farmer and stock raiser, Rehoboth post office, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; born in this county, in 1848; son of Isaac B. and Nancy (Welsh) Latta; grandson of George Latta, and of Henry and Mary Welsh; married in 1869, to Miss Lizzie Brown, daughter of William and Mary (Haworth) Brown; they have but one child, Calia M.

Laverty, Adam, farmer and miner, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born Jan. 4, 1834, in Cullybackey, a little village three miles west of

Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland; son of Archibald and Mary (Killen) Laverty. Mr. Laverty was raised in his native country, and remained in Ireland until 1866, when he emigrated to America, and, with his family, has resided in Coal township, this county, since 1872. Mr. Laverty's father was a native of Ireland. His mother was born in Ireland, of Scotish parentage. Mr. Laverty, the subject of this sketch, was married June 5, 1862, to Miss Ellen Lynch, of Greenock, Scotland, daughter of Thomas and Jane (McGuire) Lynch, who were formerly of Londonderry. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Mary Ann, Archibald, Adam J., Ellen, Thomas Philip, Theresa and Clara.

Lazier, Elza, potter by trade, Buckeye Cottage post office, Ohio; born in this county in 1852; son of Isaac and Clara (Kelly) Lazier. The former emigrated from Maryland. Grandson of John Lazier, and of James and Nellie Keily. Married in 1857, to Miss Pheobe J. Brooks, daughter of Hiram and Sarah A. (Cline) Brooks. They have nine children, viz.: Hiram H.; Chas. Henry, deceased, Rosanna, Isaac, Ella E., Myrtle A. and two infants. Mr. Lazier's grandfather was in the War of 1812.

Leaman, Washington, carpenter and wagon maker, post office Gore, Hocking county, Ohio; was born January 22, 1824, in Montgomery county, Maryland; son of Daniel and Jane (Sibley) Leaman. At an early age, he went as an apprentice to the carpenter and wagon maker's trades, which he learned; came to Ohio with his parents in 1835, and remained four years in Pike township, when they came in 1839 to Monday Creek township, where he has since resided. Was married May 5, 1843, to Hannah Massey, who died in 1845. Was married the second time May 11, 1847, to Susan, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Valentine) Cavinee. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Daniel, died in infancy; John, Eliza, Mary J., George, Sarah C., Martha A., Matilda, died in infancy, and Samuel.

Lehew, J. O., teamster, Shawnee, Ohio; was born November 3, 1850, in Morgan county, Ohio, and son of Samuel and Temperance (Beall) Lehew. Mr. Lehew was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits up to the age of twenty-three years. He farmed in Athens county, about seventeen years; in Morgan county, two years, and in Wood county, West Virginia, two years; he began teaming while in Virginia, and followed it there about seven years, and in Athens county, two years, and in Morgan county, eight months, when he went to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained up to the present time, and has done all the teaming for the XX Furnace since he came to this place. Mr. Lehew was married April 8, 1872, to Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Lafevre) Martin, of Hocking county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Charles, Samuel and John.

Lehman, Christian, was born in 1802, in Juniatta county, Pennsylvania; he was a son of Jacob Lehman; his mother's maiden name was Hannah Peterson. These pioneers came to Perry county, in 1806, with eleven of their twelve children, comprising eight sons and four daughters. He bought eighty acres of land in Jackson township, resided for several years in Rushville, and finally settled on the farm where Christ-

ian, now in his eightieth year, resides, and where his father, Jacob, died in the ninetieth year of his age. A sister of Christian Lehman, Betsey Turner, wife of Joseph Turner, is yet living in Rushville with her son, Abraham, in her ninety-sixth year. Christian was married in 1824, to Rebecca Siple, daughter of Frederick and Barbara Siple, then of Fairfield county. Their children are Richard, a blacksmith, Avlon post office, who, in 1857, was married to Eliza, daughter of Moses, a brother of Jacob Petty. Richard has two sons, Christian, a blacksmith, who is offered $14 per week for horse-shoeing in Columbus, and Clinton, younger and at home. The daughters are, Miss Eva and Martha, two sons and two daughters, from eight to twenty years of age. Hannah Lehman, wife of George Houtz, daughter of Christian and Rebecca Lehman, resides in Missouri, post office Hamburg, Iowa. John L. Lehman, architect and contracting carpenter, married to Sally Vandermark, daughter of Rev. Mathias Vandermark, residence, Columbus, Ohio. Mary Levina, wife of Robert Hill, residence at the homestead of her father, where, since the death of her mother, she presides as chief of the household, post office Avlon, Ohio.

Lehman, Richard, eldest son of Christian, has acquired a comfortable home, which his strong arm at the anvil has beautified with a new and neat dwelling. He was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, O.V.I., Captain Yontz, attached to the famous Sixth Corps, which saved the day at Cedar Creek, after the rout of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and thus saved, also, the valley of the Shenendoah from again falling back into the hands of the enemy. He served to the end of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged, when he resumed his occupation at the anvil and his place in that family circle, which had prayed for his safe return.

Lemert, Richard D., engineer at mine No. 13, Corning, Ohio; was born April 19, 1852, in Crawford county, Ohio; son of Joshua and Caroline (Blackwell) Lemert. Richard D. Lemert was brought up on a farm until about the age of fourteen years; at eighteen began braking on the railroad, served four years, then fired two years, then took an engine and ran as railroad engineer two years. He took his present position in November, 1881. Mr. Lemert was married January 6, 1881, to Annie, daughter of Augustus and Mary Ucker, of Columbus, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Maud Lemert.

Lewis, George, engineer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born August 1, 1832, in Cardiff, South Wales; son of George and Mary (Lewis) Lewis; was raised in Cardiff, where he lived until 1868, and served his apprenticeship of five years at machinist's trade with Taff Bale Railroad, building engines. After completing his apprenticeship he ran an engine on the railroad three years; at this time he began work for Mr. Booker, running an engine for tin and sheet-iron works about five years, up to 1861. He was next employed in putting up the Grangetown Iron Works, and was overseer of the engine at this place for seven years, until 1868, at which time he came to America, landing in New York, and from thence to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was employed at the Superior Iron Mill and Furnace as engineer for five years; at the end of this time he went to Newark, Ohio, where he was engaged in the Rolling Mill as engineer, for about two years, when he

came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has been with the XX Coal and Iron Company, as engineer up to this time. Mr. Lewis was married March 8, 1855, to Joan, daughter of Evan and Ann Thomas, of Cardiff, and niece of the manager of Booker's Furnace. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Eugenia, Frank, Henry, Edwin, Mary Ann and George, living, and five dead, Thomas, Mary, George, John and Herbert.

Lilly, Rev. H. F., the present President of St. Joseph Convent and House of Studies of the Dominican Order in the United States, is distinguished not only as such, but for his executive ability in advancing the interests, the usefulness and the fame of his Alma Mater. This institution was founded in 1818 by Rev. Edward Dominic Fenwick, afterwards first Catholic Bishop of Ohio and the North West; the first priest after Father Fenwick, was his nephew, Rev. M. D. Young, who departed this life so recently as November 1878; associated with Father Young were Fathers Martin, De Rymacher, O'Larey and Hill. These Rev. Fathers resided at St. Joseph's, and performed missionary duty inside of a circle of one hundred miles. As a house of education, properly so called, the date is 1840, where students began to be received and a faculty of distinguished professors were engaged. Prior to this date no instructions were given in theology, or physics, but since then there have always been from ten to thirty students of philosophy and theology.

The College was opened in 1851 for youth not aspiring to the Priesthood. It deservedly bore a high reputation as a seat of learning, and was attended by students from all sections of the United States. It was closed in the first year of the war, chiefly on account of the withdrawal of its southern patronage. The Presidents were in order as follows: Rev. James Whelan, to 1854; Rev. P. D. Noon, to 1856; Rev. J. A. Kelly, to 1858; Rev. M. D. Lilly, to 1860, and the last President was Rev. J. A. Rochford; the last three are still living. The College Building was one hundred and twenty by forty-five feet, of brick, three stories high and was torn down in 1880, when the material was used in the construction of the New Convent Building, which was dedicated, March 19, 1882. This magnificent edifice is one hundred and thirty-five by forty-five feet; of brick, three stories and basement of stone, with slate roof; located a few miles south of Somerset. In solidity, elegance and fitness for the purpose intended it is unsurpassed in the United States. There is a hall in every story, and these halls lead to not less than seventy rooms or apartments, and are heated by a furnace below. Gas and water supplies are carried to all parts of the edifice, and the whole is completed with elevators and all the modern improvements.

The Library is one of the most interesting features, rich in ancient and modern works and contains about seven thousand volumes, some of which were printed prior to the discovery of America. There are manuscripts dated in the thirteenth century, some of which are magnificently illustrated on envellum. Among its principal contributors were Bishop O'Finan, of Ireland, and Father Thomas Martin, already mentioned. The officers of the Convent at present, are in order of rank as follows: Prior, Rev. H. F. Lilly, Rev. A. V. Higgins, Rev. Stephen Byrne, Rev. P. V. Keogh, Rev. J. C. Kent, Rev. T. A. Scallon, Rev.

J. F. Colbert, and Rev. E. F. Flood; at this writing, December, 1882, there are twenty students.

Linville, Joshua, born in 1823, in Richland township, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the farm now known as Foresman's; his father was the late venerable and much esteemed Joseph Linville, who came to Ohio from Rockingham county, Virginia, some years prior to 1820. The grandfather of Joshua was Benjamin Linville, who died in Virginia. The grandmother, wife of grandfather Linnville, was Ann Matthews. Their sons were Joseph, the father of Joshua; Benjamin, still living in Salem, Fairfield county, at the advanced age of ninety odd years; Solomon, William, and Hugh Foster Linville. The mother of Joshua Linville, was Margaret, daughter of Samuel Parrot. There were born to her and her husband Joseph Linville, Bruce and Samuel, in Virginia; Joseph, Ann Armstrong, Sarah Eynman, Joshua, Delilah Coulson and Benjamin Linville, in Fairfield county. Bruce Linville, went to Edina, Knox county, Missouri, in charge of a stock of goods sent there by his patron and friend, a Mr. Cooney, formerly of Somerset; he there rose to wealth and influence, became the treasurer of the county, and engaged in banking; Benjamin is in Circleville, Ohio, and Joseph is one of the solid farmers and cattle dealers of Fairfield county. In 1850, Joshua became the husband of Ann Louisa Rissler, daughter of an esteemed farmer, Thomas Rissler, whose wife, the mother of Ann, was Margery Daily. The farms of Thomas Rissler and of the Linvilles join, though separated by the Perry and Fairfield line, and Mrs. Linville, when married moved to the adjoining farm, where she yet remains with her husband, having lived all her life in sight of her paternal acres. Their children are Mary Alice, wife of Monroe Andrews, post office, Rushville; Marge Ann, wife of Rezin Baker, a druggist of Thornville, Ohio; Thomas R., husband of Clara, daughter of Alfred Melick; Carey, Martha, Coulson, James R., William and Benjamin F. Linville. Joshua Linville, the father of these children, became the owner of the Linville homestead, to which he has added not only in area, but in substantial improvements and the yielding capacity of his acres. He and his wife are strict members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and enjoy the confidence and social consideration due to virtue and considerate hospitality, linked with social standing, belonging to the oldest families of this vicinity.

Litsinger, John Purcel, was born August 27, 1847; his father was John Litsinger, and his brothers are Peter, Jacob, Albert and William; his sisters are Isabel, single, living at home, Sarah, married to Joseph May, and resides in Reading township. All the brothers are living in the township of Reading, Perry county, where they were born, except Albert, machinist, married to Maggie Quill, residing in St. Paul, Minnesota; his grandfather was Jacob Litsinger, who settled here in an early day and was the father of John and Jacob, and Appie, who married Miles Clark, and is now deceased. John Litsinger, at the age of fourteen, went to Henry county, Indiana, and worked on a farm for twenty months. His wages were eight dollars per month for the first eight months, when his wages were raised to twelve dollars per month. He returned to Somerset and engaged with Jacob Grimm to learn the art of carriage blacksmithing, boarding with his mother and receiving

three dollars per week, for three years, mainly under the instruction of Lewis Chilcote. He then worked in Logan at twelve dollars per week; then at Saltillo for about a year; then again at Somerset for Albert Grimm; then for Grimm & Bowman; then for Grimm & Gallin, and finally in 1876, he became a partner with Thomas Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Litsinger, who have ever since carried on an increasing and satisfactory business as carriage and buggy manufacturers, employing six hands, in addition to themselves. He was married in the year 1870, to Martha Smyrr, a step-daughter of R. M. Barber; their children are Flora Alice, Mary Laura, Elizabeth Gertrude and John Orlistus. The firm of Smith & Litsinger carried on business on one of the back streets of Somerset, where the buildings became too small and the location too obscure for their business, and they erected a new factory on Main street upon the site where Enzer Chilcote, in his life time resided, but which was visited by the fire, which destroyed the Russel hotel, the old Exchange, Mrs. Filler's residence, a buggy factory, and the old residence of Dr. Pardee, afterwards that of R. S. Cox and John Motz.

Lloyd, John, Jr., manager of the mercantile department of the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company; Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 27, 1848, in Carnarvanshire, North Wales, son of John and Jane (Williams) Lloyd. When Mr. Lloyd was three years old his father emigrated to America, settling at Utica, New York, remaining about one year, and went to Nelson Flats, Madison county, New York, remaining about nine years, from where he went to Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, living there four years, when he moved to Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, where his son, the subject of this sketch, began the business of clerking in the wholesale and retail grocery store of Shriber & Silverman, which he continued over one year, when he was employed as clerk in the Coal Company store of E. L. Williams, remaining a number of years, and was employed as a clerk in the Pomeroy Coal Company store; soon after which he became a junior partner, in which position he remained until 1868. At this date he sold out his interest in the company store and entered into partnership with his father, in a general merchandise store, in the same place, and was married June 28, 1869, to Miss Mary A., youngest daughter of Morgan and Elizabeth Reese, of Palmyra, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Laura Eva. After continuing four years in the mercantile business they sold out and came to Shawnee, Ohio, at which place he engaged as clerk with Frank L. Krumm, in whose employ he remained only a short time, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the store of Huston & Hamilton, which he also held but a short time, when he, with J. B. Hamilton and James Ash, formed a copartnership under the firm name of Ash, Lloyd & Co. In a short time Ash withdrew and James Finley was taken in, and the firm name became Finley, Lloyd & Co., which proved short lived, Mr. Finley withdrawing. In his stead Mr. Joseph Cratty was associated; firm name, Hamilton, Cratty & Lloyd. This firm continued business for some time, when Mr. Shields was taken in; firm name, Shields, Lloyd & Co. After continuing business for some time Mr. Lloyd withdrew and formed a copartnership with Joseph Vilas, A. H. Blood, and George A. Blood;

firm name, Vilas, Blood & Co., and conducted store for New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company. In this relation they did business for eighteen months, when they sold out to the company, and Mr. Lloyd became manager. Mr. Lloyd has previously been elected, and is now, a member of the city council. He is now a member of the school board, having served three years; the first year as treasurer, second and third as president.

Longshore, Thomas, post office, Moxahala, Pleasant township; born June 8, 1812, in Belmont county, Ohio; son of Amos and Ann (Cox) Longshore. His mother was of English and his father of Welsh extraction. Thomas Longshore spent his younger days in the vicinity of Zanesville. In 1836 he married Mary Ann Evans. They are the parents of the following named children: William H., born February, 1841, married Emily Rodgers in 1857, and now resides in Kansas; George W., born September 27, 1842, married Sarah Rose, and resides in Kansas; Isaac, born October 17, 1844, married Elizabeth Griggs, and lives in Franklin county; Mary C., born November 7, 1846, deceased; Charles H., born June 29, 1849, married a Miss Holcomb, and resides in Kansas; Albert died in infancy; Howard, born January 1, 1860.

Longstreth, M. H., farmer and dealer in live stock, post office, Rendville, Pleasant township; born in this township in 1840; son of James and Elizabeth (Hanesworth) Longstreth; maternal ancestors were English and paternal ancestors were Scotch and Irish. His father came to the United States when quite young, and came to this township in 1836. April 3, 1864, the subject of this sketch married Elizabeth P. Osburn, of Millerstown. She was of English descent, and died February 1, 1877. They are the parents of the following named children: Mary, Cary Erastus, who died April 12, 1866; Elmore S., Edgar O., Viola P., who died October 25, 1876, and Clara E. Mr. Longstreth enlisted July 17, 1863, in Company K, 129th O. V. I., and remained in the service until March. He afterwards served four months in the one hundred day service.

Love, David, was born Jan. 24, 1852, in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio. He is a son of William Love. His mother was Miss Emily Church, daughter of the late venerable David Church, of this county. He is the eldest of four brothers and two sisters. He was reared a farmer and grazer of stock, and also became qualified to teach the schools of his neighborhood, requiring, at his time of life, superior attainments in the fundamental branches. He now resides on a farm of two hundred acres, cut in twain by Rush Creek, and, because of its fertility and supply of everlasting water, pre-eminently adapted to cattle grazing and sheep husbandry. David Love is not only a working man, but a reading man as well. He was also a reading boy, and found at home abundant material to gratify his mental nature. His father often said David was too fond of newspapers to be most useful as a helper on the farm. At the age of twenty-four he was united in marriage to Lydia J., daughter of John Fisher, deceased, a native of Kentucky, who inherited a number of slaves, lost by the war, was a dealer in horses, and a man of business capacity. Her mother, Susan Mitchell, sister of Mr. Frank Mitchell, wholesale grocer of St. Louis, Mis-

souri, was therefore a daughter of Randolph Mitchell. Lydia Fisher lost her mother by death in St. Joseph, Missouri, when an infant only three months old. She was taken to the home of her grandmother—Mrs. Randolph Mitchell, of New Reading—where she was tenderly reared and educated. It is a comforting reflection to Mrs. Love, that she had it in her power to return this affection by assistance and kindness to her aged grandmother, the only mother she ever knew. Mrs. Love has one brother, John Breckinridge Fisher, who is yet unmarried and unsettled in life. David Love and his wife Lydia have one son, Lestie, and one daughter, Emma, now living. Their home overlooks the valley of Rush Creek.

Lowry, A. A., farmer, post office, New Lexington, Pike township, Ohio; was born February 12, 1853, in Pleasant township, Perry county; son of Joseph and Eliza (Pence) Lowry; was raised a farmer, and has followed farming to the present time. At the age of twenty-one years he began teaching school in winter season, and farming during the summer season, which he continued for about three years, teaching at Miller's school house, in Bearfield township, four months; in Richfield township, Henry county, about seven months; and in another district, same township, Barnhill school house, about eight months. Returned to Perry county, and has been engaged in farming since that time, on the home place about two years, and the Wesley Moore farm one year, when he, in partnership with his mother and sister, bought the farm they now live upon. Mr. Lowry's father was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and went to California in 1854, where he died in the year 1864. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio about 1822.

Luca, A. Theodore, merchant, Rendville, Ohio; was born July 22, 1842, in New Haven, Connecticut; son of Alexander C. and Luzetta (Lewis) Luca. Mr. Luca was brought up in his native city, where he lived until about 1867 or 1868, when he came to Ohio, where he has remained up to this time. At his home, New Haven, he attended school, and from 1860 to 1865, he was on the Island of Hayti, as a cotton speculator. Since he came to Ohio, he learned the shoemaker trade, which he made his business for twelve or thirteen years, when he entered his present business in this place in 1881. Mr. Luca is a son of Alexander C. Luca, Sr., musical director of the Luca Family of musicians who have won many encomiums in the United States, both collectively and individually, in vocal and instrumental music. His brothers, Cleveland C., Alexander C., Jr., and John W., with their father, were the Luca Family. That this family was possessed of rare musical genius, will be clearly evinced by a perusal of the book, "Music and Some Musical People," by Trotter.

Lutz, Michael, farmer, born September, 1836; son of David Lutz, and grandson of Michael, the progenitor of the very numerous and respectable connection bearing the name of Lutz, who came from the State of Maryland. He was of German and Lutheran extraction, and landed in Perry county in 1814. His sons were, Jacob, George, John, Samuel and Michael; and his daughters were, Rebecca Stimel, Sarah Ann Souslin, Betsy Spohn and Katharine Sours. He died on the farm where his son Michael died, in sight of Somerset, and where

Michael Lutz, a nephew, succeeds not only to the name but the ancestral acres, derived from his uncle Michael, who was a bachelor, a Democrat, and one of the best farmers of the county. The farm, to-day, maintains its reputation for fertility and thrift, and certifies that it has not fallen into unworthy hands. Michael Lutz and his wife, Rebecca (Sours) Lutz, have two children, Mary Katharine, the wife of Jacob Shough, and John A., just coming into manhood, and who will soon assume the cares and responsibility of keeping the old farm up to the standard of its merited renown.

Lyon, Jerome Bonaparte, physician and surgeon, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born October 10, 1853, in Hocking county, Ohio; son of James and Margaret (Shelhammer) Lyon. Was raised a farmer, until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to high school in New Lexington, Ohio, where he spent about four years, during part of which time he taught school in Hocking, Perry and Fairfield counties; in all about two years. At the expiration of this time he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. R. Richards of New Lexington, Ohio, and studied about four years with him, attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating with the class of 1879 and 1880, in the old school of medicine, after which he came directly to this place and began his practice. Was married April 25, 1881, to Miss Etta R. Smith, born August 2, 1861, in Athens county, Ohio; daughter of Charles and Susan (King) Smith.

McBride, William J., Rendville, Ohio; was born October 17, 1850, in Rochester, New York. When an infant, his parents moved to Ontario, Canada, where he was brought up on a farm, and in his father's store. Whilst a youth, he worked two years at cabinet and carpenter work. He then attended a school of design eighteen months, after which he determined to be a railroader, and became railroad engineer in two years after going on the road. In 1878 he came to Gallipolis, O., and was boss carpenter in the railroad shops at that place seven months. Came to his present residence in July, 1879. Was married August 4, 1872, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Michael and Mary (O'Brien) McAleer of Canada. They are the parents of nine children, all of whom died in infancy, excepting Charles, born March 4, 1877.

McClean, Alexander, farmer, Monday Creek township, post office, McCunesville, Ohio, was born March 25, 1823, in county Antrim, Ireland son of John and Margaret (Conley) McClean. Mr. McClean came to America in 1831, with his father, who settled in Moyerstown, where he lived about one year and was engaged on public works; about this time he died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. At the age of ten years, Alexander, the subject of this sketch, was employed on the Union Canal as grogg boss, where he remained about two years, when he went to Grant's Hill and was grogg boss about one year, and then came to Ohio, via Marietta to Zanesville, on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. From Marietta to Zanesville they started on a boat that was pushed by poles, but after ten miles ride they concluded to walk the remainder of their journey and all the way to New Lexington, near where they found Mrs. McClean's father, who had previously come to Ohio. Mr. Conley built them a house in his door yard where they lived until Mr. McClean bought eighty acres of land where he now lives, some

years afterward. In the spring after their arrival Mr. McClean was employed by Thomas Martin to work on the national pike at $4.00 per month during one summer, and was next employed by John McGary at same work for $6.00 per month one summer, and the third summer by Henry Devlin; and was employed by a man named Taggart, driving oxen at $12 per month one season. Broke gravel about twelve miles west of Columbus at $1.00 per rod, where he hired a boy to drive at $4.00 per month, making upon this contract about $2.00 per day, which employed him about one year, when he came to Jackson township and bought eighty acres of land for $175, $35 of which he borrowed of Reuben Tharp at 25 per cent. interest; built a log cabin, into which his mother and sister moved, and he returned to work on the pike where he remained five months during which time his mother died. Upon again returning home he paid the $35 he had borrowed with the 25 per cent. interest, and lived upon the farm for two or three years in the log cabin, when he hewed logs with his narrow ax for a new dwelling, after which of course it was necessary to have a raising, and this is the way he tells it. "Of course we had to have a raising, and we had whisky in it; most of the men got drunk and we barely escaped a fight, but before nightfall we had the house up to the square, and my neighbors had returned home, no accident having occurred. The next day I employed a carpenter to complete the job. He measured the width of the house, and we cut down the finest stick we could find in the dense woodland, sawed it the right length for rafters, split them out and framed them, and thought we would have more than an ordinary good roof, for those days, but when we come to put them up, lo and behold, they were too short and would have made the roof too flat, but it was not the fault of the carpenter, as the cornermen had not carried their corners perpendicularly, causing the top to be wider than the bottom, and we lost the work spent on the split rafters, and we had to use sapling rafters; the house is still standing round up the valley yonder, a monument of bygone, log cabin raisings." Mr. McClean lived some six or seven years in that house when he exchanged it for forty acres near Straitsville with Bazel Gordon, from whom he received $550, as the valued difference between the farms, giving him five years time to pay it in, and afterward sold the forty acres for which he exchanged, and bought eighty acres of Israel Gordon for $1,050, in Monday Creek township, and was obliged to again resume the forty acres upon the failure of the purchaser to pay for it. Moved to the eighty acres, to which he added forty acres at $400, and lived there five years, when he again sold out and moved to his present place of abode, where he had purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land for $2,050, upon which there was a hewed log barn and a hewed log house. both of which he has supplanted by good frame buildings. Since coming to this place he has increased his number of acres to five hundred, and has sold eighty acres to his son James. Mr. McClean has been for several years a stock dealer, and he made sheep buying and selling a specialty. Mr. McClean was married September 22, 1840 to Miss Mary, daughter of John F., and Margaret (Gordon) Hoy, of Monroe township. They are the parents of ten living children, viz.: James, Alexander, William, Albert, Charlie, Si-

mon, Margaret, Mary, Rosa, Sallie, and two deceased, John and Patrick.

McCLOY, DAVID E., check weighman, New Straitsville, Ohio. Was born March 17, 1842, in Roseville, Muskingum county, son of William and Ruth (Worley)McCloy. Mr. McCloy was brought up in New Lexington, this county, where his father moved when David E. was a youth, and where he lived until 1872, when he came to this place. While in New Lexington he learned the harness maker, saddler and painter's trades, which he followed np to June, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, under Captain L. F. Muzzy, in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, O. V. I. for three years, or during the war, and served until August, 1864, when he was discharged by reason of general disability. Was in the following engagements: Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Champion Hill, Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, and Siege of Vicksburg. After receiving his discharge he returned home, and eighteen months from this time, upon his recovery, he again engaged at his former occupation, until 1872, when he came to this place and has been employed as follows: Harness making one year, when he became weighmaster at W. P. Rend & Co.'s mine, which position he held for about five years, when he took his present position at the Thomas Coal Company's mine, where he has been for the past two years. Mr. McCloy was married the first time November 11, 1866, to Martha A., daughter of Asa and Eliza (Plummer) Ball. This union was blessed with six children, viz.: Twins, that died in infancy; Minnie May, Charles A., David Worley, and William Asbury. Mrs. McCloy died December 9, 1875. Mr. McCloy was married the second time, July 1, 1877, to Miss Minerva, daughter of John G. and Sarah (Ray) Pummell. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Benjamin F., born March 28, 1878; John H., born July 2, 1880, died February 10, 1881, and Lillie M., born January 18, 1882.

MCCLOUD, BENJAMIN F., mine boss, Corning, Ohio, born January 16, 1847, in Canawa county, West Virginia, son of David and Mary A. (Hagarman) McCloud. At the age of fourteen he began iron moulding with his father, which he followed for six years, when he commenced mining at Campbell's Creek, near Charleston, West Virginia. In 1875 he engaged with the Consolidated Coal Company, of Cincinnati, remaining with them six years. He came to his present place in the spring of 1880. Mr. McCloud was married June 18, 1867, to Mary A. Hall. They are the parents of five children, viz.: William B., Walter S., Charles F., (twins), Mary Ellen and Frank.

MCCORMICK, S. J., merchant, Logan, Ohio. Born in Maxville, Perry county, Ohio, December 23, 1835. Son of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) McCormick. His early boyhood was spent in assisting his father in the line of business, which, at that time, was one of the leading industries of southern Perry. In 1861 he opened a store in Maxville, and continued to engage in mercantile pursuits until the spring of 1882, when, disposing of his stock of goods, he removed to Logan, Hocking county, Ohio. Was married April 19, 1866, to Cynthia, daughter of Moses and Julia A. (Patterson) Rambo, of South Bloomingville, Hocking county, Ohio, to whom were born two children, Frank Herbert and

Mabel R. By economy and industry Mr. McCormick has secured for himself and family a good home and a competence sufficient to make life happy. William McCormick, deceased, father of S. J. McCormick, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 12, 1802. He was among the pioneers of the State, and white men were living in but a few localities, and Indians and wild beasts were daily seen. He was married July 25, 1833, to Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in Virginia, March 2, 1809. Eight children were born to them, viz.: James T., S. J., Sarah J., John W., Amos G., Francis M., David L., Mary E. William McCormick was among the first to locate in Maxville, and remained one of its most influential citizens until his death, which occurred October 11, 1856. Moses Rambo, deceased, father of Mrs. S. J. McCormick, was born in Perry county, Ohio, November 26, 1807. Was married to Julia A. Patterson September 16, 1830, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 13, 1805, and came to Perry county, Ohio, at a very early date. They were the parents of the following children: Oliver G., George W., Cynthia M., Calvin L., Benjamin F. Moses Rambo died in South Bloomingville, Ohio, May 10, 1866. Julia A., his wife. died December 10, 1862.

McCourtney, Samuel, farmer, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1832. Came to this county with his parents in September, 1834, and has since lived here. His boyhood days were spent on a farm till the age of twenty, after which he taught school for a time. He then engaged in farming and school teaching until 1864. Since then he has followed farming. In 1874 he was elected County Surveyor, and held the office six years. Was married in 1861 to Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret (Clarke) Pattridge; they are the parents of seven children, viz.· Mary A., Francis L., Maggie A., John E., Nettie I., Catharine and Rose. Mr. McCourtney is a son of Arthur and Nancy (Gordon) McCourtney. Mr. McCourtney's father was born in Ireland, near Iniskillan, county of Fermonwaugh, March 8, 1792, and is still living, on January 4, 1882. The principal part of his life was spent in school teaching. He came to New York in 1817. Mr. McCourtney's wife's people are of Irish descent.

McCrillis, Mathew, dentist, Somerset, Ohio. He was born in April, 1856, in Reading township; is a son of David McCrillis, deceased, who was a successful and highly appreciated teacher and citizen. Mathew's mother was Margaret Pence, daughter of the late venerable Isaac Pence of Perry. He was only ten years old when he lost both parents, the father's death preceding that of his mother only a few months. He has one brother and one sister. He was tenderly and faithfully reared under the care of his grandparents, on the old Pence homestead, until his twenty-first year, when he went to Findlay, Ohio, to study and practice his chosen profession, where he remained several years. When yet a boy on the farm, he practiced dentistry, and his aptitude in these offices gained for him the name of Dr. McCrillis, and presaged the bent of his mind. On his return from California, whither he had wandered in search of dental knowledge and experience, he located in Somerset in 1881, and became a partner in dentistry with Dr. H. C. Greiner, now serving his second term in the Legislature as a Representative of his county. Dr. McCrilllis has taken full charge of the

extensive and growing business of the firm during the temporary absence of his distinguished partner, and is noted for the correctness of his habits, for devotion to his chosen occupation, and that gentle charity which makes him a favorite in the best social circles of society.

McCULLOUGH, R. N., farmer, Monday Creek township; post office, Maxville, Ohio; was born October 4, 1817, in Fairfield county, Ohio; son of William and Nancy (Nelson) McCullough. Mr. McCullough was brought up on a farm, and has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life. In 1841, he came to Monday Creek township, and located on his present farm of one hundred and eighty acres of land, where he still lives. Mr. McCullough was married, December 8, 1840, to Miss Mary, daughter of David S., and Sarah (Larrimer) Haggerty, of Fairfield county, Ohio. Unto them were born ten children, viz.: William, deceased; Eliza J., Sarah E., Nancy, John W., James, Rhoda L., George S., Mary E., deceased, and Charlie L.

McDONALD, JAMES, farmer, Pleasant township; post office, Rendville, Ohio; born May 27, 1838, in this township, on the farm where he now resides. Son of John and Margaret (Farrahey) McDonald. His father was born in Kildair county, Ireland, and his mother in Longford, Ireland. His father emigrated to the United States in 1822, and located and died in advanced life on the farm where James now resides. His father died September 17, 1854, aged sixty-seven; and his mother died April 6, 1881, aged seventy-nine. The subject of this sketch married Jane Ann Walpole, of Morgan county, Ohio, November 2, 1858. She was of Irish descent. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Margaret A., John G., George B., Francis F., Ellen A., Charles, William, Richard F., Mary and Joseph.

McDONALD, ADAM N., track boss, Corning, Ohio; was born April 28, 1840, in Edinburgshire county, Scotland; son of John and Jennett (Riddle) McDonald. Adam N., at the age of twelve, went into the mines of Scotland, where he worked until 1870, when he came to America, and located in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. In 1876, removed to Mahoning county, Ohio, and to his present home, March 2, 1880. Mr. McDonald was married September 19, 1862, to Miss Robina, daughter of Alexander and Isabella Monroe, of Scotland. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Jessie, Isabella Jane, Robina and Jane. Mr. McDonald has been successful, and does not regret that he and his family have cast their lot in this free country.

McDONALD, JAMES S., farmer, Pike township; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born October 13, 1842, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Robert and Mary A. (Starrett) McDonald. Was raised a farmer, and has made farming the business of his life. Came to Perry county, Ohio, at the age of five years, with his father, and lived in Salt Lick township, now Coal township, to the time of his marriage, November 22, 1866, to Miss Martha E., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Collins) McKinney, of Hocking county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Mary A., Robert L., John W., James E., Franklin A., and Elizabeth E.; all living at home. After his marriage, he bought sixty-five acres of land from his father, for one thousand one hundred dollars, and afterward sold forty acres of the same for what he gave for the whole; and again bought sixty-five acres of his father for

one thousand three hundred dollars, and in the course of one year sold all he then had, for two thousand one hundred dollars; at which time he moved to Pike township, on his father's farm, and cropped one year with him, when he bought eighty acres in Saltlick, and the original home farm, for one thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars, where he lived four years, during which time he had optioned his farm, and at the expiration of which time it was taken per the option at five thousand five hundred dollars, when he bought one hundred acres where he now lives, for six thousand five hundred dollars. Since coming to this farm he has remodeled the dwelling, making it as good as new. Mr. McDonald enlisted in the army, in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., for six months, which he served, and was discharged by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. Returned home and enlisted in the one hundred days' service in Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, O. N. G., and served about four months, when he was again discharged by reason of expiration of term of enlistment; and again enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., serving to the close of the war, when he was discharged by reason of the close of the war. During his last term of service, all of his bunk mates were shot but one, who died of disease, and he was disabled for life by what is known as varicose veins of the limbs, for which he gets a pension of thirty-six dollars per year.

McDonald, Lewis F., farmer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born November 22, 1859, at Sulphur Springs, this township; son of Lewis and Margaret (Wilson) McDonald. Was brougnt up on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits to this time. Mr. McDonald's father was a native of Ohio, and at one time, at Sulphur Springs, kept a store which was blown up by an explosion of gunpowder in 1870, killing him and one son, Nirum, who was three years and nine months old. The estimated loss of goods and building, was about six thousand dollars, with no insurance. Mr. McDonald was married August 28, 1881, to Miss Ida M., daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth (Stores) Sanders. In 1874, with his mother and sister, he moved to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he attended college two years and six months, and afterward lived two years in Morrow county, Ohio, when they returned to the homestead, where they have remained to the present time.

McGonagle, John A., Clerk of Perry county, Ohio; was born June 17, 1851, in Pike township; son of William and Ann (Carr) McGonagle. Young McGonagle received his primary education in the primitive log school house, and finished his education in this place. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, and taught eleven winter terms, and worked at the carpenter's trade during the summer. Mr. McGonagle was elected Clerk of the Courts of Perry County, October 11, 1881. He was married June 23, 1874, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of William and Catharine (Donahoe) Forquer. They are the parents of two children, viz.: William Charles and Cassie T.

McGrew, Finley B., blacksmith and contractor, Shawnee, Ohio; was born April 4, 1846, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; son of James B. and Margaret (Vail) McGrew. Was brought up a farmer, until he was fourteen years of age, and then engaged in oil business for one year, when he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third Regiment, O.

V. I., for three years or during the war, serving three months, when his father took him out of service because of his being under age; after which he remained at home until 1863, when he again enlisted in company B, Eighty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., remaining four months; again returning home, he went to Barnesville, Ohio, aad engaged in tobacco raising, but sold the crop in the field, and went as a substitute in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, O. N. G., serving four months. In 1865 he began the blacksmith trade with George Powell, of McConnelsville, Ohio, serving two years and six months as apprentice, after which he worked in the following places: Malta, Ohio, for Brown Manufacturing Company; superintended oil farm for his father and Richard Stanton, for two years and six months; Canton, Missouri, blacksmithing, two months; Atchison, Missouri, one year six months, at trade; McConnelsville, Ohio, in partnership with Powell, blacksmithing, thirteen months; Straitsville, Ohio, for Dannals, smithing, two months; Shawnee, where he has been engaged in blacksmithing and contracting lime and iron ore jobs, up to this time. Mr. McGrew came to Ohio at the age of eight years, with his father, who served as Auditor of Morgan county, Ohio, about twelve years, and was elected for the next ensuing term at the time of his death. He was also County Surveyor for six years of same county. Mr. McGrew, the subject of this sketch, was married August 1st, 1875, to Ann L. Davis, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Keever) Davis. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Jasper, Laura and Mary; all living and at home.

McKay, Capt. George A., ticket and freight agent of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, Corning, Ohio; was born June 16, 1841, in Oswego, New York; son of Alexander and Rosetta Louisa (Hamilton) McKay, both of Scotch descent. Alexander McKay was purveyor of the British Army in Canada in 1837, but joining the Independents, he lost by confiscation his valuable estate, and was forced to leave the country. He located first at Oswego, New York, and subsequently at Cleveland, Ohio. He died in San Francisco, California, in 1856. George A. spent his childhood and early youth in his native city. He came to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1847, which has been his residence to the present time. At the age of eleven he entered the *Ohio State Journal* office as a printer's apprentice, and remained about three years. April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A, Seventh O. V. I., and was promoted through every grade to captain. He re-enlisted, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service. While on duty he received nine wounds. At the battle of Ringold, Georgia, he was severely wounded in both legs, the left one having both bones broken, and the main artery severed. Dnring the last eighteen months of service he was Inspector General on the staffs of Generals Camdy, Geary and Hooker. Captain McKay was married December 20, 1865, to Miss Margaret A., daughter of James and Mary (Roome) Creech, natives of Scotland, but now of Cleveland, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Addison H., George A., Edward Creighton and John H. Captain McKay has a business experience as chief voucher clerk and charge of a Cleveland special station for the Lake Shore Railroad. He was chief clerk for South Shore Line, also. In April, 1877, he was elected Inspector of Weights and

Measures for Cuyahoga county, and Cleveland City, Ohio, and served until the latter part of 1881, when he came to his present position on the solicitation of Hudson Fitch, General Freight Agent of the Ohio Central Railroad.

McKeever, James, was born May 4, 1804, in New York; son of Archie and Mary (Mullen) McKeever. He was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was eighteen years of age. His mother died when he was nine years old, and he lived with his father until he was fourteen years of age, when he made his home with his brother-in-law, Mr. Veil, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, until his eighteenth year. At this time he came to Perry county, Ohio, and lived with an uncle until he was twenty-one years of age, during which time he probably learned his trade; after which he moved to a farm near Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he remained about one year, when he went West, spending some twelve years in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin. He was also in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and spent some length of time in Pennsylvania, and has been in most of the States in the Union. After his return from the Western tour, he remained about two years at New Lexington, when he went to Texas, remaining eighteen months, and again returned to New Lexington, where, about seven months afterward, he was married, April 16, 1842, to Marjory, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Riley) Brown, of this place. They became the parents of six children, now living, viz.: Franklin, Mary Jane, Callie, Lizzie, Irene, Buris Alexander, and four deceased—Sarah Catharine, James, Josephine and Urila. After his marriage Mr. McKeever lived in and near New Lexington, up to the time of his death, which occurred October 9, 1880, and was buried in New Lexington cemetery.

McKenna, William, druggist, Junction City, Ohio; son of William (deceased) and Charity (Burgoon) McKenna; was born in 1859 in this county; went to Nebraska in January of 1880; stayed one year, then returned to Perry county, and went to the Capital City Commercial College, Columbus, Ohio, one term, after which he went into the drug business in Junction City, where he does a first-class business. Mr. McKenna was married November 22, 1881, to Miss Lola, daughter of John and Hannah (Koon) Weimer.

McLaughlin, A. W., physician; was born in August, 1856, near Somerset. His father, H. B. McLaughlin, was born in 1823, in Pennsylvania. He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary J. Barber, of New Reading, this county. She was born in 1833. They are the parents of five children. The subject of this sketch is the oldest. He began the study of medicine in 1876, under Dr. A. Richard, of New Lexington. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, when he located in Somerset. His father was Sheriff of this county for two terms, beginning January, 1862.

McMahon, Timothy, M. D., of the firm of McMahon & Wright, physicians, New Lexington, Ohio. Dr. McMahon is a native of Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia, son of John and Nancy (Johnson) McMahon. At the age of ten years he was brought to this county by his parents, who located at Rehoboth. About the year 1842, he began the study of medicine, and at the age of twenty began practice,

and has continued the same to the present writing. In 1858 the Dr. came to this place and was married the same year to Miss Julia A., daughter of Henry Stallh, of Somerset. They are the parents of one child, Mary, married to the junior partner of the above firm. Dr. McMahon is one of the prominent physicians of this place.

McNULTY, HENRY, attorney-at-law, Dubuque, Iowa, the only surviving son of Hugh McNulty, who was a native of Ireland; came to Perry county, Ohio, early in the century; lived for many years on a farm in Clayton township, and later in life removed to Somerset where he died about 1860. The maiden name of Henry's mother was Miss Katharine McCristal, daughter of Owen McCristal and his wife, who was Sarah O'Niel, and both of the county Tyrone, Ireland. About the year 1814 they landed in Philadelphia, stayed there one year, and from there moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to a farm. Here he took a section of turnpike as contractor. Next year moved to Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where Mary Martin, the sister of Mrs. McNulty, was married to Patrick McCristal. Made a mile of the national road there, and the Martin family all moved to Perry county, except John, who went to New York and died there. This was in 1817 or 1818. Grandfather Owen Martin lived to the age of eighty-two, and his wife to the age of ninety years, and both are buried at St. Joseph's, the first Roman Catholic church in Ohio. Their sons were Thomas, whose son, John, is in San Francisco; James, whose sons were Owen and Thomas; John, whose sons were Edward and Daniel; and Henry, whose sons are Willie, Charles and Harry, and who is also the father of ten daughters by the first marriage to Katharine Griffin, and the second to Elizabeth Carrol. The children of Katharine and Hugh McNulty, were John, now deceased, Henry, now living in Dubuque, Iowa, Mrs. Sarah Burns, a widow, living in Somerset, and Ellen, who was never married. The children of Mary McCristal were Daniel and James, both married and deceased, but leaving children, and Sarah, wife of James Creighton, Omaha, Nebraska. The McNulty ancestry, except Hugh and a bachelor brother, who died in Maryland, are in Ireland, so that the descendants of Hugh are the only representatives of this family in America, and of these only one son, Henry McNulty, survives, and a son of Henry named Louis McNulty, of Dubuque, Iowa, who has one sister, Katie. The children of Mrs. Burns, sister of Henry McNulty, are John Burns, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Mrs. Amanda Kuhlman, wife of Samuel Kuhlman, of Somerset, Ohio, who has one son, Louis Kuhlman.

McQUEEN, REV. CLAYBORNE S., M. D., post office, Rendville, Ohio, was born November 4, 1819, in Culpepper, Virginia, son of Robert and Hannah McQueen. The Dr. was brought up on a farm. Began teaching school at sixteen, and taught about eleven years. When about twenty-four began reading law but when about ready to be admitted to the bar, he decided to abandon the legal profession for that of medicine, selecting Dr. W. H. Reeves for preceptor, and attended Columbus Medical College. He began practice at Millerstown in June, 1849, and remained six years; practiced at Ringgold nine years, and near Wrightstown, Morgan county, where he located on a farm and remained until the spring of 1882, when he came to Rendville. Dr.

McQueen was married in the spring of 1842 to Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel and Catharine McQueen, of Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Frances Virginia, married to Josiah H. Coulter; Ellen Thompson, married to Joseph Ball, both living in Morgan county; Elizabeth Angeline, and Sarah Maria. The Dr., in 1870, was ordained and licensed to preach in the Christian Church, called by some, New Lights. During his six years connection with this organization he had charge of a district of seven counties. About the year 1876 he was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and continues to preach for this society.

McShane, Charles, harness and saddlery, New Lexington, Ohio; was born in 1841, in Clayton township, son of Edward and Catharine (Mackin) McShane. Young McShane was brought up on the farm where he remained till about eighteen when he went to his trade. He established his present shop in 1866. Mr. McShane was married in November, 1869, to Miss Lucy, daughter of William and Mary (Fitzsimons) Bennett, of Pleasant township. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Mary, Catharine, Florence, Cecelia, Lizzie, deceased, Lucy, and an infant, deceased, not named. Mr. McShane's is an old established shop, doing a first-class business.

McTeague, Neil T., M.D., of the firm of Dunn & McTeague, druggists, Rendville, Ohio, was born June 18, 1856, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, son of Hugh and Mary (Flynn) McTeague: When the Dr. was six years of age he came to Pike township, Perry county, Ohio, where he was brought up. In 1874 taught his first school in the Penrod school house, Bearfield township, and continued teaching for four years, and in 1878 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Taggart, at New Lexington, Ohio, and was graduated in the spring of 1882 by the Medical College of Ohio. Dr. McTeague was married July 1, 1880, to Mary McHugh. They are the parents of one child, Thomas Joseph. The Dr. has been successful in his extensive practice in Rendville and vicinity.

Mackin, Edward, provision grocer, corner Main and Broad streets, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Mackin was born June 23, 1828, in Gross, Maglen county, Arma, Ireland; son of Patrick and Rose Ann (McNamee) Mackin. His parents brought him to this county when a child, and located in Monday Creek township. When a young man, Mr. Mackin learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it until 1859, when he established his present business in this place in company with his brother, James W. They conducted the business until 1873. Mr. Edward Mackin has conducted the business alone. He was married April 15, 1859, to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Scharchel) Kesler. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Rose Ann, Margaret Alveda, James Edward, Mary Loretta and Elizabeth Catharine, deceased.

Magruder, W. P., editor Somerset *Press;* born in 1845, in Somerset. He served his apprenticeship as printer in the *Democratic Union* office in Somerset. In December, 1863, he and his brother, C. E. Magruder, a lawyer, now dead, purchased the paper. In December, 1864, he bought out his brother; in September, 1865, he sold out to C. D.

Elder, of Somerset; in Oct. 1866, Mr. Magruder and J. L. Caine started the Somerset *Advocate*; he sold out in two years to Mr. Kagay; in 1873 the *Press* was started by M. G. Mains, who ran it until 1877, when Mr. Magruder became the editor. The political faith of the *Press* is Greenback. Mr. Magruder was married in May, 1877, to Miss Belle Johnson, of Somerset; she was born in 1845. They are the parents of one child, Ray.

Mains, Thomas S., farmer, Pike township, post office New Lexington, O., born February 10, 1827, in Reading township, this county; son of George and Hannah (Selby) Mains; was raised a farmer and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. Frederick, father of George, and grandfather of Thomas S. Mains, came from Virginia to Ohio with his family, and settled in Reading township, this county, in 1812, where he lived to the time of his death. His son, George, was born in Virginia, February 26, 1790, and after his settlement in Reading township, remained upon the homestead until 1835, and was married September 19, 1815, to Hannah Selby, born July 8, 1794, in Maryland, daughter of Eli and Ruth (Shipley) Selby. They became the parents of four children, viz.: James, who moved to Wisconsin about 1853, where he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Wis. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and serving until the close of the war, was honorably discharged, but upon his way home took sick and died at Washington City, in the fall of 1865; Isaiah A., lived at home until September 10, 1845, when he departed this life at the age of twenty-four years and four months; Caroline M., was married December 23, 1847, to Henry Brown, son of Robert Brown, of Monroe township, this county. Mr. Brown died in the service of his country, at Nashville, Tennessee, in the fall of 1862, with lung disease; Mrs. Brown is now living in Cincinnati with her son, Isaiah M. Brown. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, and the youngest of the family, became the support of his parents in their declining years. After his marriage, and in 1835, he moved to Monroe township, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which he lived until 1848, when he sold it, and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Saltlick township, where Shawnee now stands, and which he sold to his son, James, in 1849, who again sold it to Thomas S. Mains in 1850, who increased the farm to three hundred and sixty acres, which he sold to the Newark Coal and Iron Company in 1871, and bought three hundred and fifty acres of land where he now lives, and that he now owns, except twenty-two acres he has since sold. Since purchasing the home farm his parents made their home with him up to the time of their deaths. His father died March 30, 1875, aged eighty-five years, one month and four days; his mother died March 16, 1872, aged seventy-seven years, eight months and eight days. August 10, 1862, Mr. Mains, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Company H, Ninetieth Regiment, O. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and was honorably discharged June 20, 1865, near Cincinnati, Ohio, by reason of the close of the war. Was engaged in the following battles: Stone River, Chickamauga, and up to Atlanta, Georgia, from where they were sent back to Nashville, Tennessee, and was engaged in the battle between Hood and Thomas. During the service he had the lung fever, which disabled him for duty six months, three months of which

time he was in Brigade Hospital. The disease permanently injured his health, and at this time he is not able to do any kind of work. While living in Saltlick township, he served as township trustee three years, and Justice of the Peace three years. Mr. Mains has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1855, and is a trustee in the New Lexington Methodist Episcopal Church at this time. He was married May 4, 1851, to Sarah Hazelton, born in 1830, in this county, daughter of John and Jane (Traverse) Hazelton. They became the parents of four children, viz.: Isaiah A., who was married March 3, 1865, to Catharine, daughter of William and Amelia (Taylor) Adams; their home is in Crawford county, Iowa, but are at this time with Mr. Mains, on account of his feeble health; Hannah Jane, married to James B., son of Horace and Mary A., (Grimes) Wilson; they are residents of Crawford county, Iowa; Jno. H., married to Maggie, daughter of William and Amelia (Taylor) Adams; they are residents of Monona county, Iowa; and Mary A., also a resident of Crawford county, Iowa. In these two counties each of his children own two hundred acres of land. Mrs. Mains departed this life in the year of 1861, aged thirty-one years. Mr. Mains was married the second time December 31, 1865, to Catharine Richter, born July 5, 1832, in Frederick county, Maryland, daughter of John and Catharine (Cookerly) Richter. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Florence M. and one infant. Mrs. Mains came to Ohio in 1833, with her parents, who settled in Monroe township, and where she lived at the time of her marriage. Her parents lived at the place of their settlement up to the time of their death. Her father, Jno. Richter, died September 30, 1881, at the age of eighty-four years, five months and twenty days, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Her mother, Catharine (Cookerly) Richter, was born in Maryland, in 1806, and died June 23, 1864. Mrs. Mains became the member of the Presbyterian Church, in her eighteenth year, continuing her connection with that branch of the Christian Church until after her marriage, when she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1872.

Marlow, John H., was born in Monday Creek township, Perry county, Ohio, in 1837. His parents came from Virginia in 1730, and settled near Somerset, Perry county, Ohio; moved thence to near Rushville, Fairfield county, and after a residence of several years, moved to a farm near Maxville, Perry county. The family consisted of eight children, four boys and four girls, seven of whom are now living. The fifth child, John H., received his early education at Somerset, afterwards attended Denison University, Granville, Ohio; after leaving the University he taught school about fourteen years. He was married April 24, 1862, to Louisa Larimer. They have two children, Laura and Wayland. He was a member of the Board of Examiners for this county three years; resigned to take the office of Clerk of the Courts, to which he was elected October 1875, and has now served in that office two terms.

Marlow, James P., farmer and merchant, Maxville, Ohio; was born December 20, 1844, in Monday Creek township, this county; son of Henson and Margaret (Holmes) Marlow. Was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits up to the present time. Has taught school one term in Gore, Hocking county, Ohio, and two terms in Monday

Creek township, this county. July 15, 1881, he came to this place, and in partnership with Henson W. Marlow, opened a store of general merchandise, and remains to this date. Mr. Marlow was married December 3, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of David and Susannah (Welty) Heidlebaugh. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Willie B., Charles Sumner, Lawrence, deceased, and Daisy Forest. Mr. Marlow's parents came to Ohio about the year 1830, and lived about two years near Somerset, and the same length of time in Rush Creek township, when they moved to Monday Creek township, where his father owned a farm of two hundred and thirty acres at the time of his death, which occurred March 5, 1881, in his seventy-eighth year, having lived in the county fifty-two years and in the above township forty-eight years. His mother departed this life August 2, 1871, in her sixty-fifth year. Mr. Marlow, the subject of this sketch, now owns one-half interest in the home farm at this time, which he still farms.

Martin, Jno. W., clerk, Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 18, 1844, in Fairview, Guernsey county, Ohio; son of Jacob and Jane (Lefevre) Martin. Mr. Martin was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-two years of age. He had moved to Hocking county, Ohio, with his father, where he was married to Phoebe, daughter of James and Nancy (Culp) Carpenter, February 7, 1867. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Anna B., James, Lewis, Jacob and William C., three of whom are dead, James, Lewis and Jacob. After his marriage he moved to Shawnee, and built the first business house of this place and sold the first goods, keeping a general stock of merchandise, and remained in the business over two years when he sold out to one William Huston. From that time to the present, he has been employed as clerk in the store. Mr. Martin enlisted in 1863, in the late war, and served in the Army of the Potomac, with the Sixty-second Regiment, O. V. I., up to the close of the war, and was engaged in the battles of Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, in front of Petersburg, and in many skirmishes; he was present at General Lee's surrender. He was one of the men who were kept in Richmond after Johnson's surrender, and was connected with the citizens' commissary department, when the city was kept by the Government in provisions, and had under his care and supervision four hundred families, who obtained provision orders from him.

Martin, Henry M., butcher, post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born May 26, 1851, in Richland township, Fairfield county. He came to this county when but two years of age. He is a son of Ellison and Sarah B. (McLaughlin) Martin. Henry M. remained on the farm where he was brought up until he was elected sheriff of Perry county, in 1878. He served until January, 1881. In December, 1880, the present firm was formed. Sheriff Martin was married December 22, 1870, to Miss Missouri C., daughter of Andrew S. and Eliza (Spenny) Baker. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Ellison E. and Emma. During Sheriff Martin's term of office the Corning war occurred, for the suppression of which he was compelled to call on the State Guards.

Mason, John, collier, post office, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 10, 1826, in Northumberland, England; son of John and Margaret (Morse) Mason. Was raised in the place of his nativity, where

he was employed mining, with the exception of one year, during the time he remained in England. Emigrated to America in 1853, landing in New York, from where he went to Pittsburg, at which place he remained about five months, from where he went to Columbia, West Virginia, and remained two years. Going to Mason City, he remained about four months, from where he went to Pomeroy, Ohio, which he made his home until 1872, but was about six months in Belleville and Danville. In 1872, he spent about two months in Nelsonville, Ohio, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has made his home to the present time. Since coming to this place he has made a trip to Virginia, and was prospecting in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, for iron ore, which he found in paying quantities. Mr. Mason enlisted in Company A, 4th Regiment, Va. V. I., in 1861, for three years, or during the war, and served three years and two months, when he was discharged by reason of expiration of enlistment. Was engaged in the following battles: Charleston, Virginia; Vicksburg, and was the first to speak about blowing up Vicksburg; assisted in drifting for that purpose, but the city was surrendered before the preparations were completed; Jackson, Mississippi; Mission Ridge, Tuscumbia, and Dallas, under fire six days and nights, without cessation, at this place. After receiving his discharge he returned home. Mr. Mason was married in February, 1846, to Barbara, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Tate) King, of Northumberland, England. They are the parents of seven living children, viz.: Joseph, Thomas, Mary Ann, John, Elizabeth, William, and Lillie; and five deceased, viz.: John, William, Margaret, and two died in infancy. They have also raised a grandchild—Thomas Bailey.

Mason, Rev. John, minister of Princeton Methodist Church; was born December 16, 1851, in Boltingate, county of Cumberland, England, son of William and Jane (Campbell) Mason. Mr. Mason was raised in the coal mining districts of Northumberland and Durham counties of England. Mines in that region are principally shafts, from fifty to one hundred fathoms deep. He was employed until 1877, and during the last four years he was what is known in that country as deputy over a number of men. Came to America at the time he severed his connection at these places, in 1877, landing in New York, by the Cunard line of steamers, from where he went to the Sequatchie valley, Victoria mines, Marion county, Tennessee. Mr. Mason was licensed as a local preacher at the early age of eighteen years, and served in that station until 1877, at which time he was licensed as a ministerial supply, and supplied the following places: In Tennessee, about three months; at Steubenville, Ohio, eight months. Upon account of too slack a support at the latter place he again returned to mining, and engaged at Ramy's coalery, where he remained two months, when he was called to Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, as a supply, where he remained from December, 1878, to April, 1879, at which time he was licensed as a minister on probation and sent to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained up to this time. Upon coming to this place he found the church in a confused condition, and, by persistent effort, he has advanced the numbers from five to forty-five members, who now remain at this charge. Quite a number have removed from the vicinity, thereby

lessening the actual numbers taken into the church. During a revival of 1881 there were eighty souls converted, and he has taken into church connection, since coming to this place, one hundred and seventy-seven members. Straitsville was taken in by him as a mission charge, and has become self-sustaining, employing and supporting its own minister. There have been sent out from the Shawnee charge two ministers, viz.: Revs. Thomas Large and James Rogers. At the conference of 1880, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Mason was accredited with one year of supply work, as if on probation, on account of his decided success in the ministry, which brought him one year sooner into full ministerial connection. Rev. Mason was married February 16, 1872, to Jane, daughter of John and Maria (Maughan) Ayer, of Giles, Gatemore, one mile from the city of Durham, England. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Jennie, John, Thomas, and Marianna, living; and one, Maria, deceased.

MATHEWS, JAMES, farmer, post office, Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio; born in Muskingum county, in 1809; settled in Perry county in 1851; son of George and Anna (Jennings) Mathews; married, in 1840, to Miss Mary McClain, daughter of Benjamin McClain. They have four children, viz.: Anna, Hannah, Parmelia, Jerusha. They are all married, one living in Missouri. Mr. Mathews was brought up on a farm, which vocation he has always followed.

MATHEWS, FRANKLIN, butcher, post office, Rendville, Ohio; born December 25, 1829, near Zanesville, Ohio, son of Reuben H. and Mary (Hemrick) Mathews. Brought up on a farm, where he remained until twenty-one. He then followed a variety of business until he engaged in general merchandising, to which he added a meat market; also was engaged in the coal trade, at the same time, with his brother. Came to Perry county about the year 1871, and continued his business at New Lexington, until March, 1880, when he established his present business at this place. Mr. Mathews was married September 30, 1852, to Miss Eliza Horton, whose parents were natives of Virginia. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Charles Henry, Lucy Ellen, Clara Annie, Lewis Grant; these four are deceased: William Howard and Mary Viola are now living. Mr. Mathews is doing a good business.

MAUTZ, W. H., carpenter, post office, Shawnee, Ohio; was born February 22, 1856, in Blue Rock, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of John and Margaret (Udenhoffer) Mautz. Was raised a farmer, and followed farming until he was sixteen years of age, when he left home, and has been engaged at the following places: Henry county, Ohio, working in a saw mill about one year; Somerset, Ohio, on railroad six months; Garret City, Indiana, on railroad; while railroading was with the Baltimore and Ohio; Clinton, Iowa, house carpentering six months; Dixon, Illinois, two or three months, carpentering; Toledo, Ohio, one year at trade; Woodville, six months at trade; Shawnee, Ohio, at New York furnace four months, carpentering; XX furnace from that time to the present, about three years. Was married May 1, 1880, to Mary C., daughter of Samuel and Louisa (Lafevre) Snyder, of Athens county, Ohio.

MECHLING, PETER, farmer, miller, and carpenter, post office, Glenford, Ohio; was born 1827, in Hopewell township; son of Peter Mech-

ling and grandson of Jacob Mechling, both deceased in Hopewell township. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Downour, who died in her seventy-seventh year, while her husband died when his son Peter was only five years of age. Their children were, Sally, wife of Jason Canfield, Rochester, Indiana; Katharine, wife of D. C. Shelly, Glenford, Ohio; Jacob, deceased, leaving a son, Alfred, Tippecanoe, Indiana; John, deceased; Eliza Dumbolt, deceased; Melancthon, Rochester, Indiana; Margaret, wife of George Shelly, Glenford; and Peter, who was married February, 1855, to Miss Elnora Hardy, daughter of Thomas Hardy, deceased, and Sarah his wife, whose maiden name was Bagley, a native of Virginia. Their children are, Thomas Jefferson, merchant, Thurston, Fairfield county, Ohio; Mary E., Clement Layerd, Melancthon, Cordelia, Sarah Aurilla, Fenton, Dillon, Cora May, and Edgar Austin. Mr. Mechling is an old-time Lutheran and Democrat, and sustains the well earned reputation of his family history. He has, besides rearing a family, added to his estate, and, like many other Ohioans, looked into Virginia and found her, in the present condition, an inviting field for industry, capital, and enterprise.

Mechling, Bernard, was born 1837, on a part of the extensive homestead now owned by him in Hopewell township. He is a son of Samuel, the youngest son of Jacob Mechling, who came from Pennsylvania in 1816, and purchased a farm for each of his twelve children. His sons were Jacob, Peter, Frederick, John, George and Samuel, all of whom lived and died here, except John, who deceased in Sandusky, Ohio, and George, who is the only survivor of six brothers. The daughters were Hester, wife of William Mechling; Mary, wife of Frederick K. Slife; Hannah, wife of Peter Cooperider; Phebe, who died young; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Smith, and Sarah, wife of Rev. David Long, who died of cholera in 1833. The mother of these six sons and six daughters was, prior to her marriage, Miss Mary Otterman. The wife of Samuel Mechling died, and the mother of Bernard was, prior to marriage, Miss Magdalena Poorman, daughter of the late venerable Bernard Poorman. She is still living, a venerable widow, in separate apartments of the mansion lately erected by her son, Bernard, in full possession of her faculties. Since the late purchase of the ancestral homestead of grandfather Mechling, Bernard Mechling has about four hundred acres of splendid land in one body, nearly two hundred acres being bottom land, in sight of, and one half mile from Glenford. He was twice married, first to Miss Margaret Humberger, daughter of John Humberger, of Thorn township. The children by this marriage are Owen H. and Albert Wesley Mechling. Their mother deceased in 1863. The second marriage was to Miss Leah A. Zartman, daughter of Isaac, whose wife's maiden name was Rebecca, daughter of Peter King. The children of this marriage are Mary Estella, now twelve years of age, Sylvia R., deceased, and Homer Calvin, now five years of age. He and his wife have each enjoyed good opportunities for education; she in her girlhood having taught school and he, in his boyhood, having attended the Somerset Academy, under the tuition of that old-time, but most accomplished, teacher and gentleman, Charles Nourse. Bernard Mechling is among the very foremost farmers of the county, has thoroughly studied and applied the

science of drainage to his lands, and is intelligently devoted to the breeding and rearing of fine stock.

MELOY, WILLIAM T., of the firm of Elder, Wards & Co., dry goods and merchant tailoring, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Meloy was born November 13, 1843, in this place; son of William and Sophia (Thompson) Meloy. Young Meloy, in early life, clerked in a dry goods store and taught school sixteen months. He, subsequently, became traveling salesman for a tobacco house, with which he was engaged five years, also traveling five years in the sale of stoves and plows. He was the first man to enlist in Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth, O. V. I., but was rejected on account of being then under size. He worked two years as a typo in the *Herald* office of this place. In April, 1879, he became partner in the above firm. Mr. Meloy was married July 5, 1870, to Miss Hattie M., daughter of Charles J. and Cornelia (Acker) Brush. They are parents of five children, viz.: Iva L., Maggie W., Sophe T., William T. and Callie Rich. His father, William Meloy, met with a fatal accident early one morning in October, 1882. He was struck by the cow-catcher of the Ohio Central passenger train, between seven and eight o'clock, Monday morning, near the crossing of Rush Creek, close to the water tank, receiving such injuries therefrom that he died in about an hour thereafter. Mr. Meloy was driving a cow, and had just got her across the track, when he looked up, saw the train close upon him, threw up his hands, but was so dazed or bewildered, that he took no step to get out of danger. The whistle sounded and the power of the engine reversed, but it was too late. Mr. Meloy was struck by the cow-catcher, and fell in such a way as to remain upon it, though the conductor had hold of him before the train stopped. A hack was near at hand which was at once called, and the unfortunate man taken, in a dying condition, to his home on Jackson street, where he soon after expired. There appeared to be no broken bones or serious bruises, but the internal injuries were such, that there was no reaction, and the injured man remained in an unconscious condition from the time of the accident until his death. Deceased was about seventy-one years of age. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio when quite a young man. He became a citizen of New Lexington in 1839, and resided here ever since, with the exception of a temporary residence at Somerset, while he was County Auditor. He left a wife, three sons and four daughters to mourn his sudden departure. His third son, Smallwood A. Meloy, died from injuries received upon the same railroad, between this place and Moxahala, while acting as brakeman in 1876. He was brought to the same house in an unconscious condition, and died within a few hours. Mr. Meloy was an intelligent man, a worthy citizen, and had filled many positions of public trust with credit to himself and the public. He was Justice of the Peace of Pike township about forty years ago, and held the same position at the time of his death. As a capable and impartial Justice, he was excelled by none in the county. He was a number of times Mayor of the town, member of the Board of Education, and was elected County Auditor in 1852, and re-elected in 1854. He has also been County Treasurer, by appointment. It is only justice to say that he was faithful and capable in all. When the accident and

sudden death became known, there was not only horror at the sudden and violent taking off of an old citizen, but an unfeigned and deep regret that William Meloy was dead.

MEREDITH, THOMAS, collier, Shawnee Ohio; was born December 7, 1842, in Monmouthshire, England. He was raised on a farm until the age of ten years. At twelve years of age he lost both his father and mother, there being only about seven weeks difference in the time of their deaths. After this he began mining at Georhay coal mines, where he remained until 1868, when he emigrated to America, setting sail from Liverpool on the eighth of April, and landed in New York on the nineteenth of the same month, and reached Pomeroy, Ohio, April 22, where he engaged in mining until September, 1872, at which time he went to Shawnee, Ohio, and since has been in Manly mine six months, when he engaged as one of the first miners with the Upton Coal Company, where he has remained up to this time. Mr. Meredith was married May 20, 1867, to Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Davis) Slocumbe. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Alfred, Amelia and Harriet living, and three deceased, viz.: Philip, Sarah Ann and Agnes.

MEREDITH, J. P., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May 14, 1852, in Argo, Monmouthshire, England, son of Philip and Winifred Meredith. Mr. Meredith was left an orphan at the age of two years, and was raised by the senior member of his father's family, who still kept house in Argo, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, three years of which time he was engaged in mining. In 1869 he emigrated to America, landing at New York City, from where he went to Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, and engaged in mining until 1872, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, and where he remained up to this time, having been engaged in mining. Mr. Meredith was married January 8, 1846, to Sarah E., daughter of Owen and Harriet (Price) Jones. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Arthur, Owen and Winifred. In 1878, Mr. Meredith was elected Corporation Clerk, which position he holds at this time.

MESCHENMOSER, REV. PHILIP, pastor of St. Rose's Church, New Lexington, Ohio, was born August 7, 1836, in Augsberg, Bavaria, Germany; son of Philip and Annie (Dietrich) Meschenmoser. He was educated at St. Stephen's College, Augsberg, Germany. His philosophical and theological education was obtained from the Jesuit Fathers. He was ordained Priest by the Bishop Martin of Paelerbern. He came to America in 1873, and was assistant Priest at Buffalo, New York, from 1873 to 1876, in which year he took charge of the St. Rose congregation, of this place. Also, at the same time, discharged the office of Chaplain of St. Aloysius Academy, near the town. During his services here he has built the present church and residence of the priest.

METZGER, JACOB, farmer, son of Michael and Apolona Metzger, was born August 2, 1833, in this county; has since lived in the county. His life has chiefly been spent on the farm; was married in 1863 to Miss Mary E., daughter of Simon and Nancy (Jackson) Snyder. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Manaleta R., Laura R., Michael J., Thomas E., Mary M., Robert J., Charles V., William H., Hugh. His parents were natives of Germany.

Micklethwaite, Alfred, village coal operator, Shawnee, Ohio, was born in March, 1837, in Thornhill, Yorkshire, England, son of Joseph and Annie (Lockwood) Micklethwaite. Alfred left England, July 4, 1865, and located in Jackson, Maryland, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Shawnee. Mr. Micklethwaite was first married, June 1, 1858, to Miss Annie, daughter of George and Annie Benson, of Lancashire, England. They became the parents of seven children, three deceased and four living, viz.: Eliza, married to Harry Kear; Horatio, Joseph and Alfred. Mrs. Micklethwaite died in 1871. Mr. Micklethwaite was again married to Miss Sarah Anne, daughter of John and Anne (Taylor) Moore, natives of Yorkshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Micklethwaite have an adopted daughter, Mary, whose father's name is John Loyd.

Middagh, Enos, born 1835, is a son of Thomas and grandson of Major John Middagh, who came from New Jersey in 1807, and was the father of Peter, Thomas, Samuel and John Middagh, Mary Fosythe, Sarah Shaeffer, Nancy Wright, Matilda Brookhart and Esther Middagh. Thomas was married in 1831 to Margaret Davis. Their children are John, Enos, Athalinda, Sarah Alice, Matilda and David. Enos, the subject of this sketch, was married to Melzena, daughter of the late venerable Isaac Pence, and owns the ancient Pence homestead, now no less distinguished for its hospitality than in the days of its honored proprietor, who rescued it from the wilderness; and the neat family mansion, backed by a well preserved exterior, testify that it has not fallen into unworthy hands. Isaac Pence was born in 1794; came to Ohio in 1806; enlisted in the War of 1812 at Newark, under Captain John Spencer; came back to Somerset to work as a journeyman blacksmith; was married in 1816 to Katharine, sister of Judge Heck. His father's name was Peter, born in Germany; his mother's name was Katharine Godfrey, born in Ireland. Her first husband was killed by the Indians; was a member of the United Brethren Church fifty-one years. When he first joined church the preacher's circuit was two hundred miles round. Enos Middagh was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., and became attached to the famous Sixth Corps, which, when with Sheridan, always made him feel confident of victory. He was wounded at Spottsylvania by a musket ball that passed through his chest, after seven days of hard fighting. His company had fifty-nine men when it crossed the Rapidan, and the call of the captain, on the 13th of May, 1864, showed only thirteen left to answer. The New Testament he carried when wounded; the badge of his corps, and a fragment or his regimental flag, are treasured as sacred relics. His wife and three daughters, with an orphan boy obtained from the Home in Columbus, constitute his family.

Miller, Levi, potter by trade, post office Buckeye Cottage; born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1834; came to Perry county in 1844; son of George and Mary (Smithers) Miller. The former died in Miami county, Ohio, about the year 1871; the latter in 1834. He was married in 1858 to Miss Anna McAntire. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Josie F., Mary, Kate, James S., John C., Ida R., Bertha A., Blanche M., Georgia E.—one married. Mr. Miller enlisted in the War of the Rebellion in 1861, Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, O.

V. I., Captain Jackson, Army of the Cumberland. He was engaged in the following battles, viz.: Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca; also all the principal battles during the Siege of Atlanta. He was a veteran, and served till the close of the war, getting an honorable discharge. Mrs. Miller's grandfather was in the War of 1812. Her father was from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He died in 1872.

MILLER, F. G., shoemaker and sewing machine agent, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born March 28, 1845, in Hocking county, Ohio; son of William and Susan (Judy) Miller. Was raised on a farm to the age of ten years, when his father moved to Logan, Ohio, and engaged at his trade of furniture manufacturing. Frank G. lived with his father at this place, and at the age of eighteen years went to the shoemaker's trade with Joseph Kinley, remaining with him for more than two years. After the Rebellion broke out he volunteered his services some three different times; twice was rejected on account of his not being large enough to fill the required measure, and the third time, which occurred during his apprenticeship, on account of disability. After leaving his trade, he went to Geneva, Brush Creek township, Fairfield county, Ohio, where he opened and remained in the boot and shoe business about four years. During his stay at this place he was married November 28, 1867, to Miss Nancy Blosser, who was born February 2, 1844, in Fairfield county, Ohio, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Pepple) Blosser. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Charles, who died at the age of seven years; William Isaac, Mary Jane, Anna Zelia, Charlotte, who died at eleven months of age; Gertrude, Margaret, James and Elizabeth. Mr. Miller moved to this place May 22, 1871, and opened out in the boot and shoe business, in which he has remained up to this present time. In November, 1881, he took the agency of the New Home sewing machine, one of the finest in the market, a supply of which he keeps constantly on hand with all the fixtures and attachments thereto. Mr. Miller is one of the oldest citizens of New Straitsville, coming here when it was in its infancy and only seven houses on Front street, and they on the north side, and has seen it grow to its present size of about three thousand inhabitants. He served two years as a member of Town Council from 1878 to 1880, and is a member at this time, being elected in April of 1882.

MINAUGH, JNO. D., farmer, New Lexington, Ohio; was born March 20, 1846, in this county; son of John and Bridget (Dougherty) Minaugh. He was raised a farmer and has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life up to the present time. Mr. Minaugh lived with his father until 1870, when he went into business for himself. In connection with farming he was engaged about five years in mining iron ore, and also assessed this township two years. He is at this time township trustee. Mr. Minaugh's father was born in Ireland in county Cavan, and emigrated to America in his sixteenth year, and settled near Albany, New York, where he engaged at blacksmithing with one Simmons, in manufacturing axes, turning them by hand, remaining three years at this place, after which he went to Somerset, this county, where he was employed at his trade until 1840, and at this time moved to one mile west of Bristol, this county, where he bought eighty acres of land, that is now owned by his nephew, General Phil. Sheridan, and where he lived up to

the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1876. Mr. Minaugh's mother was born in 1824, in or near Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Ohio with her parents at an early age, and when this country was a wilderness, and was raised in Jackson township, this county, where her parents settled and which was her home at the time of her marriage. Her death occurred in 1858, while she was in her thirty-fourth year. Mr. Minaugh, the subject of this sketch, was married November 1, 1870, to Miss Sarah Dimond, born February 5, 1845, in this, Pike, township, daughter of Daniel and Mary (MacGahan) Dimond. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Joseph F., Mary, Rose V., Phil. M. and Francis B.

Miner, D. L., cooper, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 20, 1835, in Perry county, Ohio, near Somerset; son of Jacob and Mary (Ferguson) Miner. Was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until the age of sixteen or seventeen years, when he moved with his father to Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, where he began the cooper trade, serving with his brother one year, after which he worked at journey work until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He enlisted July 18, 1861, for three years, or during the war, in Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment, O. V. I., and served seven months, when he was discharged because of disability. Returning home, he followed his trade about two months; recruiting his health, he re-enlisted for three years, or during the war, in Company A, Tenth O.V.C., about the first of May, 1862, and served until the close of the war, and was engaged in the battles of Athens, North Carolina; Resaca, Georgia, where he was wounded in the thigh, causing him to lose about two months from the service, at which time he again joined his company, and remained to the close of the war. He was in Sherman's march to the sea. Upon again being discharged, he returned home and engaged at coopering in the winter season and farming in summer, for about three years. At the end of that time, he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has been engaged in coal mining till the present time. Mr. Miner was married December 14, 1865, to Frances, daughter of Abram and Mary (Kasterd) Vreeland. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Maudie, Claudius and Mary, all living and at home.

Mitchell, James L., merchant, Sego. He was born February 26, 1844, in Bearfield township; is a son of John and Nancy (Wise) Mitchell. He was reared on a farm, which vocation he pursued until 1862. He enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Regiment, serving three and one-half years. Mr. Mitchell moved to his present residence in April, 1866, and in 1870, established his present business. He has a well stocked store, keeping a full supply of dry goods, groceries, notions, etc. He was married December 16, 1868, to Sarah, daughter of Philip and Catharine (Mann) Baker. They have three children, viz.: Elmer G., William B., and Irvin.

Monahan, James W., baker, grocer, confectioner and wholesale dealer in beer, oysters and ice cream, Corning, Ohio; was born March 13, 1846, in Union township, Morgan county, Ohio; son of Thomas and Margaret (Haley) Monahan. James W. was brought up on the farm, where he remained until nineteen years of age, when he began attending school, and clerking in store for about two years. In 1867,

he established a general merchandising store at Chapel Hill, Ohio, where he remained until 1875, when he moved to New Lexington, Ohio, and continued his business there until the spring of 1881, when he came to Corning Ohio, and established his present business. Mr. Monahan was married February 4, 1873, to Miss Tuce, daughter of James J. and Jane (Sinclair) Wolford, of Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Jennie Gertrude and John Virgil.

Monahan, Thomas, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala, Ohio. He has spent the most of his life as an engineer on the railroad, but is now a farmer. He was born in Sligo county, Ireland, March 25, 1848. Son of John and Bridget (O'Garo) Monahan, both natives of Ireland. He emigrated to this country in 1867, located in Chicago, and worked in a machine shop there. He went on the railroad in 1868, and was fireman on an engine; remained on that road eight months; was then fireman on an engine on the Pan Handle, one year; then he got an engine to run, which position he held until 1873. He then ran a yard engine on the Muskingum Valley, and made an occasional trip on the road. Then he went on the B. & O. R. R. He took a trip West; was assistant engineer at the furnace of the Normal School of Cook county, Illinois; and subsequently ran the engine at the Chicago stock yards, after which he returned to Moxahala and had charge of the iron furnace engine there. He married Mrs. Graham in February, 1878.

Montgomery, J. W., wholesale and retail grocery, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Montgomery was born July 7, 1850, in this place; son of Eli and Rachel Ann (Calhoon) Montgomery. Eli Montgomery was one of the first settlers of this place, and his father a pioneer of the county. In 1868, J. W. Montgomery went to Zanesville, Ohio, and was, for four years, in the employ of the B. & O. R. R. Co. there. In 1872 he returned to this place and established his present business. He was married January 7, 1875, to Miss Mary E., daughter of William and Sophia A. (Thompson) Meloy. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John Rich, Philip Newton and George.

Mooney, James, weighmaster at W. P. Rend & Co.'s mines, Rendville, Ohio; born July 6, 1856, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Hugh, deceased, and Elizabeth (Bennett) Mooney. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of America. He was brought up on the farm until twenty years of age, when he accepted his present position.

Moore, Daniel, farmer; post office, Somerset, Ohio; born, 1813, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania; son of William Moore, who came to Perry county in 1817, and deceased in Clayton township, 1819. Daniel's mother was Elizabeth King, who after the death of her husband, resided with her son, to the year 1867, when she died at the age of eighty-three. She was a cousin of Judge King, the first Representative of Perry county in the Ohio Legislature, and died in full fellowship of the Baptist Church. Daniel was married in the year 1837, to Miss Maria Kenard, who died in 1840, leaving an only son, Alvah, and her husband, who has ever since remained a widower. This family of Moores is of Irish-German descent. From his grandfather, Daniel Moore, Sr., Daniel, Jr., received in 1821, the money with which to pur-

chase the land from the government, which he occupied near Straitsville, and which was sold in 1870 to T. J. Maginnis, Esq., at $100 per acre. Mr. Moore, to encourage the railroad, had signed two different contracts, donating the undivided half of the mineral on this one hundred and sixty acre farm, and so earnest and honest was he in this intention that he offered to sign a third contract, when it was supposed that the previous ones were defective. He sold the land by warranty, but held a guarantee from the buyer that no recourse would be had on the seller because of such contracts, should they prove good. In 1863, his son, Alvah, married Miss Anzela Pergon, who is now the mother of Sarah Maria, Mary Alice, William Henry, and Harmar Lewis Moore, all living, and one son deceased. She is a member of the Baptist church, and a lady distinguished for her kindness to the sick, and for her neighborly virtues. Daniel Moore's first vote was cast for Martin Van Buren in 1836, and has been uniformly Democratic since then. He bought the Caywood farm, near Somerset, and in 1881, aided by his son, built a splendid brick dwelling.

Moore, G. W., Justice of the Peace, New Lexington, Ohio; was born May 19, 1822, in Clayton township, this county, son of George and Rachel (Guy) Moore. Mr. Moore was raised upon a farm and followed farming until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to the wool-carding trade, which he followed for six years; at first engaging with Law & Carroll, near New Lexington, with whom he continued three years; was one year at Oakfield and two years in Hocking county, Ohio, where he started a carding machine of his own, continuing as above stated, when he sold out and again went to farming, which he continued four years. In 1850, he moved into Harrison township, this county, where he lived two years and was engaged in the stone quarry business; from there he went to Saltillo, where he lived until 1862, engaged in the boot and shoe business. During the time he lived in Clayton township he served nearly eighteen years as Justice of the Peace. He moved to Uniontown in 1862, where he kept hotel two years, and again returned to Saltillo, where he lived when he was elected County Recorder, in October of 1874, and moved to New Lexington in December of same year, where he lived until September, of 1882, having been re-elected at the expiration of his first term of office, and served six years in all. In September, of 1881, he was elected Justice of the Peace in New Lexington, and continued in that office until September, 1882, when he moved to within two miles of that place, on the road leading to Somerset, where he purchased eighty acres of land. Mr. Moore was married October 8, 1845, to Harriet, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Burley) Richards, of Harrison township, this county. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Rachel Catharine, James Madison, deceased, at eight months; Jacob Richards, Jesse Heber, Edward Elbridge, Alvah Franklin and Etta Lizzie. Mr. Moore's father was one of the first settlers of Clayton township, he and two of his brothers entering one hundred and sixty acres of land each in section No. 12, where he lived and died, September 20, 1845, at about seventy-two years of age. When he entered this land their nearest neighbor, except those brothers in that section, for they all entered at the same time, was five miles distant. He

was a very fine marksman, at one time killing forty-seven deer in three weeks. At one time, when with his son, G. W., he killed three deer without moving from his tracks. At that time, all kind of game was plenty, such as bears, wolves, panthers, wild turkeys, etc. Mr. Moore was a very quiet and peaceable citizen, a hearty, rugged frontiersman, and raised a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, the subject of this sketch being the youngest boy.

Moore, George, merchant; post office, Buckeye Cottage; born in Perry county, in 1824, son of Robert and Rebecca (Claypool) Moore. The former was born in Pennsylvania; the latter in Virginia. The father of the subject of this sketch died in 1832; his mother in 1878. The subject of this sketch was married in 1852, to Miss Mariah Amrine, daughter of John and Martha (Brooks) Amrine. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Joseph L., John H., George W., William, P. B., Cyrus B. He has been in the mercantile business about twenty-two years.

Moore, W. S., Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; farmer and wheelwright; was born October 31, 1827, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; son of William and Isabelle (Rogers) Moore. Mr. Moore was raised a farmer, but learned the wheelwright trade, at which he was engaged up to his twenty-fifth year, when he again took up agriculture, continuing thereat until the War of the Rebellion broke out, when he enlisted in his country's cause, September 4, 1862, for three years, and served until February 1, 1864, at this date being discharged in New Orleans, from reason of disability. During his term of enlistment, he fought in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Thompson Hills, Champion Hills, Big Black, and in the charge upon Vicksburg. He was married March 11, 1852, to Rebecca A., daughter of James and Nancy (Moore) Adams, of Guernsey county, Ohio. Mr. Moore came to Perry county in 1831, and to New Lexington March 2, 1881, where he now lives.

Moore, James L., farmer; Bearfield township, McLuney post office; born on the farm where he now resides, in 1834; son of William C. and Jane (Bool) Moore, both of Irish descent. His father came to this township in 1827, and located on the farm where his son, James L., now resides. He moved to Guernsey county in 1861, and died there. The subject of this sketch, in 1869, married Rebecca Forsythe, of Cambridge, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Frame) Forsythe, of Irish descent. They are the parents of the following named children: L. L., born April 20, 1870; Sadie L., born September 19, 1871; John C., born February 28, 1874; Laura J., born May 5, 1876; James C. H., born December 25, 1878.

Moore, John H., farmer, Madison township, post office Sego. He was born in this township, June 8, 1842; is a son of Calvin and Harriet E. (Ford) Moore. He was brought up on a farm, and has always followed farming and stock raising. Mr. Moore enlisted August 13, 1860, in Company H, Ninetieth Regiment, and served two years, returning unharmed. October 25, 1867, he was married to Miss Periscilia Chilcole, daughter of Joshua and Catherine (Shaw) Chilcole. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of five children: Walter S., Charles N., Sarah A., Martha H., and Mary E. Mr. Moore owns

one hundred and twenty-eight acres of good land, which he has in an excellent state of cultivation.

Moore, C. G., dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, shingles, doors, sash, lumber, paints and oils, Junction City, Ohio; son of Andrew and Louise (Raynor) Moore; born in this county September 27, 1846; was a farmer boy till eighteen years of age, when he went into the dry goods business as clerk, in Maxville, Perry county, then clerk in New Lexington with Colonel Free; was there about a year, then was a contractor on the railroad for four years. He located here in October, 1873, and established his present business, and has the best stock in town and a good trade. He was married in February, 1870, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Joel D. and Eliza (Vanatta) Elder. They are the parents of three children, living, viz.: Keturah B., William H., and Lois Viola. Mr. Moore's father was a Captain in the Mexican War, and was Captain of home guards for several years. He was presiding officer of the guards at the time Work was hung at Somerset, this county, for the murder of a boy. He was of German and Irish descent.

Moore, Alvah F., Chicago, Illinois. Very prominent among Perry county's most promising young men stands the name of A. F. Moore. Though still young, he has shown an aptitude and capacity for business seldom seen. He is the youngest son of G. W. and Harriet (Richards) Moore, both of whom are now living, residents of New Lexington. A. F. was born in the village of Saltillo, this county, June 10, 1860. Giving early promise of aptitude beyond his years he attended the village school until fourteen years of age, when, his father having been elected to the office of County Recorder, he removed with him to New Lexington. At this age he entered the high room of the public schools at that place, where he remained until he graduated at the age of sixteen, also filling the position of deputy under his father during this time. At the age of fourteen he was granted a certificate to teach. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, a vocation he followed for three successive winters. In the meantime he was employed by the County Commissioners to make a complete record and plat of all the towns in the county. This work occupied his time for one year, and when completed was pronounced the finest specimen of pen work ever placed on record in the county. It is now on record in the County Recorder's office, and is a work of which any one should feel proud. He then began traveling for a Chicago firm, which he followed for eighteen months, when he returned to New Lexington, formed a copartnership with Mr. J. W. Dusenbury, and founded the newspaper known as *The Independent*. This enterprise proved a most decided success, in which he continued for one year, when he sold his interest to his partner to accept the management of one of the largest publishing houses in Chicago, in which capacity he is still employed. Mr. Moore was married December 6, 1881, to Miss Sack, only daughter of William and Elizabeth Martineau, of Roseville, Ohio.

Morehead, Turner Elias, hardware, tin shop, stoves, etc., Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Morehead was born September 3, 1820, in Fauquier county, Virginia; son of Charles and Susannah (Barbey) Morehead. His father died when Turner was but eight years old. At fifteen, he, with his mother's family, came to Somerset, this county,

and he went to the blacksmith trade, and followed it about sixteen years, excepting one year's schooling, when about nineteen years of age. In 1853, he came to this place and followed his trade, until 1856, when he established his present business, being the first establishment of the kind in the place. Mr. Morehead has been successful in his business, having a fine stock of goods in his line, and a good farm which he also oversees near this place. Mr. Morehead was married October 2, 1845, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Glassford) Brown. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Owen Robert, Elizabeth, deceased; Charles Albert, Edward Newton, Otto Turner, deceased; Clara Belle and Elmer Grant. Mr. Morehead began life for himself, a poor orphan boy, but by honest industry and economy, he has obtained an ample competence.

Morgan, Lewis, Shawnee, Ohio; was born July 14, 1833, in Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales; son of Lewis and Mary (Reese) Morgan. Was brought up in his native town, where he remained until he was twenty-six years of age, working in coal mines from his seventh year, as follows: Plymouth, Ruma, Dowlesey and Aberdare, from where he emigrated to America, coming to McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and has been employed on the following places: Freeport, Cannelton, Virginia, which place he left on account of war troubles, where his life was threatened, and where he made good his escape through a window, and reached Youngstown, Ohio, in safety, and went to Weathersville, Mahoning county, Ohio, where his family joined him, having come from Wales. Came then to Coalburg, Trumbull county, Ohio; and then to Hulburt; and was engaged in winter seasons in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. Mr. Morgan was married November 21, 1854, to Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Thomas) Jones, of Pendenlwyn Glamorganshire, Wales. They are the parents of six children, living, viz.: Martha, Catharine, Elizabeth, David, Edith, and Lewis. Mr. Morgan is engaged in business for himself in this place.

Morgan, William A., Assistant Postmaster, Shawnee, Ohio; was born November 9, 1858, in Parkend, Gloucestershire, England; son of Alfred and Mary A. (Simmons) Morgan. While yet a youth, his parents brought him to America, landing in New York, August 20, 1871, whence they went to Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, where they remained fifteen months, engaged in mining, and from there came direct to Shawnee, Ohio, arriving December 10, 1872, and has made this his home up to the present. Since coming here he has spent one year in Madison Academy, Mt. Perry, this county, the school year of 1877 and 1878; eighteen months at Ohio University, beginning in the fall of 1878; one year with his father as an iron ore contractor; and was employed in August, 1880, as Assistant Postmaster, where he has remained to this time. Mr. Morgan's father moved to Jackson county, Kansas, August, 1880, where he purchased a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to this time. His post office is Holton, Jackson county, Kansas.

Motz, Michael, proprietor family grocery and bakery, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Motz was born November 6, 1845, in Knox county, Ohio, son of Philip and Barbara (Young) Motz, of German descent. In 1867, Mr. Motz established his business first in Mil-

lersburg, Ohio, where he remained one year, when he came to this place, where he has continued his business to the present time. Mr. Motz was married March 19, 1867, to Miss Magdalena, daughter of John and Catharine (Derenberger) Ullman, of German ancestry. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Charles E., deceased; Clara, Catharine, James, Arthur, deceased, and Albert William.

Mullen, William, farmer, Pike township; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born August 19, 1804, in county Tyrone, Ireland; son of Owen and Sarah (Harvey) Mullen. Mr. Mullen was raised a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life, except fourteen years he worked on public works, engaged on the Union Canal, and assisted in making the first tunnel that was made in the United States of America, on Union Canal, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Came to America in 1823, bringing with him his mother and sister, his father having died in Ireland when he was about fourteen years of age. Sailed from Belfast to New Brunswick, and from thence to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; from thence went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where they remained about three years, and he was engaged on public works; one year on Union Canal, eight or nine months on Delaware and Peapatch Canal, and remainder of time on turnpike. Came to Perry county, Ohio, in 1826, and settled near Somerset, and soon after bought the eighty acres of land upon which he now lives, and to which he has since added two hundred and forty acres, owning in all three hundred and twenty acres. The first purchase of eighty acres was for one hundred dollars, and was relinquished land. Has had all of his land optioned at forty-five dollars per acre, as mineral land. The first two years he was employed on public works, he received forty cents per day for his labor. During his employ at tunnel, he received sixty-two and one-half cents per day and board. While upon the turnpike, the highest wages he ever received, was seventy-five cents per day and board himself. He also assisted in this State in building the reservoir in Fairfield county. Cleared the eighty acres he first purchased, and a good deal on the balance that he now owns. Was married February, 1842, to Miss Rosa, daughter of Edward and Catharine (McCaffrey) McGoldrack, of county Tyrone, Ireland, but lived in Columbus, Ohio, at the time of her marriage. They are the parents of two children now living, viz.: William Thomas and Mary A., and six deceased, viz.: Patrick, John, and four died in infancy. In an early day, Mr. Mullen used to pay a six pence per bushel for getting his wheat ground, as they would not take toll. Can remember when Rehoboth was much larger than New Lexington; and has seen its streets crowded with six-horse teams from Pennsylvania for tobacco. Cows with calves by their sides were sold for seven dollars. In purchasing stock, produce was given as pay, and money was but little known and used. Coffee was so scarce, that it was only used upon the occasion of guests or on Sunday morning. Corn was worth twelve and one-half cents, and wheat twenty-five cents per bushel. He has really known all of a pioneer's life, and is one of the few who now live to realize the luxuriant outgrowth of these labors and hardships.

Neil, Thomas, collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born October, 1838, in county Tyrone, Ireland; son of Edward and Ellen (Menan) Neil.

Mr. Neil was raised a farmer, and continued to follow agricultural pursuits until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to White Haven Landing, England, and from thence to New Castle, upon the Tyne, where he remained about 15 years, engaged as a miner; from whence he emigrated to America, in June, 1869, landing in New York, and has been engaged as follows: At Circleville, Elk county, Pennsylvania, mining, about three months; Center county, Pennsylvania, one month mining on eighteen inch vein of coal; Powellton, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, remaining there until January 1st, 1870, mining; Coal Valley, on Monongahela River, until he came to Shawnee in October of 1872, where he has remained to this time, and is cemetery trustee and treasurer at this time. Mr. Neil was married May 12, 1868, to Jane, daughter of Andrew and Ann (Witherington) Todd, of county Tyrone, Ireland.

Newman, Thomas, retired farmer, Pleasant township; post office, Oakfield. He was born in 1812, in Brighton, England. He emigrated to this country in 1836, and located at Zanesville, and was engaged in farming and distilling while there. He came to Perry in 1846, and settled in this township. He was married in England in 1836, to Martha Carter of Hampshire. Their children are as follows: Ellen, born August 12, 1837, died in 1868; Sarah, born in 1840, married a Mr. Curtis, a farmer who resides in California; Charles W., born in 1842, married Annie Kelley in 1863. Charles is deceased. George, born in 1844, married Olive Conaway, and resides in Oakfield. Annie is at home with her parents. Mr. Newman now resides in Oakfield.

Newman, Mrs. Ann, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala. She was born September 27, 1838. Daughter of John and Elizabeth Kelley. Mr. Kelley was a native of Virginia, and Mrs. Kelley of Pennsylvania; they came to this State in 1816, and located in Clayton township. Mrs. Newman was married June 18, 1863, to Charles W. Newman, son of Thomas Newman; and they moved on the farm where she now resides, in October, 1880. Mr. Newman died February, 1881, aged thirty-six years. They became the parents of the following named children: William A., born May 11, 1864; Rose M., December 25, 1867; James C., January 22, 1872, and died in 1873; Martha E., October 9, 1873; Joseph B., October 22, 1875.

Nixon, John S., farmer and breeder of thoroughbred sheep, post office, Rehoboth, Clayton township, Perry county; born in Perry county in 1841; son of Levi and Mary (Goodlive) Nixon. The former died in 1861, the latter in 1878. They were of Scotch and German parentage; grandson of Robert and Katharine (Sapp) Nixon; grandson of Jacob and Mary Goodlive. Grandfather Goodlive was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte. Mr. Nixon was married in 1861, to Miss Margaret Wolf, daughter of George and Salvina Wolf. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Almeda E., died September 22, 1879; Mary M., who died February 28, 1879; William H., and Clara J. Mr. Nixon commenced teaching in the common schools when but sixteen years of age, and taught six years. He was nominated in 1881 for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket. He has also held the following township offices: Assessor, Clerk, and Justice of the Peace.

Nixon, Levi, farmer, post office, Maxville, Ohio; was born in Mon-

day Creek township, January 8, 1855; son of Levi and Mary (Goodlive) Nixon. Spent his early boyhood days on a farm. Was married September 21, 1876, to Rebecca M., daughter of James and Magdalene (Garlinger) Wilson. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Gertie May, Mary M., Dora M., and Clara.

Noe, Andrew J., ticket and freight agent, and telegraph operator, at Moxahala, post office, Moxahala, Pleasant township, Ohio; son of William and Isabella (Pugh) Noe. His paternal grandfather came from New Jersey in 1813, to Franklin county. He was of French descent. His maternal grandfather came to Franklin county from Wales in 1802. Mr. A. J. Noe enlisted, in 1864, in the 123d Regiment, O. V. I., and remained one year in the service. He then went into the telegraph office in Upper Sandusky, and has remained on the railroad ever since. He married Miss E. Robinson, of Pennsylvania. She is of German descent. They are the parents of two children, Lulu and Frances.

Noon, Charles, farmer, Clayton township; born in Donegal county, Ireland, about the year 1798; emigrated to America in 1821, and was married in 1831, to Miss Ann Fealty, native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Bernard and Ann (Carr) Fealty, natives of Donegal county, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1802. They became the parents of fourteen children, viz.: Peter, Michael, Thomas, Mary, married to John Sanders; Catharine, died in infancy; Ann, married to Charles Noon; John, Catharine, married to George Piper; Dorothy, Rose Ann, married to John Prindable; David, married to Catharine McKana; Morgan, and an infant not named. Charles and Ann Noon became the parents of eleven children, viz.: James, deceased; John, married to Mary A. Largey, now residing in Audubon county, Iowa; Dennis, who went west some thirty years ago and has not been heard of since; Mary Ann, married to Patrick Coyle, living in Shawnee, Ohio; Lydia R., deceased; Charles P., married to Anastasia P. Hammond, living in Clayton township, this county; Bernard, married to Margaret Bennett, daughter of George C. and Ann (Carroll) Bennett. (They are the parents of five children, viz.: George D., Charles, James, Mary Ann, and John Paul, and reside in Clayton township, this county); Morgan, now residing with his father, in Clayton township; Philip, married to Josephine Bennett, and resides in Rendville, O.; Albert, attorney at law, New Lexington, Ohio; and David, who died in infancy. The following named brothers and sisters of Charles Noon emigrated to America in the following years: James, about the year 1815; Dennis, about 1820; John, 1825; Philip, Margaret, and Ellen, in 1845, and all located in Perry county, Ohio. Charles Noon, the subject of this sketch, is now eighty-four years of age, the only surviving member of his father's family, and at present enjoys good health, living upon the farm where he has resided for the last fifty-one years. John Noon, brother of Charles Noon, was born August 10, 1805, and was married April 22, 1830, to Lydia DeLong, born May 2, 1809. They became the parents of one child, viz.: Philip Dominick, born May 17, 1831. The Bible record contains the following: "P. D. Noon went to St. Joseph's Convent August 14, 1843; commenced his novitiate May 31, 1846; made his vows August 22, 1847; was ordained priest September 28, 1853, and died February 14, 1859."

NOON, PHILIP, of the firm of Bennett & Noon, merchants, post office, Rendville, Ohio; born July 19, 1850, in Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Charles and Ann (Fealty) Noon. Philip was brought up on a farm, where he remained until twenty-one, when he began teaching school in the winter seasons and farming in the summer, until May, 1881, when he formed a copartnership with Albert Bennett, in merchandising, which lasted until the present firm was formed, November 21, 1881. This firm is having quite an extensive trade. Mr. Noon was married September 6, 1881, to Miss Josephine, daughter of George and Anne (McDonald) Bennett, of Bearfield township, Perry county, Ohio.

NOON, ALBERT, attorney, New Lexington, Ohio. He was born in McLuney, Perry county, Ohio, January 17, 1854. His father, Charles Noon, was born in Ireland in 1798, and came to America in 1821. After a few years work in Maryland he came to Ohio and bought a farm in Clayton township, Perry county, on which he now resides. He was married in 1831, to Ann Fealty, who died February 8, 1881. Their family consisted of eleven children, eight of whom are still living. The youngest son now living, Albert, attended the district school in the winter and worked on the farm in summer, until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he came to New Lexington, attended the high school two years, then commenced teaching district schools, and so taught until he reached the age of twenty. He then went to Shawnee, Perry county, and took charge of the grammar school four years; commenced the study of law in 1876, with Jackson & Ferguson, at New Lexington; was admitted to the bar September 3, 1878, and formed a copartnership with John Ferguson immediately after.

NOON, REV. H. D., was born October 10, 1819, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, in the town of Munster; when about fourteen years of age his family removed out of town a few miles, and he engaged at work on a farm. Poor as were his opportunities he acquired a goodly knowledge of mathematics, including the theory of surveying; when at the age of twenty-four or twenty-five he engaged as an employe on a railroad, serving the most of his time as engineer, and thus for ten years prior to his entrance at St. Joseph, he was a laboring man. Here, after six or seven years of hard study, he was admitted to the Priesthood and served the congregations at McLuney, South Perry and New Lexington. Afterwards he became Procurator at St. Joseph's, in which capacity he served for five years. This office made him Superintendent of the four hundred and eighty acres of land there, and when added to his duty of purchases and sales, and providing supplies for so large a household, and to the sagacious selection of stock herds and seed for planting, the magnitude of his work may be estimated. In 1869 he came to Holy Trinity as Priest in charge. Here at Somerset for thirteen years past his labors mark the life of the man and of his congregation with mutual confidence and affection which have grown with increasing fervency. He found St. Mary's Convent a heap of neglected ruins, the tower of Holy Trinity but half completed, and these outward signs of material condition, looking down with sorrow upon the ruins of an abandoned railroad at their feet, struggling in doubtful effort to vocalize the reign of silence and disaster with the voice of regenerating steam and com-

merce. Under the energetic ministrations of Father Noon, the church tower and spire soon pierced the air one hundred and fifty-seven feet above the hill on which it rests, surrounded by the cross, and vocalized by a bell weighing two thousand one hundred and fifty pounds, which sends its sound for miles into the surrounding country. Holy Trinity was first built on its present site in 1826, and the new building was erected in 1857, thirty-one years later, and greatly enlarged. It stands in honor, beauty and comfort a monument to the skill and architecture of its time, an ornament to Somerset, and is a certificate of the zeal and liberty, and devotion of its builders. The plastering, done by Nagle, may challenge the art for a superior in designs, in beauty, in ornament, in taste and in durability. The finishing touches are now being added by the erection of an altar from Anton Kloster, 274 East Twenty-sixth street, New York, at a cost of $2,000. What has been said of the plastering may be said also of the altar; it ranks in the front of all that is beautiful, ornamental and useful, of the French and Grecian style. The great work, however, which attests the splendid executive ability of Father Noon, as well as the liberality and appreciation of the Somerset community, is the rebuilding of St. Mary's Academy, which was burned in June, 1866, at a time when it held the front rank as a Catholic institution of learning in, and enjoyed a patronage co-extensive with the United States. It was founded in 1830, and built opposite Holy Trinity, on a lot purchased from Drury Harper, deceased. The Sisters of the Dominican Order, who occupied it, went to Columbus, and it was not until 1879, that the foundations of the new building were laid on the same site of the old, but in proportions of greater magnitude and elegance of style. This work has now progressed (in December 1882) to the third story, but is not yet under roof. It has a one hundred and eight feet front, sides fifty feet, and a rear wing seventy-two feet in length and twenty-four feet in width. It is provided with ventilating flues; a cistern is to be erected in the third story to supply drinking water to the rooms, the baths, and the water-closets below, and there is provision made for additional wings, should the future demand them. The baths are to be hot or cold, and so connected with sewerage as to insure the utmost riddance of the premises from miasmatic effects, the entire cost reaching nearly $20,000, even under the utmost economy and sagacity of Father Noon, who has thus inside of thirteen years added improvements which, in cost of material and labor, verges near to $26,000 in value. This excellent and devoted man keeps no horse or livery. He visits the sick on foot, and it is not unusual for him to join in the heaviest work connected with his improvements, and has been known to walk from Lancaster to Somerset a distance of eighteen miles, where the cars were unable to reach the latter place on the same night.

North, J. S., farmer and breeder of thoroughbred Atwood sheep, Clayton township, post office New Lexington; born in Hocking county, Ohio, in 1851; came to Perry county in 1876; son of William and Rebecca (Randolph) North. The former died in 1876. He is a grandson of John and Sarah (Collins) North, and grandson of John and Eliza (McElheny) Randolph. He married, in 1876, Miss Phebe Allen, daughter of Richard and Maria (Lanning) Allen. They are the parents of two chil-

dren, William H. B., and Grace D. L. Mr. North's people are of English descent. The subject of this sketch has in his possession his grandfather's Bible, bearing date of 1793.

NUGANT, JOHN, marshal, New Straitsville; he was born in Laundee Glen, Morganshire, South Wales, January 2, 1857; is a son of William and Mary Nugant, natives of Ireland. In 1864, he moved to Ireland, and after attending school there for seven years, returned to Wales, where he remained two years. In 1873, he came to America, locating in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. In 1877, he married Mary Devine, whose parents were natives of New York State. Mr. Nugant came to New Straitsville in 1877, and engaged in mining coal, until January, 1881, when he was appointed marshal of New Straitsville, the position he occupies at this writing.

NUNEMAKER, SOLOMON, farmer, Monday Creek township, P.O., Maxville, Ohio; was born in Hopewell township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Daniel and Christina (Shue) Nunemaker; was brought up on a farm, and came to this township in the spring of 1836, and has resided here ever since. Was married January 7, 1836, to Sarah, daughter of Nicholas and Magdalene (Kister) Strohl; she was born June 12, 1819. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Henry, Amy, Gilbert, Martha J., Sarah A., Louisa, Clara M. and George. Mrs. Nunemaker died in 1862. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1838, and remained in that office twenty-four years; he was elected Representative of the county in 1854, served one term. Mr. Nunemaker is a very active man in politics, and was always the champion of right.

O'FARRELL, MICHAEL, M. D., Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 14, 1852, in Perry county, Ohio; son of Barnard and Julia (Conway) O'Farrell, natives of county Longford, Ireland; came to Perry county, Ohio about the year 1850. Michael was brought up on the farm where he remained until 1874. In 1870, began teaching school, and taught three terms. Began the study of medicine in 1873, and was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1876; began practice at McCuneville, where he remained six months, then came to his present location. Dr. O'Farrell was married in 1878, to Miss Ellen, daughter of James and Mary Barrett, natives of Ireland, but now residents of Shawnee, Ohio. They became the parents of two children, Julia Mary and James Bernard. Mrs. O'Farrell died March 20, 1881.

OGG, JOHN W., farmer; Bearfield township, Deavertown post office; born in Clayton township in 1810; son of George and Rachel (Frend) Ogg. His father was of Scotch descent and born in Baltimore, and his mother was of English descent. His father emigrated to Ohio in the year 1800 and entered land near the town of Somerset; he died in Bearfield township in 1832, and his mother died in 1819. The subject of this sketch has always resided in this county, with the exception of the four years he was in Hocking county. In 1830 he married Sarah Latmon, who died in 1831. He was married again in 1833 to Mary Elston, of Muskingum county, and they are the parents of the following named children: Sylvester, married and lives in Bearfield township; Sarah J.; George, married and resides in Kansas; Ruth E., who was married and her husband died in the army; Martha; Wesley, who died in the army; Margaret, who is married and resides in this township.

Oldroyd, Enoch, collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born August 10, 1842, in Thornhill, Yorkshire, England; son of Thomas and Esther (Wilkinson) Oldroyd. Mr. Oldroyd was raised in the town of his nativity, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age, and was engaged in coal mining from the time he was old enough to work at the business, probably from nine or ten years of age, after which he was employed one year at Beatty and at Ossett six years in mining, when he emigrated to America, setting sail from Liverpool March 2d, landing in New York March 14, 1870, and went to near Frostburg, Maryland, where he was engaged as a miner four months, and then went to Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, where he remained until 1873, when he moved to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has since lived and been employed as a miner. Mr. Oldroyd was married in March, 1865, to Patience, daughter of William and Jane (Stubler) Almond. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Joseph, Jeremiah, Hannah, Cyrus, Gracie, Patience, Jamie, John, and Esther, living, and one deceased, Dick. Mr. Oldroyd has served the P. M. Church as local preacher, trustee, Sabbath school superintendent, and Sabbath school teacher.

Opperman, Jacob H., Superintendent Licking Iron Company, Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 26, 1845, in Cour Hessa, Germany, son of Jacob and Gertrude Opperman. Jacob H. was brought to America when three years of age by his parents, who located in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, after spending one year in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1866, Jacob H. came to Steubenville, Ohio, and remained seven years, then returned to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and remained until January, 1878, when he took his present charge. Mr. Opperman was married November 7, 1867, to Miss Catharine Ellen, daughter of John and Margaret (Campbel) Starr, of German ancestry. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Annie Mary, Adah Gertrude, Margaret Jane, deceased, Minnie Alice and Emma Dean.

Owens, Hugh, boot and shoe manufacturer, Rendville, Ohio; born about the year 1854, in county Mayo, Ireland, son of John and Mary (Casey) Owens, now living in Ireland. At about the age of twelve years Hugh went to his present trade. After its completion he went to England and located in London, where he remained two years. Then he emigrated to America and located at Washington, Fayette county, Ohio. He subsequently resided at Lancaster and New Lexington, Ohio, and came to the Sunday Creek Valley in the year 1880. Mr. Owens is a good machanic, being able to make first class pegged or sewed work.

Owens, Wm. P., clerk in Ohio Central Coal Company's store, Rendville, Ohio; was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, son of Wm. P. and Jeannette (Black) Owens. His paternal ancestry was Welsh, and maternal, Scotch. William P. first began business as clerk, at Greenock, Pennsylvania. This town was laid out and named by William Black, grand father of Mr. Owens, and was named for a town in Scotland, of the same name. Mr. Owens remained at Greenock about two years, after which he did business a short time; subsequently he was engaged at New Lexington, and Moxahala, Ohio, and came to Rendville, Ohio, in February 1880. Mr. Owens was married June 15, 1881, to

Miss Eva M., daughter of Jona and Hannah (Davis) Taylor, of Rendville, Ohio.

Overmeyer, Peter, was born August 24, 1799, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. His father, also named Peter, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eve Henig, came to Ohio in 1801, with a family of ten children, Peter being then the youngest. In June of that year, while crossing the Ohio River on a ferry boat, the wheel horses were drowned and the rear end of the wagon with the bed and contents floated down the angry flood. The three front horses, with the family, had previously been safely landed, and the front carriage was afterwards found fast under the roots of a tree, but the wagon bed and hind carriage, containing the household valuables, were never recovered, and Peter himself made a narrow escape. He rested in Belmont county with his family until the next year, when he came to Perry county and joined Peter Whitmore in the purchase of section one, at two dollars per acre, this being the government price, one-third down, one-third in a year, and one-third in two years—no less than one section then being sold by the government. It was a brave heart that could settle in the woods, with a loving wife and ten children, dependent on it for protection against hunger, cold and wild beasts, and the last payment on the land due while there were no funds left to meet the obligation and save even the cabin home from forced sale. The situation was relieved by the arrival of Adam Auspach, who fell in love with section one, the same on which the widow Fisher resided, now in part owned by James Love, Esq., and who bought it by agency of Dupler, at five dollars per acre. Peter Overmyer, Sr., then bought where Peter, Jr., now has lived seventy-eight years, and Peter Whitmore, Sr., bought where Peter, Jr., lived until his death in 1880. Other men may grow older, others may live longer, others may rise to higher fame, but what citizen of Ohio has lived over three quarters of a century on the same farm, drank water from the same fountain, and never missed voting the Democratic ticket at any fall, and only missed one spring election since 1820? Peter Overmeyer's grandfather and grandmother both died at the residence of their son, Jacob, who then lived in Thorn township. His other uncles, beside this same Jacob Overmeyer, were John, David and Philip, all of whom, with his brothers George and Jacob, died in Sandusky, Ohio, at ages varying from seventy-two to ninety-five. He had also an uncle George, who is buried in New Reading, a town laid out by Peter Overmeyer, Sr., in 1805. This venerable citizen died in 1842, at the age of eighty-three years. His first wife, and mother of all his children, having preceded him in 1823, and his second wife, Sarah Harnet, having also died one week before him. Peter Overmeyer was married September 25, 1824, to Miss Rosanna Bueb, and are both yet living. This estimable lady was born in Baden, on the banks of the Rhine, September, 1804. Her father, John Bueb, was one of Napoleon's soldiers, whose chief reward for service and valor was found in the wounds which disabled him from pursuing any other means of support than that of holding street concerts, both vocal and instrumental. His famous songs were translated into English by Rev. Hinkel, and were listened to at one time by General Jackson, who

acknowledged his satisfaction by giving one dollar to the crippled soldier, without a pension. He lived in Rushville about the year 1818. His daughter, Rosanna, must have been a beautiful young woman to have captured so gallant a lover as Peter Overmeyer, and this opinion is sustained by the pleasing lines of beauty which still linger in the lines of her wrinkled brow and the white teeth which defy time and decay, now in the fifty-ninth year of her married life, the mother of eleven children, five of whom died in childhood, and six of whom are yet living. His sons are George W., who first married a daughter of Bernard Bowman and sister of Joel Bowman, who moved to Allen county in 1850, where he became, first, County Auditor, and afterwards Probate Judge. After the death of his first wife he married a lady by the name of Barnet. The first marriage was productive of six, the last of four children. The other son is John B. Overmeyer, born in 1835 : a farmer, who was married in 1856 to Miss Amanda Baker, who deceased in 1862, leaving one son, Lewis, residence, Columbus, Ohio, and clerk in a dry goods store. In 1868 he was again married to Miss Sarah R. Snyder. The children by this marriage are Mary, Endora, Clara, John J., Nancy and Robert Overmeyer. John B. Overmeyer was elected, in 1873, to the office of County Treasurer, and held it the two terms provided for by law, confining it to four out of six consecutive years. He invented a time lock during his incumbency of the treasurer's office, which has large and respectable merit, but so surrounded by other claims as to be of no practical benefit to the finances of the inventor at the present time. For some years prior to this he was trustee of his township, and his popularity, based on his quiet honesty and sterling capacity, continues to make him the hope of his party in any close contest for supremacy in the county. He lives in the family mansion where the Overmeyer name and ancestry has been known and honored for more than three quarters of a century.

Overmeyer, Joel W., hardware, stoves, agricultural implements and tin shop, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Overmeyer was born September 2, 1829, in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, son of Jacob and Mary (Weaver) Overmeyer. Young Overmeyer, at sixteen, went to the saddlery and harness trade, and followed it about ten years. While traveling as a journeyman he visited fourteen different States and worked in the most of them, principally the Southern States. He was proprietor of a hotel and United States mail contractor at Somerset, this county, for fifteen years. In 1867, he moved to Lancaster, Ohio, and engaged in the first shovel factory established west of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in which he remained about eight years; came to this place in 1875, and established his present business, in which he is succeeding very well. Mr. Overmeyer was married September 6, 1853, to Miss Eliza, daughter of George and Nancy (Ream) Morris, of this county. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Clara, George Morris, Mary, Alice Lee, Charles John, Eliza and Nellie.

Pace, Jacob, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Rehoboth, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio. Born in this county in 1823; son of Jacob and Margaret (Linabary) Pace. The former emigrated here from Pennsylvania about the year 1814; he died August 13, 1836. His

wife, Margaret, died August 7, 1864. The subject of this notice was married in 1859 to Miss Cinda Moore. They have three children, viz.: Charles E., Elmeda A. and Emma C.

PACE, ELIAS; post office, Rehoboth, Clayton township. Born in Perry county in 1835; son of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Pace. The former died in 1861. Married in 1865 to Mrs. Martha A. Hiles. They have one child, viz.: Finley. Mr. Pace enlisted in the late war in 1861, Company D, Thirtieth O. V. I., Captain J. W. Fowler. Mr. Pace was in the following engagements, viz.: Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Siege of Vicksburg.

PALMER, JOSIAH, furnace builder and painter, post office, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May 22, 1832, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; son of John and Esther Ann (Miller) Palmer. Mr. Palmer was raised a farmer until he was eleven years of age, when he went as knife scourer and potato peeler on board a steamboat (New England No. 1), where he remained six months, when he became pantry boy on the same steamer, serving seven months, when he became second cook on the steamer DeWitt Clinton, remaining about one year, and then went to the painter's trade, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under William McCure, serving two years and six months. At this time he went as second mate on the steamer Cheviot, plying on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, as far as to St. Joseph, Missouri, which position he held two seasons. He next went to Harry of the West furnace, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, at first driving horse and cart for a short time, and then broke stock for six months. He then went to Sharon furnace, and was top filler for six months; then to Middlesex, where he assisted the keeper of the furnace four months. Again he returned to the river as first mate on the Grand Turk, running from St. Louis to New Orleans, remaining about nine months: then was employed at Brier Hill furnace, Youngstown, Ohio, as keeper, remaining about eighteen months, and went to Massillon, Ohio, where he was keeper of Volcano and Old Massillon furnace for three years; again returned to Youngstown, Ohio, and was manager of the Falcon furnace one year; thence to Pittsburgh, as molder and keeper of the Eliza furnace eighteen months; thence to Steubenville, Ohio, Jefferson county, and superintended the building of the two Jefferson furnaces, which required about two years. He again returned to Eliza furnace, superintending the two furnaces about one year, when he went to the Stewardson furnace, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, superintending that furnace about six months, then engaged with Dunbar Iron Company as superintendent for that company about four years. At this time he became a contractor on section 75 of the Pittsburgh and Cumberland Railroad, and lost over nine thousand dollars in eight months on his contract. Next he went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he superintended the building of the Ohio Iron Company's furnace, requiring two years: then to Columbus, Ohio, blowing the North End furnace for four months, and next to Akron, Ohio, building the Eva Lily furnace, for Akron Iron Company, taking him two years. He removed to Shawnee, Ohio, and rebuilt Fannie furnace, No 1., and superintended the building of XX furnace, and also superintended the building of New York furnace; returned to Akron and rebuilt the Akron Iron Works; then built Bessimer furnace, and located the Og-

den furnace at Orbiston, the above two in Athens county, Ohio; drew the plan for Fannie furnace No. 2, at Shawnee, all since the iron works in about two years; went to Winona furnace, near Logan, Ohio, and managed furnace for three months. In Happy Hollow, Athens county, he superintended the building of three coke ovens, for testing the Baily Run coal for coke; returned to Winona, and superintended the remodeling of the furnace; again returned to Shawnee, and blowed Fannie furnace No. 1, and superintended remodeling No. 2, requiring six months; next, he tried coal mining three months at Upson mines, and then returned to the painting trade, and has continued it up to this time. Mr. Palmer was married February 18, 1857, to Catharine, daughter of Andrew and Celia (Dominices) Grannan. They are the parents of two children, Isabel and Celia, who are married.

Parkison, Joseph, farmer and carpenter, post office, McCuneville, Saltlick township, Ohio; was born March 24, 1840, in this township; son of John and Catharine (Widderwalt) Parkison. Mr. Parkison was raised upon a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. At the time he was two years of age his father moved into Fairfield county, Ohio, where he lived fourteen years, engaged in farming, and then lived in Franklin and Pickaway counties twelve years, where he also farmed. From there Joseph, the subject of this sketch, returned to within one mile of his birthplace, where he has remained up to this date, engaged in farming and working at his trade. Mr. Parkison enlisted in the army April 19, 1861, in Company A, 3d Regiment O. V. I., under Captain Isaac H. Marrow (who had been a Lieutenant under General Bragg in the Mexican War), for three months, but the company was reorganized and re-enlisted, at the end of two months, for three years or during the war, and he served, in all, three years, two months, and nine days. Was in the following engagements: Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Chickamauga, Tennessee; Tullahoma, Tennessee; Snow Hill, Tennessee, and Pulaski, Tennessee. Was not off of duty during the entire time of his enlistment. Was married March 3, 1866, to Hannah, daughter of John and Jane (Travers) Hazelton. They are the parents of five living children, viz.: Clara Jane, Mary Catharine, John Henry, James Perry, Sarah Elizabeth, and one deceased, William Thomas.

Payne, Elder J. H. P., was born a slave of the John Brand estate, at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 22d of October, 1847. At the age of sixteen years he ran off from his owners and went to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, where he enlisted as a soldier in Company D, of the 114th Regiment U. S. C. troops, in June, 1864. Having served as a private for three years, he was honorably discharged from the service, at Louisville, Kentucky, in April, 1867: he came thence to Greene county, Ohio, where he lived and labored, and, in 1868, took up the study of law, which he did during late hours at night and spare hours during the day. Having practiced law a while, he then joined the Christian Church, at Xenia, Ohio, under the administration of Elder Rufus Conrad. About four months after his admission to the church, having taken such great interest in the church and evinced such great knowledge of Christianity, he was urged to go to school, at the expense of the church, and prepare for the ministry. His father, Jacob Payne,

was in debt for a home he had purchased, and he (Elder Payne) preferred remaining to help his father out of debt and studying at home, which he did. For his faithfulness to his church, First-day school and parents, his school and church learned to love him, and ordered Elder Kinchem Sledge to ordain him, which he did. Elder Payne lived ten years in Greene county, and during all that time taught First-day school. He left for Columbus in December, 1876. He stayed in Columbus to preach for a small congregation of white and colored brethren, and read medicine. His eyes becoming too weak, after reading law, theology, and medicine, by lights at night in his father's little log cabin, he was compelled to temporarily give up the study of medicine. Elder Payne was then called to the Christian Church, on the corner of Fifth and Illinois streets, Indianapolis, Indiana, where he preached for the love of the Divine Master, and labored for a livelihood. It was there he met with the honor of being the best and most simple Sunday school teacher known to the State Sunday-school Secretary in the State. On arriving at Columbus he took up the tonsorial profession, which enabled him to continue his medical studies, which he had pursued for nearly four years, with S. H. Adams, of Cedarville, Ohio, and Drs. McLaughlin and Russell, of Springfield, Ohio. He had not been in Columbus long before the colored young men started a military organization, of which they elected Elder Payne Second Lieutenant. He remained with them a year, and having a call from Springfield, Ohio, he resigned his commission to go to his medical studies and preach, after staying five years in Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. S. E. Alston, whom he married on the 12th of May, 1880, joined his church, and was baptized by Elder Brewer, of the Central Christian Church, of Indianapolis, who has assisted since in his Christian, as well as domestic, affairs. When he had been there nearly a year he found his health declining from hard work, preaching, too much study, and change of climate, and was advised by Dr. R. N. Todd to leave off so much work, and retire to some quieter place. Accordingly he gave up his pulpit, sold out his business, and came to New Lexington, where his health is improving, and he is preaching occasionally for the churches around him, and is well thought of.

PEART, JEREMIAH, collier, post office, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 28, 1850, near Crook, Durham county, England, son of Isaac and Hannah (Oats) Peart. Mr. Peart lived in the place of his nativity until he was ten years of age, when his father's family moved to Crook, where he remained until he emigrated to America, taking ship at Liverpool September 23d, and landing in New York October 5, 1879, from where he went to Coshocton, Ohio, and thence to Shawnee, Ohio, of which place he has been a citizen up to this time. While in England he was employed as track layer in the mines, and since he came to this place he has been employed as track layer by Manley Coal Company. Mr. Peart was married April 25, 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wanless) Wilson, of county Durham, England, near Crook. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Margaret Ann, Mary Hannah, Lily, and Elizabeth, living; and two deceased, viz.: Isaac and Hannah. Mr. Peart is station steward and trustee of the

Primitive Methodist Church of this place, and owns his place of residence on Third street.

PENMAN, MALCOM, mine boss at No. 13, Corning, Ohio; was born August 15, 1837, in Scotland; son of James and Jane (Walker) Penman; Malcom went into the mines of Scotland when ten years of age, and worked there until 1867, when he came to America, and located in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he remained about eight years, then came to Moxahala, and worked there three years, and to his present residence in the fall of 1880. Mr. Penman was married in August, 1857, to Miss Christena, daughter of John and Jennette M. (Cook) Boyd. They are the parents of eleven children, viz.: James, Jennette, John, Malcom, Robert, Jane, deceased; Christena, George, Adam, William, and Joseph. Mr. Penman has a very general, practical experience as a miner.

PENROD, HARVEY, farmer, Bearfield township, New Lexington post office; born in 1833, in this township; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stalts) Penrod, both of German descent. His father emigrated to this State in 1818, and settled in Licking county, remaining there about one year, and then moved to this township. In 1850 he married Hannah Alexander, daughter of Henry and Sabra Allord, both of Irish descent. They are the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Martha J., married; Samuel H., married; John M., married; James W., married; Elizabeth E., married; Thomas J., Abraham L., Sarah F., Charles, deceased; Alice M., Ida M., Elmore H., and Etta F.

PENROD, SAMUEL H., farmer, Bearfield township, New Lexington post office; son of Harvey Penrod. He married Miss E. Holcomb, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (McGinnis) Holcomb. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Hattie M., born April 1, 1874; Florence M., born January 3, 1877, and Ethel B., born May 7, 1880.

PERKINS, JOHN M., barber, Shawnee, Ohio: was born April 10, 1847, in Fluvanna county, Virginia; son of John M. and Esther Perkins: was raised upon a plantation, and was driven as a slave by Nathan H. Payne, Virginia, until he was eight or nine years of age, when he was taken to Kentucky by a negro-driver, and sold to one Dick Mahundre, who again sold him to Jesse McCombs, with whom he remained five or six years, when he ran away to Fort Donaldson, May 10, 1863, and enlisted in the contraband service, in which service he remained about two months; at this time he went with the Provost Marshal to Cairo, Illinois, remaining with him at that place and at Olney until the spring of 1865 directly after which he went to Shelbyville, Indiana attending school three months, and from there he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he was married, in 1866, to Frances Moore, daughter of William and Jane Moore, formerly of Virginia. His wife departed this life April 19, 1868. They became the parents of five children, viz.: William D., Sarah M., Joseph, Williett C., and Daisy, all living. Mr. Perkins was engaged at barbering in Columbus about six months, and in Groveport about three years. His family lived in Columbus until the last two years he was in Groveport, when they lived in that place, and from whence they came to Shawnee in 1873, and where he is, at this time, engaged at his business, and where he owns his present place of business and a half in-

terest in a barber shop now in the Peart building on Main street. Mr. Perkins has certainly proved himself a man of industry and economy, and an example to many.

PETTY, JACOB, was born in New Jersey, in 1801. When only eight years of age he came to Ohio with his father, Joseph Petty, and his mother, Elizabeth Middagh, sister of Major John Middagh. In 1822, he married Millie Barns, sister of Weaver Barns. They lived on the farm from May, 1833, till the death of his wife in 1863, and afterwards, till his second marriage to the widow of Bernard Bowman, at whose home he lived to the time of his demise, a few years since. He was a man of stalwart frame; for many years a trustee of the township; temperate in his habits, and noted for the placidity of his temper. His children were Jemima Stine, Harrison, Joel, Josiah, Aaron and John; also, Susannah, deceased, wife of John W. Westall, of Somerset, Ohio, who was the mother of Samuel, Frank, and Mary Ann, now wife of Christian Lechrone. Also, Margaret, wife of Lewis Stoltz. Joseph, the father of Jacob Petty, was eight-five, and his wife eighty-three years of age at their respective deaths. The brothers of Jacob Petty were Moses, John, Joseph and Aaron. His sisters were, Peggy Stoltz, Polly Vanatta, afterward Angle, and last, Rev. John Lehmon; Jemima Vanatta, mother of Dr. E. Vanatta; Sally Pargen, and Betsy Pepple.

PETTY, JOSIAH, was a farmer, born July 31, 1833; a son of Jacob and grandson of Joseph Petty, a very early settler of Perry county. This great ancestor, the father of Jacob, Moses, John, Joseph and Aaron Petty, and of their sisters, Peggy Stoltz, Polly Vanatta, wife also of Paul Angle and last of Rev. John Lehmon; Jemima, mother of Dr. E. Vanetta, and Sally Pargen, and Betsy Pepple, died on the homestead where his grandson, Josiah, also died, the latter, July 5, 1879. His widow, whose maiden name was Harriet, daughter of Philip Coleman, and niece of Jacob, George and David Coleman, remains upon the ancestral acres which have descended to her and to her children. These, at present, are all unmarried, and are William H., David O., Arminda L., Emma L., Jacob C., and Cora J. Petty. Their father, Josiah, was a soldier in the one hundred day service, and was wounded on Maryland Heights. He was a citizen farmer of irreproachable name, and the home he left his widow and children, is not only that around which the earliest recollections of the whole township cling with pleasure and respect, but remains the center of those recollections which assign to the name of Petty its destinctive recognition among the earliest in Perry county history. The post office is Somerset, Ohio.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, bank boss, Shawnee, Ohio; was born in 1821, in Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, England; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bethel) Phillips. He has been a miner since he was about ten years of age, at first in England at Forest of Dean, and South Staffordshire, until 1847, when he came to America, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by a sail ship, making the voyage in seven weeks and three days, in company with his brother James, whom he lost in Minnesota, on the frontier, where he owned some land, upon last account of him. Upon arriving in Philadelphia, he started for Northumberland, and, upon reaching the bridge at this place, it fell, precipitating eighteen persons and four horses twenty-one feet into the river, breaking

all the ribs of his right side, and killing the man who sat in the seat with him, and two of the horses. After staying two days at this place, he took the stage for Cuyahoga county, thirty-five miles distant, to an uncle's house, where he remained until he recovered, and since then has been engaged at the following places: Alleghany connty, Maryland, mining coal and iron ore; Brownsville, Pennsylvania, a few months, sinking a coal shaft; Chattanooga, Tennessee, at an iron furnace, six or seven months; Shelby county, Alabama, mining coal. Leaving there in 1861, he was obliged to use strategy to get out of the Southern Confederacy. Again in Maryland, Huntington county, Pennsylvania, five or six years mining; Clearfield county, opening a coal mine for R. B. Wickton & Co., and superintending for them until he came to Shawnee, in April, 1872, where he has been bank boss for the Shawnee Valley Coal and Iron Company, since he arrived. He was married the first time in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Sanson, of Alleghany county, Maryland, who died in September, 1875. He was again married January, 1877, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Caroline (Watkins) Williams. They have three children, viz.: Caroline, William Thomas, and an infant.

PHILLIPS, FREDERICK, collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 1, 1846, in Newport, Monmouthshire, Wales; son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Thomas) Phillips. Was raised in his native town until he was eleven years of age, when he changed his place of employment to another mine, where he remained about fourteen years. At this time he emigrated to America, in 1871, setting sail from Liverpool, September 21, landing in New York twenty-three days afterward; from there he went direct to Coalton, Boyd county, Kentucky, remaining one year and nine months; he returned to England, remaining one year, mining; and again returned to Coalton, and mined about three months; from thence to St. Charles, Kentucky, and engaged in mining about three years, and then went to Des Moines, Iowa, mining seven months; again at St. Charles, remaining about one year, mining; and lastly, came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained to this time, and owns a neat frame dwelling house. Was married February 24, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Williams,) Tovey, of Monmouthshire, Wales. They are the parents of three living children, viz.: William Henry, Isaac and Freddie James; and one, deceased, Freddie James, Sr.

PIERCE, SILAS C., Superintendent Union Schools, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born January 1, 1851, in Union township, Morgan county, Ohio; son of Zachariah and Sarah A. (Saylor) Pierce. Mr. Pierce was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was eighteen years of age, attending district school in the winter season during that time. At the age mentioned he began to teach school, which business he has followed up to this time, teaching in Morgan county, Ohio, until within the last three years, when he has been employed in his present position. Mr. Pierce was married September 11, 1874, to Mary Jane, daughter of Johnson and Elizabeth (Dawson) Chappelear. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Florence Viola and Willard Simpson.

PIERCE, WESLEY SIMPSON, school teacher, Saltlick township; post

office, Hemlock, Ohio; was born October 21, 1851, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of Lewis Perry and America (Czarina) Pierce. Was brought up on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he began teaching school, and taught in Morgan county until 1878; since, to the present time, he has taught in Perry county, farming in the summer, except four seasons, which he taught. Mr. Pierce was married November 14, 1872, to Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of William and Mary (Kirkbride) Dawson of Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of three living children, viz: Benjamin Manley, Riley Matson, Mary, and one deceased, Bertha Alice.

Pirt, Thomas, superintendent of teams, feed and teamsters of the Ohio Central Coal Company, Corning, Ohio; was born June 5, 1841, in the county of Northumberland, Craulington, England; son of Joseph and Anne (Mark) Pirt. At the age of seven and one-half years, Thomas went into the mines of England, worked until about twenty and one-half years of age, when he started for America; but being bound to the coal company for one year, he was captured on the ship Louisa Ann, and tried for deserting his contract, but was acquitted. He then engaged in the mines where he received a severe injury, which disabled him about six months. By a little stratagem he succeeded in embarking for America on the same ship from which he had previously been captured. When about four days out, the ship was caught in a gale and lost her main mast, cabins, bulwarks and eighteen of her crew. The passengers were kept in the hold five days. The disabled vessel was towed back to Queenstown, where Pirt remained sick one week. After his recovery he visited several towns in the county of Cork and the city of Cork, from which place he returned to his native home, and remained a few months; but the fever of emigration was still burning in his mind. He again embarked on the City of London, and landed in New York City in July, 1862. He located at Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania, where he sank a shaft by which he saved $4,800 in less than two years. After declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, he returned to England. After visiting at home a few months, he took a crew of men to Germany, and sank shafts in Prussia, after which he remained in England about two years, then re-embarked for America. On his second arrival he resumed work for his old company at Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania, and remained about one year. He subsequently operated at Steubenville, Ohio, and in Illinois, Indiana, and Nelsonville, Ohio, where he remained about three years; at which place he was President of the Miners' Union. He was guard in Ohio Penitentiary fifteen months. He resided in Columbus about six years. Took his present position October 24, 1881. Mr. Pirt was married December 15, 1860, in Hetton, county Durham, England, to Miss Dorotha, daughter of Mathew and Margaret (Harker) Cox. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Margaret Anne, Sarah Hannah, Elizabeth, Dorothy, born in England, and Joseph Mark, Anne, Mary and Thomas, born in America.

Plank, Nathan, farmer; post office, Chalfants, Perry county, Ohio; born 1840; County Commissioner, serving a second term. He is the only surviving son of Joseph Plank, born in Hopewell township, 1807, and grandson of Adam Plank, who settled on the farm now occu-

pied and owned by Mr. John M. Clark, as early as 1803 or 1804, and is therefore among the few brave and hardy pioneers who first disputed the right of wild beasts and savages to full possession of the goodly forests and the fertile soil of Perry county. This grandfather Plank was a native of France, unused to forest life, or to the privations of frontier settlement, and the firmness and daring of the man, are, therefore, more conspicuous. He was twice married, and outlived both wives. He was of the German Baptist belief in religion, and did not depart this life until the year 1847, when his township, his county, his State, and his church had respectively grown to the front ranks of prosperity and influence. His son Joseph, the father of Nathan, was born a few years after the settlement of his parents, in 1807. His death took place in 1846, but his widow still survives and retains dower in the old homestead, hallowed by so many of the recollections of the Plank family, now over three-quarters of a century in time. The sisters of Nathan Plank are Hannah, wife of William Schofield, Hilliard, Franklin county, Ohio, who deceased in 1866, leaving four children; Mary, wife of John M. Clark, Glenford, Ohio, who deceased in 1862, leaving two children; and Elvira, wife of Jacob Mack, Brownsville, Ohio. Nathan Plank, the only surviving brother of those sisters, became the husband of Miss Martha M. Cowen, in 1861. She was born in Licking county, subsequent to the death of her father, Charles Cowen, in the year 1839. Excepting a half brother, John Ferguson, post office, Marion, Dewitt county, Illinois, her brothers are all called to rest. The children of Nathan and his wife, Martha Plank, are: George, Ida, Joseph William, Nancy C., and John D., Carl having died in infancy. Nathan began the ownership of land with nearly one hundred acres, spanning the valley of Jonathan's Creek, and forty acres in the northwest quarter of section sixteen. These tracts were recently sold, and two other farms, comprising more land purchased in section twenty-one, near Chalfant's Station, on the N. S. & S. R. R. Nathan Plank is an advanced thinker, moderate in his opinions, but firm in his convictions, daring to reject error though baptized by the sanction of centuries, and bowing to truth, though despised and rejected by the mass of mankind.

Plant, George, engineer; post office, Rendville, Ohio; was born in Keele, England, May 6, 1849; son of George and Dinah (Grocott) Plant. At the age of nine years, George commenced working in the coal mines in England; and at the age of eighteen years, took charge of a high pressure engine, which he ran until twenty-six years of age; when he sold coal in Michelsfield, England, until 1879, when he came to America, and located at West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, where he remained one year; and in 1880, came to Rendville, Ohio, and engaged as engineer for the Ohio Central Coal Company at No. 3 mine; after which he held the position of mining boss for the Elmwood Coal Company in Tennessee, which he resigned in January, 1882, and returned to Rendville, where he is now engaged as engineer for W. P. Rend & Co. Mr. Plant was married in 1870, to Miss Maria Parks, of Northwood, England. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Dinah A., Charlotte E., Stephen G. and John D.

Pletcher, H. A., undertaking and furniture dealer, and sewing machine agent, Junction City, Perry county, Ohio; son of Andrew and

Rachel (Thomas) Pletcher; born in October, 1847, in Muskingum county, Ohio; lived there till the age of twenty-one, then went to Iowa one year and three months; then came back to his birth place, and stayed one year. Was married in April, 1869, to Miss Mary, daughter of Lewis and Aima (Longstreth) Sowers; then went to Morgan county, stayed over two years; followed farming and carpentering; then came here, followed carpentering two years; then followed the sewing machine business till April of 1880, and then commenced keeping an undertaking and furniture establishment; has a good trade, also a good sewing machine trade. Mr. and Mrs. Pletcher have three children: Hattie M., Cornie B., and Ora W. Mr. Pletcher is of German descent; has three brothers and two sisters, viz.: William W., Levi L., John A., Susanna, Phoebe A.

Pletcher, Isaac J., mechanic; was born in Morgan county, Ohio, September 2, 1852; son of Wesley A. and Mary C. (Winegarder) Pletcher; left there in 1872, and moved to this county, and has lived here since, except six months in Pickaway county, and from April to September in Lancaster, came to this county in April of 1878, and has since lived here; was married twice, first in 1870, to Miss Mary S. daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Riley) Dusenberry; they were the parents of two children, viz.: William C. and Philip H. Was married the second time in 1879, to Mrs. Maggie Rorick. By this marriage there were two children, Blanche and Charles.

Poling, Simon, deceased; was born March 4, 1817, in Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Richard and Elizabeth (Fast) Poling; died April 12, 1881. Mr. Poling was raised a farmer, which business he followed during his life time. In 1837, he went to Hocking county, Ohio, with his father, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Monday Creek township, and located upon the farm now occupied by his widow. He was married December 20, 1838, to Anna, daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Poling) Aurand. She was born December 21, 1820, in Jackson township, this county. They become the parents of nine children, viz.: Nathan, Jacob, Elijah, Elizabeth, Sophia J., George A., Christina, died at ten years of age; William T., died in infancy, and Sarah E. The living children are in different parts of the State, holding positions in different occupations. Jacob and Elijah enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, in December, 1861, and were discharged by reason of disability, in December, 1862. They re-enlisted in the Heavy Artillery in August, 1863, and served until the close of the war, when they were honorably discharged. Nathan enlisted in September, 1861, in the Seventeenth Regiment, and served until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge.

Poorman, Jacob, was born in 1809, in Hopewell township; his father was Bernard Poorman, and his mother was Elizabeth Snyder, who came with her husband from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1808. His grandfather Poorman died at the age of eighty-four, and his grandfather Snyder was no known kin to the Snyders of Perry county. His mother had one sister, a Mrs. Zeigler, who died in Champaign county, Ohio, at the age of ninety-four years. His mother's prayer that she should not suffer long on a bed of affliction was answered in her ninetieth year, and about seventeen years since; her husband had preceded her

to the land of rest in his eightieth year. The brothers of Jacob were Daniel, who died in California, and Peter, who died on the old homestead, in Hopewell township. His sisters were, Barbara, wife of Rev. John Wagenhals; Elizabeth, wife of Bernard Bowman; Polly, wife of Peter Bowman; Katharine, second wife of Bernard Bowman; Magdalena, wife of Samuel Mechling; Peggy, wife of Samuel Swineheart, and Nancy, wife of Frederick Fromm. In his twenty-fifth year, Jacob was married to Miss Hannah, daughter of Ludwig Ridenour, and sister of Noah Ridenour, of Reading township. In 1834, he purchased and began life on the farm where he now resides. Here all his children were born, and here his wife died, March, 1879, in her sixty-seventh year. Their children were ten in number, three of whom died in infancy. Those surviving, are, Noah, post office Larned, Kansas; Charles, of whom a more extended notice is given below, Somerset, Ohio; Rev. Amos, a Lutheran clergyman of Farmersville, Ohio; Simon, Somerset, Ohio; Jacob, the namesake of his father, and who with his sister, Rachel Poorman, resides on the homestead, comprising one hundred and seventy-six acres of excellent land, well improved. The only other daughter is Charlotte, wife of Emanuel Lechrone, Silver Lake, Indiana.

Poorman, Charles, farmer and carpenter; born 1841; was married in 1862, to Miss Susannah, daughter of the venerable George Smith, of Hopewell; bought twenty acres of land from his father's homestead, which he cultivates. He served as trustee of Reading township, and is an excellent citizen. He was reared a Whig, but his first vote was cast in 1862 for the Democratic ticket, and he has firmly adhered to this ticket ever since. The religion of the Poormans is Lutheran, and so is that of Charles also, but his wife is Reform in belief, each according to the other perfect freedom of choice and action without a shadow of reserve. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. There is an error in the life of Jacob Poorman, which he wishes to record as a warning to the coming generations. He, with Peter Overmeyer and Bernard Bowman, signed a note in blank for Daniel Poorman, purporting to be for $1,500, which the latter desired to borrow of Tom Hood, a banker of Somerset, Ohio. Two or three renewals, or alleged renewals, were signed in the same way. These honest indorsers found themselves liable for thousands of dollars, each, and jointly. Each signing created a new note, in place of a renewal note, and these going into the hands of "innocent purchasers," made them liable and converted them from freemen to slaves in service to others with no reward for labor. They, however, paid them and held their farms, but not without half a lifetime of labor for nothing.

Porter, Gib. C., paymaster for the Ohio Central Coal Company, Corning, Ohio; was born June 1, 1849, in New Lexington, Ohio; son of James and Elizabeth (Vanatta) Porter. At the age of seventeen years, Gib. C., went to the carpenter's trade and followed it four or five years, then served as Deputy Sheriff for his father for four years. In January, 1879, he became Deputy Warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary, and served until May 5, 1880, when he resigned that position to take his present one. Mr. Porter was married October 25, 1875, to Miss Richmond, daughter of Henry and Mary J. (Gheen) Koons, of

McConnelsville, Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Fred, born June 29. 1877, in New Lexington, Ohio.

POTTER, GEORGE H., farmer, Monroe township, post office Corning, Ohio; was born May 25, 1839, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Kalida and Ann Maria (Rogers) Potter. Mr. Potter was born and raised on a farm. In 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., and served six months, and re-enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He was engaged in the battles of Manasas Gap, Strausburgh, Fisher's Hill, and others, thirteen in all. Mr. Potter was married September 4. 1866, to Miss Elcedaney Preist. They are the parents of three children, namely, William M., Huldah Estella and Lolie E. Mr. Potter has followed agriculture for a business. When he began business for himself, he had but little means, but by honesty and strict economy he has become one of the most successful farmers in the township.

POTTER, WILLIAM S., Justice of the Peace and notary public, Corning, Ohio; was born March 9, 1846, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of William S. and Abigail (Dye) Potter. William S. was brought up on a farm. At twenty-two years of age he was appointed Postmaster at Buchannan, where he established a store, which he conducted about six years, after which he engaged in the harness business at Millertown, where he remained until May 21, 1881, when he came to Corning, Ohio. Mr. Potter was elected Justice of the Peace in 1874, and served three years; was re-elected in 1881, also appointed notary public, which offices he now holds. Esq. Potter was married January 31, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Mitchell) Fagan. They are the parents of two children, viz.: George L., deceased, and Mary C.

POWELL, DANIEL J., M. D., Corning, Ohio; was born December 3, 1853, in Bishopville, Ohio; son of Jabez and Abigail (Fuller) Powell. Dr. Powell began the study of medicine with Dr. Damford in 1873, and was graduated at the Columbus Medical College in the spring of 1876. Began practice at Mountville, Morgan county, Ohio, where he remained one year, then located in this place in 1878. Dr. Powell was married January 9, 1879, to Miss Annie, daughter of William and Hannah Murphy, of Mountville, Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, Claude and Maud.

PRICE, C. W., merchant, post office McLuney; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in June, 1845; settled in this county in 1870; engaged in the dry goods and grocery business in 1872, and has continued in that business since that time. He was married in December, 1865, to Miss Caroline Exline, daughter of Jacob and Cynthia A. Exline; they have one child, Harry L. He volunteered in the war in 1863, in Company I, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, under Captain A. Lewis. Mr. Price participated in several prominent engagements. He was mustered out in 1865.

PRICE, T. M., clerk, post office McLuney; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1854; came to Perry county in 1879; son of Hiram and Nancy (Hopper) Price. He was married in 1875, to Miss Susan

Swingle, daughter of Samuel and Susan Swingle They are the parents of two children, Millie and May.

PUTERBAUGH, SAMUEL, farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born July 18, 1834, in Perry county, Ohio; son of James and Elizabeth (Foote) Puterbaugh. He was raised a farmer and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the present time, and in connection with his farming he has been mining for some twenty-six years. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting at the age of eighteen years, and helped to fight the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a great Jacksonian in after years, and lived to the ripe age of ninety-six years. Mr. Puterbaugh, the subject of this sketch, was married January 1, 1861, to Mary A., daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Hazelton) Calborn, of this county. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Martha Odell, Hrrriet E., Sal Kate, Thos. G., Jas. Hayes, Robert W. and William Franklin.

PYLE, JOHN, Pleasant township, Rendville post office, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 30th, 1815; son of John and Elizabeth (Davis) Pyle. His paternal ancestors were English and his maternal ancestors were Welsh, and his parents were both natives of this country. His family came to Muskingum county in 1817. The subject of this sketch came to this county in the year 1849 and settled in Pike township, then moved on a farm south of Oakfield, and then, lastly, moved on the farm where he now resides. August 9th, 1840, he was married to Miss Nancy A. Tipton, who is of English and Welsh descent. They are the parents of the following named children: Susan, married to Calvin Latta February 22, 1866, and resides in Morgan county; Nancy, died when three years old; Tipton, died in infancy; James W., married to Nancy J. Shrigly, who is deceased, and he afterward married Callie Zinsmaster and resides in Zanesville; Mary E.; Sarah A., died when eleven years old; William A., died when fifteen; Emma E.

PYLE, GEORGE W., Pleasant township, Moxahala post office; merchant, of the firm of Shepperd & Pyle, who do a general dry goods and grocery business at Moxahala. He also owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres in the same township. He and Mr. Shepperd are also proprietors of a store in Rendville. The subject of this sketch was born in Muskingum county in 1828, and his parents are both natives of Pennsylvania. He came to this county in 1854, and located on a farm in Pike township, near Whippstown, and followed plastering until within a few years. In 1852 he married Eliza A. Lehen, and they are the parents of the following named children: Edwin W., born December, 1857, and married Adaline McCarty, of this township, who reside on his father's farm; Samuel, married Etty Tolbert, of this township; and Carrie. Mr. Pyle enlisted in the 166th O. V. I., and was in the service one hundred and twenty days.

RAMBO, WILLIAM, blacksmith; Pike township, post office, New Lexington, Ohio, was born January 8, 1812, in Muskingum county, Ohio. Is a son of George and Mary (Fist) Rambo, formerly of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rambo went to the trade of blacksmithing with William Calvin, of his native county, in 1825, serving an apprenticeship of five years, and

has made this the business of his life up to the present time. He went as a soldier in the late war and was engaged in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain Gap, and Antietem, participating also in several hard marches, which so disabled him that he was discharged and returned home, January 29, 1863, having served from January 2, 1861. The Crooks of Zanesville, some of the first settlers, were near relatives of Mrs. Rambo. Mr. Rambo was united in matrimony to Lovenia, daughter of Samuel and Isabelle (Neal) Patterson, of Virginia, March 8, 1832. They are the parents of six living children, viz.: Austin, Josiah, Elizabeth, Martha, Emma and Amanda, and three deceased, George Nelson, Mary Edmonday and Belinda. Mr. Rambo's grandchild, William Rambo, was raised by them, and is now about eighteen years old.

Randolph, Isaiah, deceased; born in Pennsylvania in 1812. Married in 1850 to Miss Maria Ankrom, daughter of John and Nancy (Rinehart) Ankrom. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Angeline, Creighton, Everett, Lizzie N. and Albert, three of whom are married. The subject of this sketch died in 1878. His widow still lives on the home farm, enjoying the fruits of his early industry. Her son Everett was married in 1878 to Miss Susie Clayton. They have two children.

Randolph, Paul, was born 1827, in Clayton township. His father, John Randolph, came from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter by trade. Paul is a farmer, stock raiser and carries on coal mining. He was married in 1850 to Mary Barker, daughter of Samuel Barker. His sons, Thomas T. and Perry D., Lyman Jackson, Edwin M., Frank M. and Samuel C., are all single and living at home. His daughters, Eliza J. and Rosa B., also are single and reside at home. Paul began life poor; bought twenty-five acres of land, paid for it, and by farming, teaming, threshing, stock raising and coal mining, has now four hundred and ten acres of land, city and other property. His example is that which may be held up for the emulation of the rising generation. His property is clear of mortgages; he never sued but once, for a horse that did not fill the bill, but no trial was had, Paul considering it better to pay than to litigate. He is a Methodist in religion and a Republican in politics. He thinks the credit business, except on land purchases, to be a curse rather than a blessing.

Randolph, L. H., merchant; Clayton township, post office, Rehoboth; born in this county in 1848, son of William and Anna (McElhany) Randolph, grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (North) Randolph. Married in 1873 to Miss M. E. Teal, daughter of Ephriam and Elizabeth (Brown) Teal. They have one child, Minnie D.

Rarick, Simon, was born 1838, in Perry county, Ohio; was reared and bred and still remains a farmer; the son of Peter Rarick, late of Thorn township. His mother's maiden name was Lydia Weimer, sister of John, a former auditor of Perry county. His grandfather was also Peter Rarick, who was among the earliest and bravest of the pioneers. Peter, the father of Simon, died in 1880, in his seventy-eighth year, and his mother, many years prior to that date. The brothers of Simon are John and Peter, Thornville post office, and his sister is Elizabeth, wife of John C. King, whose dwelling is at Glenford

Station. In October, 1863, Simon Rarick became the husband of Miss Eliza, daughter of Samuel and sister of Bernard Mechling, and soon moved to the delightful home they now occupy, overlooking the valley near Glenford, comprising a commodious dwelling, one hundred acres of land and other improvements. To this has since been added one hundred and forty-five acres in section twenty-one, Hopewell. He and his wife are Lutheran in religion, both disposed to dispense the most kindly hospitality at their home, and they are blessed with two sons, Murray and Maurice, who are drilled at home in the German language. They are both descendants of old-time, pioneer families, and ambitious to sustain the honorable record of those families achieved in the past.

Raybould, Samuel, butcher, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born August 30, 1849, in Upper Gornal, Staffordshire, England, son of William and Hannah (Frier) Raybold. When Samuel was five years of age his father moved to Lower Gornal, where they remained until he was fourteen years of age, when they moved to Lye Waste, Worcestershire, where his folks still live. After remaining at Lye Waste about four years, Samuel went to Spinnemore, county of Durham, where he remained about one year, when he returned home and stayed about eighteen months, when he emigrated to America, setting sail at Liverpool, and landing in New York, August, 1869, from where he went to Bartley, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and traveled as follows: going to Stoneborough, Pennsylvania, Irish Town, Pennsylvania, remaining only a short time at each of the above named places, engaged in mining. From here he went to St. Louis, Missouri, Murphysboro, Illinois, and returned to Stoneborough, Pennsylvania, to see his father, who came to America to visit his sons. From there he went to Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, where he bought an interest in a coal mine, remained one year, sold out, and went to Logan, Ohio, where he was married August 19, 1872, to Miss Anna Siddle, born 1849 in Willington, county of Durham, England. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Samuel, deceased, Emma, Nettie, deceased, and Nettie, now living. After his marriage he came direct to this place, where he built himself a house and lived until 1874, the time of the great miners' strike, when he, leaving his family here, went to Charleston, West Virginia, returned here and went to Brazil, Indiana, and again to St. Louis, Missouri, where his family joined him, and where he remained as foreman of a coal yard for C. Rinecke, at 1700 Clark avenue, for some four years, after which he was foreman of the St. Louis Water Works one year, when he returned to this place and engaged in butchering for about three years. He is now proprietor of the I. O. O. F. opera house, this city.

Ream, Tobias, born 1800, in the county of Somerset, Pennsylvania; son of Christian Ream, who came to Perry county in 1803, and whose wife was Margaret Glessner. His children were John, Jacob, Christian, Solomon, Henry, Tobias and one daughter, Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of Jabez Skinner. They were the parents of John O. Skinner, the famous sign and ornamental painter. Tobias married Mary M. Lidey, sister of the General John Lidey, of Perry. They purchased the ancient homestead, and this famous place is now the property of

Daniel C., single, and his brother David, who married Miss Missouri, daughter of Asberry Elder, subject to the life estate of their mother, yet living, whose father was Daniel Lidey, and whose mother was Eve Cramer. Her brothers, the uncles of Mrs. Ream, were George and Daniel Cramer, and their sisters were Elizabeth Rush, Rachel Arnold and Mary Cramer. The name of Ream is linked to the early struggles of the new settlement, and that of Lidey is not only thus linked, also, but is found among the framers of the present Constitution of Ohio.

REAM, S. K., born in 1827, the youngest son of Samuel, Sr., and wife, whose maiden name was Rachel King. This estimable woman was a sister of the late Judge Thomas King, first Representative of Perry county in the Ohio Legislature, the father of no children; but from a Miss Skinner, who was one of his adopted children, it is recorded that he and his motherly wife, reared, educated and sent out into the world eleven orphans, each of whom got a share of the King estate, or was assisted in life's start by the venerable Thomas King and his wife. These two childless, Old School Baptist Christians were of the genuine nobility. The father of S. K. Ream came to Ohio as a prospector, as early as 1801. Two brothers, uncles of S. K. Ream, whose names appear to the church organization papers of Zion Church, in Thorn township, in 1805, died there, but no descendant of either now lives in Perry county, save one daughter, the wife of Philip Crist. Toby Ream and his family are in some way connected with Samuel Ream, Sr., but exactly how is not known. The Reams of Fairfield, George, and his sons, Daniel and Abraham, were also distantly connected. As early as 1807 or 1808, Samuel Ream pursued a trail, on horse back, to Marietta, Ohio, solely to introduce into Perry county the first grafted apples and peaches. This happened nine or ten years before Perry county was erected, and eighteen or nineteen years prior to the birth of S. K. Ream, who inherited the homestead in Madison township, where all the latter's children were born, where both his parents died, and where the associations of youth and the memories of after life, up to 1882, are left to linger in the memories of the past. Mr. S. K. Ream had beautified his birthplace with elegant buildings, while his wife had added the attractions of flowers and evergreens, only secondary to a home, where her own presence was the chief delight of its inmates. By death and will of his brother, David Ream, who died childless, the not less attractive adjoining homestead on the pike, became the property of S. K. Ream, but to the faithful female servants, whose hands had kindly smoothed his tottering steps to the brink of the grave, "Uncle Davy," as every body delighted to call him, left a handsome allowance, and thus, in his last acts, vindicated a life time of honorable deeds. David Ream was a Baptist in belief, sincere and unassuming in his demeanor; a Whig and a Republican in politics, and the most conclusive proof of his popularity consists in the fact that he was elected County Commissioner on the Republican ticket, in a county then largely Democratic. The office sought him; he never sought any office. The other brothers of S. K. Ream, besides David, were William Ream, late of this county, a stock dealer and farmer of distinguished success, and enviable prominence as a citizen, and whose sons are still citizens of Perry coun-

ty; and Andrew, the oldest, deceased long since, and lamented by all, not only because of his beneficent nature, but because the self-controlling forces of that nature were not at all times equal to the temptations thrown against it by his business as a distiller of liquors. The wife of S. K. Ream was Miss Maria Richey, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Richey, late of this county. The children of S. K. and Maria Ream, are Edward, a hardware merchant, Somerset, Ohio; Paul, a grocer, and Miss Maria and Robert, who, with Paul, reside with their parents in Van Wert, Ohio, since the spring of 1882. The Northwestern part of Ohio, included within the valley of the Great Maumee, presented to the mind of Mr. Ream attractions for capital so superior, as to induce him to add to the proceeds of the sale of his delightful homestead, in Perry county, the large capital theretofore possessed, and move to Van Wert, Ohio, leaving the farm, obtained from his brother David, by will, in the hands of a careful tenant, and the mansion, in part, to the servants of his brother, where they enjoy the favor of the grateful legatee, as they formerly enjoyed that of the benevolent and just testator, who, by virtue of militia commission, was known as Colonel David Ream. The neatness of the grounds fronting his dwelling, and the general good order of his farm, characteristic of the Ream family, evinced the thrift, the cultivated taste and industry for which his brothers are also distinguished;—traits also, which have descended to their sons.

Ream, David, Jr., farmer; born December 31, 1827; son of William and Eliza (McClure) Ream and is of German-Scotch and Irish extraction; a grandson of Samuel Ream. In 1851, April 8th, he was married to Miss Cass Ann, daughter of the late William Williams and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Wright. David became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of fourteen, under the administration of Rev. E. Muchner and Rev. Joseph Carper, and to this day maintains his connection with the same church. From him is obtained the very interesting particulars relating to the organization of Zion Church. His taxes have grown from $17 up to an average of $250 per annum. The children of this marriage, are Albert, husband of Sarah, the daughter of James Wilson, post office, Somerset, Ohio; William W., husband of Miss Mary Guy, daughter of Luther Guy, post office, Sego; Ida, wife of Joseph Hough, post office, Fultonham, Ohio; Miss Emma C., Thomas Wright, Maggie Rachel, and David. Those deceased are Harriet and Clara, each less than a year old at death; Mary and Nora in their fifth year, and Emma C., who was fourteen, and who, prior to her sickness, had became a dutiful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Though the mother of twelve children, and grief stricken by the death of five of them, Mrs. Ream preserves that peerless glow of health and native cheerfulness which survives earthly sorrow, and clings with the freshness of youth to the consolations of time and the hopes beyond. David Ream, though a Methodist in belief, entertains a sentiment of charity which embraces those of other creeds, and exhibits a hospitality which welcomes them to his home, and to his benefactions.

Ream, Samuel, son of the late venerable William Ream, a successful farmer and cattle dealer. The maiden name of Samuel's mother

was Eliza McClure. Her children were David, Samuel, William M. and John Ream. Samuel was married in 1859, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of the late Judge William M. Brown, of Perry county, and grand-daughter of Thomas McNaughten, of Fairfield county. She died in 1881, in Somerset, Ohio, leaving two sons, Owen B. and Luke S. Ream. She was a lady universally esteemed, and inherited all the amiable qualities of her honored ancestry. Her husband, Samuel Ream, began life for himself in 1855, on a capital of $3,500. He ranks among the most successful business men of his county, and is supposed to be worth, in real estate and personal property, not far from $100,000. He deals in cattle, lands, stocks and mineral deposits, carries on the famous mills at Somerset, in connection with Noah Karr, late Treasurer of the county, and has built one of the very finest residences in Somerset, famous alike for its beauty, its architectural taste and its comfort.

Reese, Thomas P., collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born August 12, 1830, in Pembrakeshire, South Wales, son of Peter and Dana (Williams) Reese. When he was ten years of age he was employed on the public works at Myrtha Tydvil, Glamorganshire, where he was engaged until 1863, and in August 22, set sail from Liverpool for New York, landing after forty-five days' sailing. After reaching New York he started for Pomeroy, Ohio, going via Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Wheeling, Virginia, and upon reaching Parkersburg, Virginia, he was obliged to remain nine days, on account of the river not being navigable. At this time he purchased an old boat and boated his way down the river to his place of destination, reaching it in October, where he remained until August 24, 1871, engaged in mining, and has been engaged at the following places: From Pomeroy, Ohio, to Syracuse, Ohio, remaining until November, 18, 1874; at Zaleski, Vinton county, Ohio, about two years and nine months, when he moved to Shawnee, where he now lives and is engaged as a miner at the Shawnee Valley mine. Was married December 31, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary Lewis, of Monmouthshire, England. They are the parents of seven living children, viz.: Mary Ann, Thomas, David, John, Sarah, Willie and Ellen, and four children deceased, viz.: William, William, Elizabeth and one died in infancy. Mr. Reese owns his own property, a neat frame dwelling, where he now lives.

Reese, Roger G., overman and time keeper at New York Furnace, Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 30, 1850, in Gwaencaegurwen, Glamorganshire Wales, son of David and Mary (Reese) Reese. Was raised a collier, beginning at the age of twelve years, and followed it until October, 1876. Mr. Reese came to this country in 1869, leaving Liverpool January 13, and landing in New York January 31, from whence he went to Minersville, Meigs county, Ohio, engaging as a miner, with V. B. Horton, until August, 1872, when he came to Shawnee, where he mined with the Newark Coal and Iron Company up to October, 1876, when he became weighmaster for that company, holding that position until September, 1878, and then took charge of the burning of iron ore for the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, and soon after assumed his present duties, having charge of all the laboring men, keeping their time, etc. Mr. Reese is a Royal

Arch Mason, and is at present Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, of Shawnee, Ohio.

Rei, Philip, of the firm of Rei & Rickett, undertakers, Rendville, Ohio, was born December 22, 1842, in Columbiana county, Ohio, son of Joseph aud Ann (Rehart) Rei. Mr. Rei was brought up on a farm, and volunteered in May, 1861, in the 17th Ohio Regiment; after serving three months he re-enlisted in the 9th Ohio Calvary and served three years. He was engaged in the battles of Knoxville, Decatur, Atlanta, followed John Morgan through Kentucky and was with General Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Rei was married October 4th, 1872, to Cecelia Bennett, daughter of George and Ann Bennett, of Bearfield township, Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, namely: Annie M., George, Ella, Joseph F., Lizzie and Thomas R. Mr. Rei efficiently fills the office of trustee of Monroe township at this time, and has held the same office a number of terms.

Retallic, James D., of the firm of Cochran & Retallic, attorneys-at-law, New Lexington, Ohio, was born March 17, 1851, in Pike township; son of Francis and Catharine (Fealty) Retallic. At the age of seventeen he went to the stone cutting trade which he followed until he was twenty-three, when he began reading law with Colonel Lyman J. Jackson, of this place, and was admitted to practice August 16, 1876. Mr. Retallic was married October 31, 1876, to Miss Maggie A., daughter of Timothy and Mary Laven. They are the parents of one child, Mary K.

Richards, William, mine boss, Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 22, 1836, in Rasay, Brecknockshire, Wales; son of David and Sarah (Prosser) Richards. Mr. Richards was raised in Rasay, and remained in that place until 1852, when he emigrated to America with his father's family, landing in New York, August 4th, from where they went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and thence to McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where they lived about five or six years, engaged in mining. From here they went to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he remained about two years, and then engaged in business for himself, going to Brookfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he remained about five years, mining; and next was employed by D. C. Christy, of Coshocton, Ohio, as clerk in store one year; and then opened what is known as the Miami Coal Mine, for Christy, Spangler & Co., of Coshocton, Ohio, and remained as mine boss with them until 1871, at which time he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he is engaged as mine boss at the Fannie Furnace mine, which position he has held since the first opening of this mine, except the first year, when it was run by contract, taken by a company of twelve persons, of which he was a member. He has been a resident of Shawnee almost from its beginning. Was married September 4, 1858, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of David and Catharine Thomas, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: David R., William John, James Alfred, Thomas Edmund, Mamie, Celia, Charlie, Elizabeth, deceased, and Charles Benjamin, deceased. Mr. Richards is Past Grand of the Kincaid Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Shawnee, Ohio.

Richards, Alva, M. D., New Lexington, Ohio; was born March

16, 1841, in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm, until the age of seventeen, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. Reamy, now Professor in Ohio Medical College. He graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in the spring of 1862, and immediately thereafter began practice at this place. In the fall of the same year, the Doctor was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, O. V. I. After serving in this capacity two years, he was commissioned Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, when he resumed his practice in this place. Dr. Richards was married November 1, 1866, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Hon. R. E. Huston. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Ann Comly. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Robert Lewis, Clarence Comly, and Hazel Elizabeth.

Richey, General Thomas, deceased. He was a member of Congress when he secured a cadetship for Phil. Sheridan. The General must have lived till after the famous ride of Sheridan, in whose success he was ever most paternally enlisted, calling Sheridan "my boy," The first news from Cedar Creek was bad, and no one mourned the situation more sincerely than old General Tom. Richey; but imagine his joy when the next day's news brought tidings of Phil's final victory, having snatched the stars and stripes from the disaster of the onset by a rally of troops already on the retreat, turned defeat into victory, and added a new chapter to the annals of warfare; a chapter which relates what was never done before, the achievement of victory in the evening, with troops defeated, demoralized and in full retreat in the morning of the same day. Richey rejoiced, as if it were his own victory, and a final vindication of the sagacity which sent the son of an humble Irish constituent to achieve it. "They can't whip that boy of mine," he would exclaim, as he rode with all haste from the post office to his rural home, answering his neighbors without halting his panting steed: "I put Sheridan in the army; Lincoln promotes, and the whole world admires him." The father of General Thomas, was James Richey, who came to Ohio as a settler in 1815. His mother, and the mother of Gideon, the only brother now left in Perry, was Elizabeth Wilson, sister of Thomas Wilson, who died near West Rushville, and whose father and brothers came to Fairfield county in 1800. Her mother was Hester Fickle, of Scotch descent. The grandfather of Thomas and Gideon Richey, was also named James, whose brothers were John, Gideon and Thomas, all bachelors, and George who was married. The only sister was Jane Richey, who nursed Gideon and Thomas, when children. She died a maid. Therefore, of the five sons of grandfather Richey, who was a native of Ireland, and his Irish wife, only George and James, ever married; and the only daughter, Jane, lives unmarried. It is said, on the authority of Gideon, that James, his father, was born on the day his grandmother landed in Baltimore, about the year 1757, and as near as can be reckoned, grandfather Richey was born in Ireland, 1732, the same year that Washington was born in America. Hence the reader may perceive it was the son of one Irishman that aided the son of another Irishman to a cadetship at West Point. All the Richey family were left in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, when in 1815, James, alone

came to Madison township, Perry county—then Muskingum—and settled on the farm which some years before had been selected by the mother of General Richey, on her last visit on horseback from Pennsylvania to her father, William Wilson, then in Fairfield, carrying Gidion in her arms. This must have been in 1807, as Gideon was born November 28, 1806. Grandfather William Wilson, gave to each of his nine sons and daughters, one hundred and sixty acres of land; and Rachel, the wife of James Richey, and mother of Thomas and Gideon, selected her own farm, now occupied by Thomas Williams in Madison township. This grandfather, William Wilson, traveled on foot with his faithful rifle on his shoulder, and his dog by his side, while grandmother Wilson rode horseback, carrying her infant and spinning wheel from Maryland into Pennsylvania, through dense forests. The children of grandfather, James Richey and his wife, Rachel Wilson, in order of birth, were: Mary, wife of Nathan Melick; Gen. Thomas Richey, whose wife was Henrietta Clemm; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Wilson; Jane, wife of Thomas Spencer; Gideon, whose first wife was Jane A. Spencer, sister of Captain William, by whom he became father of four daughters and one son, James Richey, now of Somerset, and whose second wife is Rachel Croskrey, by whom there are four daughters and one son, Frank Richey, yet single. Next to Gideon was William Wilson Richey, husband of Mary Coulson, and who died near Rushville, leaving two sons and three daughters: Colonel John Richey, a former State Senator of this district, now of Omaha, Nebraska, and husband of Elizabeth Ream, who is the mother of two sons and four daughters, one of whom is the wife of Hon. Mr. Taft, M. C.; next were James Richey and Rebecca, twins—the former now a farmer near Stewartsville, Missouri, the latter, widow of the late and much lamented Martin Berkey; and last, George Richey, who, when last heard of, was in Colorado. He has but one child living. General Thomas Richey was a farmer, and a man of no ordinary mind. Kind, generous and hospitable, he was loved by his friends, and rose to distinction as a military officer in the State militia of his time; was for many years Treasurer of Perry county, and served two terms in the Congress of the United States, being elected the last time in 1852. In 1854, he broke his connection with the Democratic party, and died a supporter of Lincoln's administration. His children were: Mahala, wife of Dr. Andrew McElwee, deceased; Caroline, wife of John McNutt, deceased; Louisa, wife of Dr. S. Adams, deceased; Maria, wife of S. K. Ream, of Van Wert, Ohio; Dr. James Richey, of Stewardsville, Missouri; Henrietta, wife of Mr. Robinson, of Greenfield, Ohio; and Captain George Richey, who served in that rank in the war of 1861, and whose post office is Stewardsville, Missouri, whither he removed after the peace of Appomattox. General Richey owed much of his physical and intellectual vigor to his mother, who was a heroine in rural life, ready with a remedy for man or beast in sickness; and Gideon says, "Castile soap and vinegar, simmered to oil, was mother's favorite poultice for all sores and wounds." Confidence in parents and honesty, were the patrimony of the boys.

Richter, Charles W., farmer and stock dealer, Monroe township; post office, Corning, Ohio; was born April 13, 1845, in Monroe

township; son of John and Catharine (Cuckerly) Richter. His father was a native of Maryland, but became one of the pioneers of Ohio. Charles W. was married January 4, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Smith) Rodgers, of Monroe township.

RICKET, ABEL, farmer, who has also worked at some of the mechanical trades; post office, Moxahala, Pleasant township, Perry county, Ohio; was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1820; son of John and Sarah (Clark) Ricket. His father was of German, his mother of Welsh and Irish descent. Began work with a millwright when fifteen; remained with him one year, and then worked at house carpentering until nineteen, in Carroll county. At twenty he came to Pleasant township, engaged in teaching school two years, then followed the carpenter trade about seven years, and next worked in a machine shop in Morgan county. He moved to Morgan county in 1850; returned and located on the farm where he now resides, but continued to work at his trade until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the 30th O. V. I., Company D, and remained in the service three years. He participated in all the battles the regiment was engaged in until he left it. After the war closed he devoted most of his time to the management of his farm. February 24, 1842, he married Harriet Ellison. She was of New England ancestry. She died five months after their marriage. In October, 1843, he married Rachel Minshel. Their children are Ezra E., married; Sarah F., married; Harriet, died in infancy; Mary E., married; Emma, Walter S., married; Enoch H., Albert, deceased; Charles W., and Bell.

RICKET, EZRA E., carpenter and undertaker, post office, Rendville, Ohio; was born July 13, 1844, in Oakfield, Perry county, Ohio; son of Abel and Rachel Ricket. Abel Ricket was a native of Washington county, Penn. Ezra E. was brought up on a farm. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 90th O. V. I., and was discharged June 23, 1865. He followed the fortunes of General Sherman's army in fifteen general engagements, without being seriously wounded. At the battle in front of Kenesaw Mountain he had the skin cut across the back part of his neck by a ball from a sharp-shooter. On his return from the army he engaged at carpenter work, which he has followed to the present time. He established his present business in this place in January, 1881. Mr. Ricket was first married March 15, 1866, to Miss Rachel, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Straight) Green. They became the parents of five children, viz.: Mary Ellen, Annie, Charles C., Samuel T., and Leo Parker. Mr. Ricket's second wife was Ettie, daughter of William and Maria (Tharp) Berry. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Albert D. and Laura Bell.

RICKETTS, DANIEL, minister of the Gospel and farmer, post office, McCuneville, Monday Creek township, Ohio; was born December 28, 1812, in Randolph county, Virginia; son of Ignatius and Margaret (Poling) Ricketts, both of Maryland. Mr. Ricketts was brought up on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to this time. Mr. Ricketts came to Ohio with his father in the fall of 1816, who lived, during that winter, near Dresden, Ohio, on Wakatomika Creek. The next spring (1817) they moved to near Bremen, Ohio, where they lived some two years, in both Fairfield and Perry counties. At that time

they moved to the sixteenth section of Jackson township, Perry county, where Daniel, the subject of this sketch, lived until he was thirty-three years of age, when he moved to the twelfth section of Monday Creek township, where he had bought eighty acres of land the previous year, and where he has since lived; he was obliged to labor, the first year after his marriage, to get sufficient goods to set up housekeeping. Upon coming to this farm there were fifteen acres cleared, the remainder he cleared up himself; and it took him thirteen years to pay a balance of three hundred dollars he owed on the farm. After this he purchased as follows: 40 acres in this township, first section, for $450, about the year 1850; 120 acres in Saltlick township, for $1,500, in 1852; 60 acres for $700, in 1854; 110 acres for $2,300, in Monday Creek township, about 1858 or 1860; 40 acres for $570; 40 acres for $700; 52½ acres in Jackson township, of which he inherited two-fifths and took the three-fifths at the appraised valuation of $1,000; 20 acres for $400, about 1865; 50 acres for $1,000, in 1866; 126 acres for $3,000, about 1867; 159 acres in Hocking county, Ohio, southwest of Logan, for $4,500 cash, in 1875; a house and lot in New Straitsville, Ohio, for $500, about the same as cash, and at this time owns 539 acres in all. The most of his land is near and adjoining the first 80 acres that he bought. Considering the mineral wealth, this land is worth $100 per acre. Mr. Ricketts has given $450 to each of twelve families starting in life, and has assisted in building all the churches in the vicinity where he lives. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in his sixteenth year, and from his twenty-second to his twenty-seventh year was class leader. Was licensed to exhort by Rev. James Gurley, and afterwards to preach by the Rev. M. C. Kellogg, both of the Ohio Conference. Continued as local preacher twelve years, when he entered the traveling connection, in 1852, and has filled the following appointments: Mt. Pleasant circuit, one year; Nelsonville circuit, one year; Logan circuit, six months; Nelsonville again, over one year; New Baltimore, one year; Fairview circuit, two years; Amesville circuit, one year; again Nelsonville circuit, one year; again to Amesville circuit, one year; Plymouth circuit, two years; again at Fairview, two years; again at Plymouth, one year; Maxville circuit, his home, one year; one year did not travel; Deavertown circuit, two years; New Plymouth, Hocking county, one year; Straitsville circuit, two years, and built the two churches, one in Straitsville and one in Shawnee; again Mt. Pleasant, one year; again without a charge one year; again New Plymouth, one year; again without a charge one year; east end of Straitsville circuit, two years; Asbury circuit, Muskingum county; and this year at home, now Junction City circuit. In this work he probably has taken into membership of the church from 3,000 to 4,000 persons. Mr. Ricketts was married January 31, 1833, to Lucy, daughter of Conrad and Lydia (Wicks) Wickiser. They are the parents of ten children now living, viz.: Benjamin, who has been class leader in church some ten or twelve years; Jacob W., a local preacher; Francis Asbury, William Cochran, a local preacher; Matilda, James S., a traveling preacher; Samuel B., a traveling preacher; Thomas M., a traveling preacher; Sophia Jane, Cyrus B.; six deceased, two of whom lived to manhood, John W., who was licensed to exhort, and Daniel W.; four died in childhood. Stephen

Hamilton, Lydia, Levi Bartlett, and an infant. Six of his sons were in the army during the late Rebellion—three in the three years' service; John W., who died in the army; Francis A. and William C.; and three in the one hundred days' service, Benjamin, Jacob W., and James. He also had two sons-in-law in the army; one, William A. Murphey, in the three years' service, and one, William Terrell, in the hundred days' service. Mr. Ricketts has been a very successful minister, and all of his children, who lived to manhood and womanhood, were converted from nine years to fifteen years of age. He certainly has brought up a remarkably useful family, both in the service of the church and of their country. They truly have proved to be an exemplary family.

Ridenour, J. M., school teacher, post office, Maxville, Ohio; was born April 15, 1854, in Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Michael and Salome (Wolf) Ridenour. Mr. Ridenour was brought up on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to New Lexington and learned the baker and confectioner trade, after which he worked at that business in New Straitsville, Ohio. At twenty-one years of age he taught school at Junction City. In his twenty-second year he attended high school in Logan, Ohio, after which he resumed the teacher's occupation, which he has followed ever since. Was married April 15, 1879, to Alice, daughter of Eli and Sarah A. (Ashbaugh) Bell. They have one child, Samuel Winfield. Mr. Ridenour came to Monday Creek township in 1860, and located in Maxville, Ohio. Was elected assessor in 1881, and re-elected in 1882.

Rinehart, Jesse, was born November 26, 1806, in Greene county, Pennsylvania; son of Simon and Ann (Wise) Rinehart. He was brought up on a farm and followed farming all his life. He came to Ohio in 1832 with his father, who bought eighty acres of land where Abraham Park now lives, and also owned eighty acres that he afterward bought, now joining the Hillis farm, and also owned by A. Parks, but lived on the first eighty acres that he bought up to the time of his death, which occurred January 1, 1853. In 1832 Mr. Rinehart, the subject of this sketch, went into business for himself, buying one hundred acres where his family still lives, and adjoining the first eighty acres owned by his father, and afterward bought forty acres now owned by Simon Keener, and twenty acres now owned by Mary Fickle. There were only ten of the one hundred acres cleared when he bought it, and he cleared the other ninety acres and supplanted the log house by a neat frame dwelling, in which he lived up to the time of his death, March 1, 1880. Mr. Rinehart was married the first time in 1832 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Solomon and Ann Hoge. They became the parents of two children, viz.: Mary Ann and Nancy, living, and three deceased, one infant son, Solomon and Simon. Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Rinehart, died September 20, 1845. Mr. Rinehart was married the second time, April 8, 1849, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Louisa (Scott) Short. Mrs. Rinehart was born October 14, 1824, in Delaware, and came to Ohio in 1840 with her parents, who settled in New Lexington, Ohio, and lived in this county about eighteen months, when they moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, where they lived about four years and returned to this township, where she was married. By his

last marriage he was blessed with eleven children, viz.: Louilln, deceased; Dollie, Jesse, deceased; Charlie Winget, Allie Jackson, Sarah Florence, two infant sons, twins, deceased: Todd, deceased; Nathaniel and Horace.

Rinker, Wesley, engineer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born February 30, 1831, in Perry county, Ohio; son of William and Sarah (Chillcoat) Rinker. Mr. Rinker was raised an engineer and has made this the principal business of his life. He was married in April, 1856, to Mary J., daughter of Jefferson and Jane (Bell) Hitchcock, of his native county. They are the parents of eight children, now living, viz.: Elizabeth, Benjamin, Caleb F., John, Mary E., Sarah, Samuel and Jennie Bell. Mr. Rinker has been a resident of this county all his life, with the exception of two years he spent in Hocking county, Ohio, running a saw mill, and has been a resident of New Lexington for about twenty years, past fourteen years of this time he ran an engine at Arnold's mill. He now owns eight lots in Bastian's addition, upon one of which he has built a good dwelling, where he now lives. He also owns sixteen acres near the fair ground. Thus he is situated to enjoy life.

Rissler, Edward T., of the firm of Huston & Rissler, druggists, New Lexington, Ohio, was born January 3, 1831, in Richland township, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Thomas and Margery (Daily) Rissler, of English ancestry. Edward T. was brought up and remained on the farm until 1866. He followed teaching school in the winter and farming in the summer for about eighteen years. In 1865 Mr. R. located in Reading township, this county, and came to this place in January, 1876, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Rissler was Auditor of the county in 1871, and re-elected in 1873. Mr. Rissler was married April 14, 1865, to Miss Kate A., daughter of Samuel and Emily (Keys) Barbee. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Thomas Charles and E. Ross.

Rissler, Thomas J., hardware merchant and agricultural implements; born 1835, in Richland township, Fairfield county Ohio, residence, Thornville, Ohio; son of Thomas Rissler, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio at an early day, and died in 1870 in his seventy-ninth year. His first wife died leaving four children, viz.: Mary, wife of L. M. Wilson, Oceola, Iowa; William, Greenup, Illinois; John, deceased, and James. The second wife was Margary Daily, who died about eleven years after her husband, leaving the following children: Dr. Rissler, Newark; Edward Rissler, New Lexington; C. D. Rissler, Oceola, Iowa; Louisa, wife of Joshua Linville; Ella, wife of Dr. Thomas; Nathaniel, Greenville, Ohio, and Thomas J., who was married in 1860 to Melissa A. Martin, daughter of Ellison Martin; he moved to Thornville in 1872, where he engaged in business, which has been increasing and profitable. The Rissler name is connected with both political parties. Father Thomas Rissler and family were of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was distinguished for his honesty and the hospitality of his home was proverbial. C. D. and Nathaniel served in the Seventeenth O. V. I. to the end of the war. Thomas J. and his wife have two sons, Edward, now of age, and Ellison, now thirteen. They have also three daughters, Miss Sallie, Miss Bessie and Miss Nellie.

ROBERTS, JOHN T., collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born September 18, 1827, in Anglesey, North Wales; son of Thomas and Gwen (Ishmall) Roberts. Was married and lived in Anglesey until he was eighteen years of age, working in copper mines from the age of nine years, after which he was employed as follows: Carmarthenshire, working on railroad tunnel three years; Myrtha-tidvil Glamorganshire, mining iron ore four years. At this time he returned home and was married July 22, 1854, to Catharine, daughter of Thomas R. and Jane (Jones) Thomas. They are the parents of two children, Thomas and Jane, deceased. After his marriage he remained in Anglesey about three years. Worked on breakwater at Hollyhead, that cost $100,000, for about twenty years in building. In Staffordshire, England, about fifteen years mining coal, except about two years and six months he spent in Liverpool, where he was employed in corporation warehouses. At this time he emigrated to America, landing in New York, December 29, 1870, and went to Pomeroy, Ohio, where he mined coal seven months, when he went to Coalton, Kentucky, mined coal about five months and returned to Pomeroy, where he stayed about nine months, and then to New Straitsville, mining about eighteen months, when he moved to Shawnee, where he has since remained, employed as a miner, eight years. In Staffordshire, he was leader of a church choir about twelve years and is leader of a choir in the Welch church of this place.

ROCKHOLD, JESSE, farmer and shoemaker, post office, Rehoboth, Clayton township; born in Maryland in 1818. Settled in Perry county in 1854; son of Elijah and Rachel (Hitchcock) Rockhold. The former died about the year 1868; the latter about the year 1858. Married in April, 1854 to Miss Augusta Hitchcock, daughter of Israel and Cornelia Hitchcock. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Luressa E., Delilah H., one not named: two are dead. Mr. Rockhold's father was in the War of 1812.

RODGERS, JOSEPH D., real estate, stock and grain dealer, Corning, Ohio; son of Joseph and Catharine (Smith) Rodgers. Joseph Rodgers, Sr., came to Perry county, Ohio, from Wheeling, West Virginia, about the year 1831, with his father, Joseph Rodgers, and located, first on the west side of Monroe township. When Joseph, Sr., married he located about one half mile west of Corning, Ohio. The entire town is built on lands formerly owned by him. He followed agriculture and husbandry, by which he acquired an ample competency. Joseph D. Rodgers, the subject of this sketch, was married February 29, 1872, to Miss Adaline, daughter of V. W. and Ellen (Vanferson) Lewis, of Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Chester Allen, Sheldon M. and George Lee.

RODGERS, CHARLES M., stock dealer, Valley Falls, Jefferson county, Kansas, was born September 6, 1845, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Joseph and Catharine (Smith) Rodgers. Charles M. was brought up on a farm in his native township; located in Jefferson county, Kansas, in 1878, where he was married March 7, 1878, to Miss Florence, daughter of E. H. and Amanda (Law) Watkins. They are the parents of two children, Mettie Dell and Everett Garfield.

RODGERS, NELSON L., Corning, Ohio, was born August 17, 1852, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Joseph and Catharine

(Smith) Rodgers. Nelson L. was brought up in his native township, and was married September 18, 1873, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Eliza (Nedgar) Cain, of Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They are the parents of three children. Granville J., deceased, Lily Viola and Jessie Cloe.

ROGERS, NELSON, retired farmer and stock dealer, Corning, Ohio, was born May 6, 1826, in Wheeling, West Virginia, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Rogers, who were natives of Fayette county Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Rogers, named above, was daughter of Captain William Haney. The parents of Nelson Rogers moved to near Rehoboth, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio, when he was but four months old. Here they remained three years, then came to Monroe township, where Nelson has made his home to the present time, excepting two years of his boyhood spent in Athens county, Ohio. Mr. Rogers' early life was spent in real pioneer style. Then the deer, bear, wild hog and wild turkey were abundant in the woods of Monroe township. Game was so plenty as at times to be killed for sport and not used. When young he has gone alone, coon hunting, at night, and caught more coons than he could carry home with him. He has lived to see those rough and hardy pioneer times and customs change to the modern advanced customs and luxuries of the present times. Mr. Rogers has given his attention to agriculture and stock dealing, and by honest industry and intelligent economy, he has obtained an ample competence for himself and family. He owns two hundred and forty-six acres of the valuable mineral land, situated between Corniug and Rendville, Ohio, and eighty acres of equally as good mineral land situated about one mile from the above tract. Mr. Rogers was married December 28, 1851, to Miss Miram Elma, daughter of Jesse and Epsey (Batton) Sanders. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Sarah Epsey, Kelita Austin, Benj. F., Abish Lincol, David Merchant and Ida May.

ROGERS, KELITA AUSTIN, farmer, Corning, Ohio, was born August 5, 1855, in Monroe township, Ohio, son of Nelson and Miram Elma (Sanders) Rogers. Austin was brought up on the farm, but has learned the carpenter's trade and understands coal mining. Mr. Rogers was married October 12, 1879, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Avery and Sarah (Taggart) West, of Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, viz.: James Delmer.

ROSE, EZEKIEL, Bearfield township, Portersville post office, farmer, born in this township October 25, 1818, son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Thorp) Rose; father of English and mother of Welsh descent. When the subject of this sketch attained manhood he went to Iowa and lived at Fort Des Moines several years. He went to California in 1849. Worked in the mines one year, and the rest of the four years he remained in California he kept store and a butcher shop. He was on the site of Sacramento City, before the first house was built there. He then returned to Bearfield township, bought a farm and has resided there ever since. June 26, 1855, he married Adaline V. Skinner, daughter of Amos and Margaret A. (Murrey) Skinner. They are the parents of the following named children: Pleasant A., married to James E. Stoneburner, of this township; Sadie M., school teacher; Edward J., school teacher: and two died in infancy.

ROWAN, E. J., book keeper, school teacher and civil engineer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 23, 1830, in county Mayo, Ireland, son of Edward and Catharine (Mulowny) Rowan. Was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits until 1840, when he emigrated to America, landing at New York October 8, 1840; remained near Syracuse, New York, about four years and engaged at farming; from there he went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained two years, working and visiting relatives. He next found his way to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April, 1846, remaining with his brother about one year, and then went to Rochester, Pennsylvania, where he went into partnership in a general merchandise store with his brother, where he remained about one year, and went to Steubenville, Ohio, in 1850, where he practiced engineering on the extension of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, and was foreman of the survey, which employed him about one year. After this he returned to Pennsylvania and studied surveying with a farmer by the name of Richard D. Hudson, working on the farm to pay for his instructions, and remained about one year. At this time the same railroad that he had been working upon again opened and he was employed as division engineer, with the Honorable Israel Linton, of Ravenna, Ohio, where he remained two years; thence to locate the railroad from Pittsburgh to Rochester, Pennsylvania, taking him six weeks, and then for four months calculated tables of quantities. Again at Steubenville, Ohio, working in yards of what was then the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and now commonly known as the Pan-Handle Route, about one month; next he went to Xenia, Ohio, clerking and engineering for the Little Miami Railroad, from April, 1858, to April, 1859; from thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, still keeping books for the same company, regulating their time, etc.; continued about two years, during which time he surveyed a road from Richmond, Indiana, to Indianapolis, Indiana, requiring about six weeks; again returned to Xenia, and from that time until 1872 was with same road; and owned property in Xenia. From Xenia he went to the tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Straitsville Division, as watchman, and from there came to Shawnee where he drew maps of the Shawnee Valley mine, Fannie Furnace mine, platted the cemetery, and surveyed the streets and directed their grading of Shawnee. He is now teaching a night select school and a class of four students in geometry and trigonomety. Was married August 5, 1857, to Ann Jane, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Breen) McCoy, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They become the parents of eight children, viz.: Catharine F., Mary Ann, Ellen Agnes, Emily Jane, Edward, John Martin, Thomas William, deceased, Anna Jane, deceased. Mrs. Rowan died December 27, 1874, aged thirty-four years, nine months.

RUDDOCK, GEORGE, farmer, post office Shawnee, Ohio; was born April, 1827, in Halcombe, Somersetshire, England; son of Solomon and Mary (Taylor) Ruddock. Mr. Ruddock lived with his father until he was eighteen years of age and was employed in mines at eight years of age, working in Holcombe about twelve years and in Norton parish; the balance of the time he remained with his father. At the time of leaving his father's home he engaged with a mining company, of Monmouthshire, where he remained twenty years and was engaged

with Myrtha Coal Company four years, and in mines until 1872, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York in July, 1872, and went to Dudley, Huntington county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining for John Whitehead and Company, for about two years, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he mined about one year, and since which time he has been farming, and now is living in Shawnee, where he enjoys his own house, erected in 1881. Was married May, 1857, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Dore) Green. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Elizabeth Ann, William Jonah, Samuel George, Mary Jane, Robert, Martha and Thomas Dore, and one deceased, William.

Russell, W. H., was born in 1841, in Somerset, Ohio, where he yet resides. His father, William Russell, is a native of New Jersey, and lost his father early in life, his mother surviving her husband for some years. He came to Ohio a few years prior to 1840, in which year he became the husband of Elizabeth, daughter of the late venerable Drury Harper, of Somerset. She had two brothers in the Mexican War, both having contracted disease there which cut short their lives. She has one sister, Mrs. Trunnell, now of the State of Missouri. W. H. Russell is the eldest of eight sons, all living in Ohio, except Edward, now in the State of Texas. There are two sisters of these sons, one the wife of W. H. Walker, and the other of Albert May, both residing in Somerset. W. H. Russell volunteered in Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I., in 1861, and served to the close of the war in 1865. In 1867, he was married to Miss Katharine Murphy, by whom he became the father of one son and one daughter. In 1878, this affectionate and estimable lady was called hence by death, and Mr. Russell has remained a widower since then. His son and daughter find a pleasant home with their grandparents, where also Mr. Russell himself has established his residence, and where two of his younger brothers remain also. In the year 1866, in partnership with his brother-in-law, W. H. Walker, their business as shoemakers and merchants began on a small capital which each had saved up from his earnings, prior to that date, and which has now so accumulated that, measured by their taxes, which are over $100 a year, certifies their success.

Rutter, Walter, of the firm of Wilson & Rutter, butchers, New Lexington, Ohio; was born March 25, 1828, in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Muse) Rutter, natives of Maryland. At the age of seventeen Walter came to Clayton township, where he followed farming until he was forty-five years of age, when he came to this place and established his present business. Mr. Wilson became partner in December, 1881. Mr. Rutter was married in March, 1850, to Miss Jane, daughter of Samuel and Barzilla (Crogs) Croskey. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Samantha Alice, and Ida, and May, twins, who died in infancy.

Ryan, William J., druggist, Junction City, Ohio; son of Roday and Mary (Donley) Ryan; was born August 14, 1831, in this county; began working at the tanning business when sixteen years of age, and followed the same until about the age of twenty-one, then attended school for one year, after which he went to St. Joseph's College one year, then went to Jackson county, Iowa, and followed farming two

years, from there to Knox county, Missouri, and then April 20, 1861, started for California, driving through with a wagon via Salt Lake. Was three months reaching Virginia City, Nevada; stayed there for a time, and then went to California and stayed two years; landed there in Sacramento City, at the time of the flood; he engaged in the wood trade while there. Then came to Virginia City, and opened a feed stable, in partnership with Mathew Gisborn, and followed it two years; then went to San Francisco, and from there to New York, via the Isthmus, and from there to this county; followed farming, and serving nine years as Justice of the Peace; established himself in the drug business in Junction City, in April, 1876, and has the largest stock of drugs and notions in town. He was married in 1854, to Helen, daughter of Levi and Ann (Lily) Burgoon; they are the parents of eleven children, ten living, six boys and four girls, viz.: Mary A., Levi I., Thomas A., Elizabeth L., John F., Mark G., Joseph J., Lucy F., Hiram E., Sarah J. Levi is in the Indian Territory. Thomas A. is one of the officers at the Insane Asylum. Mr. Ryan's father and mother were born in Ireland.

Ryland, Charles H., Justice of the Peace and farmer, post office Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio; born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1843; came to Perry county, in 1874; son of Samuel and Mary A. Ryland. Married in 1868, to Miss Mattie E. Melick, daughter of William and Anna Melick. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Eva A. and Stephen M. Mr. Ryland is at present serving as Justice of the Peace of Harrison township.

Saffell, Mary R., farmer's wife, Pike township, Lexington, Ohio; was born November 22, 1818, in Frederick county, Maryland; daughter of Thomas H. and Melinda (Harrison) Miller. Mrs. Saffell was raised a farmer's daughter and has lived on a farm all her life. Her father brought her with the rest of his family to this State in an early day, when there yet remained a few Indians, to be seen occasionally. She was married January 11, 1838, to Samuel, son of Amos and Mary (Lemon) Saffell, who died and left her a widow. Mrs. Saffell has lived in this county since her marriage, and is now living on the Josiah Grimes farm, that she is having farmed at this date. She has seventeen children by her only marriage, as follows: Mary J., Martha, Rhoda, Jehu, Louisa, Caroline, Reuben, Harriet Ann, William Horace, Charlotte M., (with twin sister, who died in infancy), James C., Samuel H., Silas A. and Rebecca E., are living, and Reuben, Jno. Thomas and Velinda C. are dead. Mrs. Saffell's father, Thomas H. Mills, is now living with her, and is ninety-four years of age, and one of the oldest residents in the county.

Saltsman, Maria, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born January 26, 1832, in Somerset, this county; was married in 1851, to Andrew Saltsman, of Jefferson county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, who are living, Charles Wesley and Nancy Jane. Mrs. Saltsman has always been a citizen of her native county, and has lived in New Lexington, Ohio, for the last ten years of her life, and lived on a farm during her married life previous to her going to this city. Her husband enlisted in the three years service during the late Rebellion, and died in the hospital of typhoid fever in 1864. Her son enlisted some nine years ago, from whom she has not heard up to the present

time. By economy she now enjoys a pleasant home of her own on Railroad street, where she now lives with her daughter and son-in-law. Few can boast of so much patriotism of their family as can Mrs. Saltsman, all of her support having been given that could be offered by her.

SANDERS, BENJAMIN, farmer, Monroe township, Hemlock, Ohio; was born January 5, 1823, in Columbiana county, Ohio; son of Jesse and Epsie (Batton) Sanders. He was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, when he went to Ringold, Morgan county, Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he remained about five years. Mr. Sander's father brought him to this county when he was about seven years of age, and bought forty acres, and entered eighty acres of land at the same time, but sold out in about six months afterward and went to Morgan county, Ohio; after remaining in Morgan county about eighteen months he returned to this county, and again took possession of the same farm because of the man who purchased it being unable to meet the payments. After returning he made this his home as long as he lived, and increased his possessions to five hundred acres of land, a part of which is now owned by his son, Benjamin, who lived with him until he went to Morgan county, Ohio, where he went into the mercantile business. Sold out in Morgan county in 1831, and returned to this county, buying a part of his father's farm; engaged in agriculture and stock dealing, for about twenty years. He then bought the grist mill at Sulphur Springs and moved it to Hemlock. Has been the manager of a store in Hemlock for the past four years, which he owns. Has also been postmaster in Hemlock for the past five years. He now owns about three hundred acres in Saltlick and Monroe townships, and formerly owned about five hundred acres, selling part of the same to the Ohio Central Coal Company, that Buckingham is now built upon and where shaft No. 19 is now being operated. He was married to Susanna (Wood) Smith, of Belmont county, Ohio, who was a resident of this county at the time of her marriage. They are the parents of nine living children, viz.: William M., C. T., Spencer S., Sarah, Emeline, Elma, Almeda, Viola and Etta, and three dead, Epsie, Cynthia and Louvina Alice.

SANDERS, THOMAS M., proprietor of dry goods and family grocery store, near depot, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Sanders was born February 28, 1835, in Pike township; son of John and Mary (Fealty) Sanders, natives of Pennsylvania. Thomas M. was brought up on a farm, but followed various occupations. He railroaded in Wisconsin and Minnesota, being employed in the latter State when she repudiated her railroad bonds. Mr. Sanders began his present business in 1873, at Rehoboth where he remained about four and one-half years, after which he came to his present location, where he is doing a good business.

SANDERS, WILLIAM MILES, merchant, Hemlock, Ohio; was born, February 25, 1843, in Perry county, Ohio; son of Benjamin and Susannah (Smith) Sanders. Was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment, O. V. I.; served his term of enlistment in Virginia, and was honorably discharged at Zanesville, Ohio. He then re-enlisted in Company D, Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I., for three years or

during the war, and served until September, 1862, when he enlisted at Nashville, Tennessee, in Company M, U. S. Cavalry, for three years, from which service he was discharged at San Antonia, Texas, December 18, 1865. While in O. V. I., he was engaged in the following battles: Mill Springs, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Shepherdsville, Cage's Ford, battle of Stone River. While he was in the cavalry service, he was in the following engagements: Chickamauga, and was on Sherman's march to the sea; and fell back to Nashville, and was in the battle between Hood and Thomas; and in Wilson's famous cavalry raid. His regiment captured Andersonville, took Wertz, the commander, prisoner; was captured April 18, and was held a prisoner at Libby for six days, when he was paroled, and in about one month rejoined his company, with which he remained until he was discharged, excepting one month, when he was put on detached duty as escort for General Corse, to carry dispatches from Nashville, Tennessee, to a point three hundred miles up Red River. Upon his discharge from the service, he returned home and remained four weeks, when he went to New Pittsburg, Indiana, where he was married, August 31, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Allen Fowler. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Spencer E., Martin L., Rasilla V., and Benjamin A., all born in Clark county, Iowa. In the fall of 1866, he went to Clark county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm, upon which he lived until 1877, when he went to Johnson county, Nebraska. In the following year he again moved to Rush county, Kansas, remaining until January, 1880, and returned by wagon to St. Louis, Missouri; then by boat to Cincinnati, from where he drove home in a wagon to the old homestead, reaching his destination August, 1880. In the following September he purchased his present store. Mr. Sanders was the Greenback candidate of this county, in the fall of 1881, for Representative.

Sanders, Spencer Smith, miller, Saltlick township; post office, Hemlock, Ohio; was born March 18, 1847, in Monroe township, this county; son of Benjamin and Susannah (Smith) Sanders. Mr. Sanders was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until about four years ago, when he took charge of the Hemlock mill, to which he has given his attention up to this time. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Sanders enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., for one year, and was in the battle of Honey Hill, where he received a flesh wound in the arm, which disabled him for three months, when he was in general hospital. Upon his recovery he rejoined his regiment, served out his time and was discharged, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment, when he returned home and engaged in farming, until as above stated. He has served his township as trustee about four years. Mr. Sanders was married August 29, 1867, to Victoria, daughter of Reuben and Hester Ann (Cannon) Primrose, of this township formerly, but was a resident of Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, at the time of her marriage, where she was living with her brother, Isaac P. Primrose. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Anna Laura, Franklin Geddis, Edwin L., Olive Clyde, and Mattie M.

Sansom, R. C., post master, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 21, 1837, in Tredegar, Wales; son of Richard and Elizabeth (Woods) Sansom. Mr. Sansom emigrated to America with his parents in 1840,

who first settled in Montreal, Canada, where they abode some three years, when they came to the United States of America, settling near Cumberland, Alleghany county, Maryland, living at this place until about 1857. At this time he went to Piedmont, Hampshire county, West Virginia, where he learned the machinist's trade, serving three years; and where he was at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted with the Eleventh Regiment, Indiana V. I., and served during the three months' service, for which he received no pay; and afterward enlisted with the Second Regiment, Maryland V. I., for the term of three years, and served two or three months over his time, in the armies of the Potomac and West Virginia, at which time he received an honorable discharge and returned home. During this service he was once wounded at Snickers Gap, but which left no permanent injury. Yet he contracted a disease, which has since proven to be varicose veins of the limbs, and it so much disables him, that he is now unable to do much of any kind of business. He enlisted as a private, and was discharged as first lieutenant. Upon receiving his discharge, he returned home, and soon after he moved to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming, for about three years, and then moved to Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, and was engaged as clerk in a coal company's store, and as weighmaster for about two years and six months. At this time he came to Shawnee, Ohio, and employed as weighmaster and shipping clerk for the Shawnee Valley Coal and Iron Company, from 1873 to 1881, when he was appointed postmaster at this place. Was married June 5, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Lucinda (Harden) Close. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Samuel R. P., Elizabeth H., deceased; George T., Ida M., Charles W., and John T.

Sawyer, Charles H., tonsorial artist, Corning, Ohio: was born December 24, 1836, in Gillford county, North Carolina; son of William and Merina (Mitchell) Sawyer. Charles H. was brought up on the farm until fourteen years of age, when he went to his trade; and has worked at it in most of the principal cities of Indiana and Ohio, also in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He came to his present location in May, 1880. Mr. Sawyer was married November 25, 1857, to Miss Eva C., daughter of William and Mary (Ludington) Townsend, of Oxford, Butler county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Ida B., Calvin, deceased, and Dora L.

Sawyer, E. Ogden, M. D., Corning, Ohio; was born November 29, 1851, in Cincinnati, Ohio; son of Joseph O., and Mary Elizabeth (Stephens) Sawyer. The doctor was brought up in St. Louis, Missouri, until the age of fourteen, after which time he resided in Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio. He began the study of medicine April 1, 1878, with Dr. Halderman of Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated at Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1880. Practiced first in Richmond, Indiana. Came to this place, January 2, 1882. Dr. Sawyer was married April 28, 1880, to Sarah R. Hall, M. D., of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio. She is a graduate of the Friends' Seminary at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; also attended two courses of lectures at the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and is at present physician at the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware, Ohio.

SCALLON, THOMAS, born 1821, in Washington, D. C., where his father, James, and his mother, Mary Scallon, arrived in 1819, from Wexford county, Ireland. His mother was a daughter of Patrick Redmond, and the sister of George Redmond, former Treasurer of Perry county, and of John Redmond, for many years a Justice of the Peace in Muskingum county. Her sisters are Bridget and Ann, now the wife of George Brehm, and Catharine, the deceased wife of the late venerable Miles Cluney; and Peggy, widow of the late John Dittoe. The children of Mrs. Scallon are Thomas and Mrs. Mary Ann Echenrode, late of this county, and the mother of Thomas and Mary Echenrode, her only children. Thomas Scallon was married in 1843, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Dittoe. His children are: Mary; James, a plasterer by trade, post office, Lancaster; Rev. Thomas, a Dominican priest at St. Joseph's; Helen, a nun of St. Francis De Sales, Newark, Ohio, and known there as sister Genevieve; Miss Anna, and George, post office, Somerset, Ohio. Thomas Scallon came to Perry county in 1829, when only eight years of age, and has resided on the same farm over fifty years, occupying the ancestral acres of his father, James Scallon, who deceased seven years after his settlement thereon, in sight of Somerset. He has improved the old homestead with excellent buildings; served for many years as township assessor, several times performing all the work himself; so that faithfulness in office and to his duties as a private citizen, are among the virtues unanimously accorded to him.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS, Bearfield township; post office, Portersville, Ohio. He is a farmer now, and followed merchandising thirteen years at Portersville. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1825; son of Francis P. and Mary (Euhert) Schneider. He emigrated to this country in 1854; located at Portersville; stayed in his brother's store the first winter, and then he went into business for himself. Mr. Schneider now owns four hundred and ninety-six acres of land, being one of the wealthiest and most successful farmers in the township. In 1855, he married Mary C. Reimond, of Deavertown. They are the parents of the following named children: William F., Annie L., deceased; Frank J., Leo L., George Otto, and Charles Reimond. His wife died in 1872. He married Ellen Cunningham, of Muskingum county, in 1873. They have one child, Michael A.

SCOTT, MARTIN F., merchant; born in Ohio county, West Virginia, in 1812. Son of Mathew Scott, born in Kilkenney; and Elizabeth Lacy Scott, born in Wicklow county, Ireland; came to this country in 1800. His father was an officer in the English Army, and was present at the trial of Robert Emmett, an incident of his life to which he ever after referred to with emotions of sorrow. He began mercantile life in Baltimore, Maryland, and about the year 1808, removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, bought a farm on the Ohio side of the river, but resided on the Virginia side, where Martin was born. This careful, cautious, honest and successful man was bred to the mercantile life, which he yet pursues in his old age. He came to Somerset in 1838, after the death of his mother in 1837, intending to go to New Orleans. He changed his course to Iowa, intending to purchase land, and turn his occupation to that of a farmer. In the Des Moines valley he called at a house; a woman with a child in her arms responded. He inquired of

her if there was any land to enter in this beautiful part of the State. "Are you one of those land grabbers?" was the greeting. "What does *that* mean, madam?" "One of those speculators who buy large tracts here and prevent the settlement of the country." "No," said Mr. Scott, "I intend settling here if I buy." And then, eyeing the woman more closely, he said, "your name was Johnson and I sold you your wedding dress." "Then your name is Martin Scott," exclaimed the lady, as she rushed forward to welcome him. He selected a section of land. Nothing but gold and silver and Missouri bank notes would be received at the land office; scores of buyers were there waiting for the sales to open. Plowing around one acre and laying down four logs made a squatter's claim, and many made these claims, sold out and then moved on. The land sales were postponed, and Mr. Scott says, "That act of Van Buren's administration turned my feet back to Somerset, and he shall have the blame or the honor of my being here." While yet a lad he was sent from Belmont county to St. Joseph's in Perry county, to learn his catechism, the distance being over one hundred miles, and the road from Somerset to the church, a path cut through the woods. He was united in marriage with Cecelia Dittoe, daughter of Peter Dittoe, of Mt. Harrison, May 3, 1842. Their children are, viz.: Albert, bred to the law, and who died at his father's residence, June 5, 1880, leaving a widow and a son, Albert, both now in Washington, D. C.; Thomas, commercial traveler, single; Lewis, married, residence Chiwa-hua-hua, Mexico, (pronounced Che-wah-wah), merchant, banker and miner; Philip, clerk, at home, single. The daughters are, Mary, Lizzie and Dora, all single and at home. The family has had excellent opportunities for education, and all his sons exhibit commendable traits of business.

Scott, John W., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born April 13, 1860, in Caxhoe, county of Durham, England; son of George and Isabel (Richison) Scott. Mr. Scott was raised in his native county, and remained there until he was nineteen years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York October 3, 1879, and came direct to Shawnee, where he mined eight or nine months, when he went to Straitsville, and mined about one year, and from thence to Floodwood, remaining a short time, after which he went to Rendville, where he has been employed up to the present time, and is now engaged at Beard's shaft. His parents still live in Crook, county Durham, England.

Secrist, Alexander, engineer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born July 12, 1845, at Bloom Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio; son of George and Mary Jane (Woodruff) Secrist; was brought up about a furnace, and has made furnace work the business of his life. At the age of nine years, he ran an engine at the old Jackson Furnace, Jackson county, Ohio, where he was engaged for five years. At this time he enlisted in Company I. Fifth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, as fife Major, remaining three years, and was taken prisoner between Winchester and Bunker Hill, and was taken to Currantstown, above Winchester and confined in an old mill, where he remained about six days, when he slipped out of a hole, caused by some siding being broken off, unobserved by the guard, and went down under the water-wheel, where he remained until ten o'clock at night, when he passed out of the camp.

climbing over some of the sleeping enemy and traveling till near morning, when he hid under some hay in a barn. The enemy took hay from the same mow that day, but did not discover him. The next night he went to a house to get something to eat, when he discovered two Rebel officers inside; he beat a hasty retreat and hid under a straw stack until the next night, and for four days he only had blackberries and roasted corn to eat. Upon again traveling, he reached North Mountain, and wandered night after night, often coming to camps and shunning them until he reached the Union lines. The first meal he got to eat, after getting away from the mill, was given to him by a negro woman who came to milk near a straw stack where he was hidden. When he reacehd North Mountain a bushwhacker showed him the way across the mountain, where he was captured by the Union forces, suspected as a Rebel, and imprisoned at Cumberland for some length of time, when he was sent to Harper's Ferry, where he remained until a part of his company was brought there to receive their discharge, and, as he was looking out of the prison window, he was recognized by his old comrades, identified, and discharged with them. Returning home, he located at Jackson, in 1866, and has since ran an engine at Jackson, Bessimer and Shawnee, where he now remains. Mr. Secrist was married May 2, 1872, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Felix and Rebecca (Jones) Nash. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Edward D., Harry Clay, deceased, and a infant not named.

Secrist, William, engineer; Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 10, 1854, in Jackson county, Ohio; son of George and Mary Jane (Woodruff) Secrist; was brought up in the county of his nativity, where he remained to the age of twenty years. While a youth he learned the trade of engineering, at first engaging with George Hoop, at Jackson, running a grist mill engine eighteen months, and then to Orange Furnace, in same town, running the engine for three years. Since having learned his trade, he has been engaged in the following places: In Lawrence county, Ohio, at Olive Furnace, running engine one year; Iron Valley Furnace, Vinton county, Ohio, dug ore and ran engine eighteen months; Hocking county, Ohio, mined coal five or six months; New Plymouth, Vinton county, Ohio, running portable sawmill engine, one year; Gore furnace, Hocking county, blacksmithing and running engine about three years; in Straitsville, as furnace top filler, three months, and in this place, at Fannie Furnace, since, running engine for about three years past, in turn with his brother. He was married October 11, 1874, to Eliza, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Jane (Decker) Moody. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Charles M., Minnie May, George A., and an infant not named.

Selby, Thomas, farmer, Pike township, P. O. New Lexington, Ohio; was born November 12, 1804, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland; son Eli and Ruth (Shipley) Selby. Mr. Selby was raised a farmer, but learned the blacksmith trade with Jacob Knowls, of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, serving four years as an apprentice, which business he followed for thirty years, turning by forge many an ax, long before the introduction of the patent ax. Mr. Selby was united in marriage with Julia A., daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Ankney) Wright, February 10, 1831. They are the parents of the follwing children, viz.: John

N., Eli M., Jeremiah B., Joshua F., Eliza Ann, Margaret M., Harriet L., Alpheus B., William Cook, and three dying in infancy. Mr. Selby came to Perry county in March, 1814, with his father, who settled in Pike township, entering three quarter-sections of land, the same that is now owned by Thomas, the subject of this sketch, and his heirs, who own six hundred acres of land. When the settlement was made, bears and wolves were plenty, and the land a desolate wilderness. In 1843, Mr. Selby supplanted his log cabin by a fine, large brick mansion, which he now lives in. He has been a successful and an enterprising business man, raising at one time the best sheep that were ever raised in Perry county, one that sheared thirty-three pounds of wool at one clipping. He now, in his old age, takes delight in raising thoroughbred cattle, and at one time owned a calf ninety-five days old, that weighs three hundred and eighty-five pounds, gaining a little over three pounds per day.

Selby, S. F., farmer and stock dealer; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; born in Pike township, Perry county, in 1837; son of Thomas and Julia A. (Wright) Selby; grandson of Eli and Ruth (Shipley) Selby, and Thomas and Margaret (Ankney) Wright. He was married in 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Koots, daughter of Ephriam and Eliza (McKeever) Koots.

Sellers, H. P., farmer, and breeder of thoroughbred Atwood sheep, registered in Vermont Atwood Club. Post office, New Lexington; Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; born in Perry county in 1842; son of Jacob and Julia E. (Reem) Sellers, grandson of John and Margaret (McMullen) Sellers. Married June 29, 1870, to Miss Harriet Roberts, daughter of H. H. and Carrie Roberts. They have four children, viz.: Stilla L., Herbert C., W. L. A., and Whitfield.

Shearer, Samuel, was born in 1815, on the farm where he now resides, the place never having been out of the Shearer ownership. It lies in sight of Somerset, and the land maintains a reasonable state of fertility. At the age of nineteen he went to work at the carpenter trade, and in the winter worked at cabinet making, and from there on to the age of forty-five years pursued this occupation exclusively. At the age of forty-two he changed his bachelor life by his marriage to Sarah A. Brandt, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Cann, and who was the mother of one son, named James Brandt, at the date of her second marriage. The children by this marriage are, Emma E., Mary C., Laura T., Sallie E., all of whom are living except the first named. He was never clamorous for the eight hour law when working at his trade—he worked from sun to sun. When working by the month his wages, after his apprenticeship, ranged from eighteen to twenty-four dollars. He was counted a superior workman, and the Moeller corner, now the Brown corner, in Somerset, stands a witness to the skill which took the wood from the stump and fashioned it therein. After his marriage he worked on his farm and occasionally at his trade; the demand for his services often withdrawing him from the farm. His cutting box costing $6, dispensed with the old rake and knife and cuts by hand, utilizing an old scythe for a knife, and one man, in a single hour, can easily cut enough hay or fodder to feed three cows for a week. He feeds his beeves on chopped feed, and a sorrel mare, now thirty years

old, looks and acts so much as if hardly half this age, as to testify to the value of a good and cheap cutting box on the barn, and to the kindness and humanity of her owner. This celebrated animal will not, even now, bear a whip, or allow angry, loud words to be spoken to her. Mr. Shearer is an honest, honorable citizen, who prefers to speak well of others or remain silent. His life and successful management is a beautiful eulogy upon the sphere he fills in society and the institutions of his country. From early years, in consequence of sickness, his hearing is impaired, but not so much as to exclude him from social and conversational enjoyment. He is a firm friend of education for usefulness, and all his children have enjoyed, or are enjoying, the blessings of domestic and literary training.

Shearer, John H., was born in Perry county, Ohio, in the year 1816, and though trained to life on the farm to the age of nineteen, he has, since 1836, devoted his life to the business of printing and publishing newspapers, comprising a period of forty-six years, and thus establishing his claim to being the oldest printer and editor now living in Ohio. He is a son of Daniel Shearer, who emigrated to Ohio as early as the year 1805. His mother's maiden name was Martha Miller, who dates the citizenship of her father in Ohio back to 1806. In 1836 John Shearer began learning his trade as a printer in the *Western Post* office in Somerset, with McAfee as proprietor. In 1839, having completed his apprenticeship, he became half owner with that gentleman, who, in nine months after, sold his half to Alexander Miller, and again, in 1841, A. T. M. Filler bought the interest of Miller, which he held until 1844. Mr. Shearer then bought out Filler's half and became sole proprietor, and so ran the office until 1846, when he rented the establishment to J. W. Shirley for three years. In 1849 Mr. Shearer resumed sole control and changed the name to the Somerset *Post*. In 1855 he sold out to Mr. E. S. Colborn, and the *Post* became merged with Mr. Colborn's paper, and both took the name of the Perry County *American*. In 1857 the office passed back to Mr. Shearer, and its name was changed to Somerset *Review*. About this time Mr. Shearer became involved as surety for Ottoe H. Miller and others, and sold out the *Review* to Judge R. F. Hickman. All the accumulations of the previous twenty years of his young and vigorous manhood were swept away, together with real estate that cost him $2,800, sacrificed at $800 to pay bail debts. It was a terrible blow, but not to his faith in God or his hope of ultimate recovery. In August, 1858, broken in heart and fortune, he visited Marysville, Ohio, and bargained for the *Tribune* office, by which he bound himself to pay $500 within a year, balance when he could, and in October of the same year took possession, and, after the removal of his family, found only $9 left in his pocket-book to start his business and face a strange community. Luck, backed with unflagging energy and the favor of friends, enabled him to pay $900 on the contract, when his old creditors began to grow clamorous. He informed the late Hon. C. S. Hamilton of the situation, as he had done at the beginning. This gentleman (afterwards killed by an insane son) replied: "Stop paying me, and pay your Perry county creditors." These were noble words, uttered from a noble heart. John Shearer pulled through, paid all claims against him, and became sole owner of the Marysville *Tribune*,

which is valued at $10,000, being the best equipped county office in Ohio, and which, added to his real estate and other assets, at a reasonable estimate, allows him $27,000 for the last twenty years service, and turns the frowns of 1857 and the sacrifices of 1858 into the smiles and sunshine of life's afternoon. The first twenty-three years of his printer's life were ended by the destruction of his fortune, and the last twenty-three have not only recovered all that was lost by the first, but added a hundred-fold, and, in the evening of his days, assigned him to the front rank as a successful printer and editor, and command his history to be preserved in the annals of his native county, and his example to cheer all those overtaken by financial reverses. He was first married to Miss Matilda Ream, who died in 1865, leaving one son, Willie O. Shearer, and one daughter, Lorietta, now the widow of Dr. A. F. Zeigler, Columbus, Ohio. The second marriage was in 1868, to Mrs. J. A. Johnson, of Delaware county, Ohio, who died in 1881, leaving one son, John H. Shearer, Jr., now twelve years of age.

Sheeran, Thomas, cutter in Peter Duffey's merchant tailoring room, New Lexington, Ohio; born January 6, 1852, in Pike township; son of James and Mary (Sharkey) Sheeran. Young Sheeran was brought up on a farm, where he remained until about fifteen years old, when he learned the plasterer's trade, and followed it about five years, then, in company with his brother Frank, established a merchant tailoring store at Athens, Ohio, where they remained about one year. He then learned his present trade. Came to this place about the year 1867. He engaged in his present position in 1878. Mr. Sheeran was married January 1, 1878, to Miss Margaret E., daughter of Anthony and Ellen (Greene) Daugherty. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Frank, deceased; Mary, and Margaret Ellen.

Sheern, Pius, farmer, post office, New Lexington, Pike township, Perry county, Ohio; was born March 15, 1848, in this township; son of James and Mary (Shirkey) Sheern. Was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1863, in December of which year he enlisted in the army, in Company D, 30th O. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and served until June 5, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of the close of the war. Was engaged in the following battles: Dallas, Georgia; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; Nicojack Creek, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia; Jonesborough, Georgia; Savannah, Georgia; charge of Fort McAllister, Georgia, under General Hayes, and Waynesburg, North Carolina. After being discharged he returned home and engaged in farming until 1874, when he went to Colorado, and where, in 1875, he enlisted in the regular army for five years, and served three years and four months, being discharged at his own request. The hazardous task of carrying a dispatch from Bluff Creek to Camp Supply on the frontier became urgent, and as an inducement for some one to volunteer, the officer agreed that, to the man who would carry it, should be granted any request he might make upon his return. Mr. Sheeren performed the feat, and upon his return asked for his discharge, which was granted. During this service he waited upon Col. Lewis at the time he was wounded, who was Colonel commanding the 19th United States Infantry. Was engaged in the battle of Sand Hill, Kansas. Upon going to Colorado he prospected for gold and silver for

one year previous to enlisting in the army, but was unsuccessful in his undertaking. Upon receiving his discharge he returned home, in 1879, and again engaged in farming, which he has followed up to this time. Was married September 23, 1879, to Ellen, daughter of Edward and Biddie Maloy, of this township. They are the parents of one child, Henry.

SHERIDAN, JOHN L., was born in Somerset April 2, 1837, and is one of the three surviving sons of John and Mary Miner Sheridan. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and the same year united in marriage to Miss Katharine Gallin, a daughter of the late venerable and lamented James Gallin, and sister of Mr. John Gallin, now in active and successful business in Somerset. He visited Texas and Mexico, immediately after his marriage, and beheld the setting sun of Maxamilian on the west and the rising sun of Reconstructed Union on the east of the Rio Grande. He served as register of the land office at Fairplay, Colorado. Was one of the speakers sent by the Republican State Committee of Ohio, in 1868; Republican candidate for State Senator in the district composed of Perry and Muskingum counties, and is now employed at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, returning home frequently to visit his family, consisting now of his mother, wife and two daughters. His homeward visits include a call at Chicago, where his brothers, General Philip Sheridan and Colonel M. V. Sheridan have their headquarters. Eminently social, and sometimes even convivial, the conversational powers of John L., make him the centre of social life, and no son of Somerset is more heartily welcomed to her precincts by his friends and acquaintances.

SHERIDAN, GEN. PHILIP H., was born in Somerset, March 6, 1831. His parents were Irish, and had recently emigrated from county Cavan, in the northern part of their native land. They were members of the strong Roman Catholic community that had settled in this vicinity, and young Phil was reared in this faith at St. Joseph's Church. He secured a fair common school education, and having within him the promise of better things than the life of an ordinary villager, he obtained a clerkship in the hardware store of Mr. Talbot, the best position open to an aspiring youth in a small town. He proved energetic, faithful and intelligent, and his leisure moments were occupied with the study of mathematic and history, under the kind tutilage of his employer. A better position with another storekeeper, Henry Dittoe, was offered him and accepted, but the gifted youth aspired to something better than selling goods behind the counter of a village store, and faithfully continued his studies. A vacancy existed at West Point in the cadetship of this district, and Gen. Thomas Ritchey, then Congressman from Perry county, received many applications for the position, supported by numerous recommendations and testimonials. He finally received a simple, straightforward letter, asking that the place be given the writer, signed by Phil Sheridan. The Representative knew the sturdy lad and gave him the appointment. Phil was seventeen years old when he bade farewell to his companions and friends at Somerset and entered West Point. He graduated with the class of 1853 in his twenty-third year, and was assigned to duty in that year as Brevet Second Lieutenant on the frontier of Texas. Until 1861 he served in that State and in Oregon,

except a short time when he was in the East as recruiting officer. When the great civil strife opened, Lieutenant Sheridan, with the impetuous eagerness of a young officer, was anxious for the fray, but was quite modest in his expectations of promotion. The goal of his ambition he confides to a friend: "Who knows," he writes, "perhaps I may have a chance to earn a Major's commission." From Oregon he was transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, but the duties to which he was assigned were civil rather than military in their character, and though not conforming to his ardent wishes, were performed with faithfulness and zeal. He audited the claims arising from the operations of the army in Missouri, and was then sent to Wisconsin to buy horses. In May, 1862, he was made Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. His first engagement at Booneville with a greatly superior force under Gen. Chalmers, in July, 1862, foreshadowed in its brilliant success his future renown as a military leader, and won for him a commission of Brigadier-General of volunteers. A volume would scarcely be sufficient to contain his record during the war. His brilliant and rapid career and rise to the front rank of the nation's few great chieftains have lifted him without the narrow limits of Perry county and made him one of the favorite and honored sons of the whole country. His history and gallant achievements in the service of his country are as familar to the citizens of California and Maine as to the people of his own county and State. At Perryville and at Stone River his vigor and dash was strikingly displayed; his rank as Major-General of Volunteers dates from this latter battle. At Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and other engagements, too numerous even to mention, his wonderful capacity was repeatedly revealed, and "Little Phil Sheridan" had gained the plaudits of his countrymen, and among the soldiers bore the reputation of a capital fighter. It was not till towards the close of the war that his greatest success was attained. In March, 1864, he was appointed Commander of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and in this capacity his military genius shone and made him the greatest Cavalry General in the war. During the twelve months following, he swept the valley of Virginia, capturing within that period more than two hundred battle flags, one hundred and seventy field pieces in open fight, and war munitions and public property of all kinds captured and destroyed to the value of more than $3,000,000. His command fought seventy-six battles in eleven months. In August, 1864, he was placed in command of the Army of Shenandoah, a position in which his skill in handling troops, the combination of caution and audacity, the celerity of movement and fertility of resource which he possessed, had ample field for exercise. The crowning achievement of his career was at Cedar Creek. He had been called to Washington, October 13, 1864, to a military consultation. The enemy, under Longstreet and Early, had arranged to mass their forces and make a desperate effort to crush his command. They stealthily approached and fell suddenly upon his army, which, after a strong resistance, fell back and was in full retreat when met by their commander on his return from the capital. His famous ride from Winchester has been immortalized by a distinguished poet. Meeting his disorganized and fleeing troops, he realized the disastrous situation at a glance. To the first fugitives he exclaimed, "Face the

other way, boys; face the other way! We are going to lick them out of their boots!" His presence restored the confidence of his wearied men, and inspired them with an enthusiasm to renew the conflict. Hastily reforming the shattered lines, he hurled them against the advancing foe and won the most glorious victory of the war. The effect on the whole army of the East was such, that in sight of Richmond General Grant ordered a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the event. A vacancy just then occurring, Sheridan was commissioned Major-General of the Regular Army, the highest military rank then within the power of the government to bestow. Subsequently General Sheridan was transferred to the Southwest, where order and quiet followed all his movements, and later to the Western frontier. When General Grant was elected President, and Lieutenant-General Sherman succeeded him as General, this latter rank fell to Sheridan. In physique he is deep-chested, short and stout, and his appearance on horseback is most striking. "Dashing Phil Sheridan," as he was known, is no less popular with his men and officers than in society. He was married in 1875.

SHERMAN, D. H., farmer, born in 1843, in Licking county, Ohio, post office Thornville; son of John Sherman, who came to Perry county when his only child, David H., was six years of age. His grandfather, Eli Sherman, died in Licking county, Ohio. His great grandfather was Joel Sherman, native of Connecticut, who lost his life at the hands of the savage while hunting cows on the border, near Marietta. His great grandfather, Joel, sleeps in peace in the Marietta cemetery. The grandmother of David H. was Peggy Findlay, and his great grandmother, the widow of him killed by Indians, lived to be near one hundred years of age. She married a Mr. Shoeman after the death of Sherman. The mother of David H. Sherman was Elizabeth Hooper, daughter of Rev. James Hooper, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a grand daughter of Jacob Hooper, who came to Ohio early. Rev. James Hooper was a soldier in the War of 1812. His brothers were Philip, Samuel, Rev. Jacob, Ezekiel and John Hooper. The brothers of Mrs. Sherman (the mother of David H.) were Jacob, William and David; sisters, Elsa Ortman, Fanny Wiseman and Mary J. Dunaway. Her mother, the wife of Rev. James Hooper, was Polly Swayzie, and her grandmother's maiden name was Elsie Milligan. She and her husband are still living in comfort, and D. H., their only child does the farm work of the homestead, though he owns a farm of his own adjoining it. This son was in the 126th Regiment. He became the husband of Miss Clara Cooper, daughter of John, of Thorn township. Her mother was Ruth Eliza Price, daughter of the venerable Thomas Price, of Hopewell, now in his ninety-first year. Her grandmother was Sarah Freeman. The father of Thomas Price fought on the British side, but deserted and fought on the side of liberty, and tradition says by so doing forfeited not only his life but a large fortune in England. His life was spared. He became separated from his brother, Alexander, for many years; by accident they were restored to each other, the accident being this: In 1812, Rebecca Hite, of Zanesville, Ohio, took care of a soldier, sick with measles. This soldier spoke of one Alexander Price, who, it happened, was an uncle of Mrs. Hite,

and the lost was found. A good act is never thrown away. This woman's kindness to a strange sick soldier was rewarded. D. A. Sherman and wife have the following named children: William, John, Arthur, Alice, Sarah and Ruth—three sons and three daughters. To school these children, Mr. Sherman erected a school house on his own land and carved a part of the school district out of Fairfield and a part out of Perry county. This was a feat in diplomacy no ordinary mind would even undertake, much less accomplish, in Ohio. He is a Democrat, central committee man of his township, and a very thorough man of affairs—quiet, but very thoughtful.

Sheeler, Jerry, assistant foundryman, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May 27, 1827, in Green county, Kentucky, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Canon) Sheeler. Was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits to the age of twenty-one years, when he engaged as keeper of the Bellfont furnace, same county, which position he held for three years, when he took charge of the farm belonging to this furnace, together with its steamboat landing on the Ohio River, and held that position some twelve or fifteen years. From here he went to Ashland furnace, in Ashland, Greenup, now Boyd county, Kentucky, where he kept furnace for seven years, with the exceptions of four months he spent at Nelson furnace, Indiana; then to Ironton, Ohio, where he was keeper of furnace for five months, at same time assisting the foundryman. From there he came to Shawnee, Ohio. At first he engaged at Fannie furnace as foundryman for three months; and was there four months on repairs, directly after which he employed with the XX as assistant foundryman, which position he now holds and has been incumbent of for sixteen months. Mr. Sheeler was married June 29, 1849, to Mary, daughter of John and Rachel Beason, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Jacob and John. Mrs. Sheeler departed this life June 11, 1854. Mr. Sheeler was enlisted in the army in September, 1864, serving ten months, and was engaged in the battle between Hood and Thomas, at Nashville, Tennessee. Was mustered out of service in August, 1865; was enlisted in Company H, twenty-sixth Kentucky Regiment, first brigade second division, twenty-third army corps under Generals Scofield and Thomas. Mr. Sheeler was again married February 2, 1856, to Mary Ann, daughter of Aaron and Millie Pickerel, of Greenup county, Kentucky. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, Maggie, Lucy, Edward, Fannie, Henry, Franklin, Minnie and Katie.

Shelly, D. C., was born in Hopewell township, Perry county, 1817; reared here, and was never out of the State but once, and then on a visit to relatives in the State of Indiana. He is a successful farmer by occupation, but exerts a mechanical genius in wood, iron and stone, having done the chief part of his own building. His father was George Shelly, son of George Shelly, Senior, who came to Hopewell township in 1814. D. C.'s father was single then, but soon after was married to Miss Margaret Cooperider, who had eleven brothers, and Mrs. Shelly alleges that "each brother had a sister," which is true, for the reason that she was the only daughter. D. C. Shelly had two brothers, John, deceased in Indiana, and George, post office Glenford.

He had also two sisters, Margaret, wife of George Deffenbaugh, post office Thornville, and Elizabeth, wife of Simon P. Swinehart. His mother died in her sixty-first, and his father in his seventy-seventh year. D. C. Shelly was married in 1841, to Katharine, daughter of Peter and Mary Mechling. He began his married life on his father's homestead, and, as he became able, bought out the heirs in the Mechling homestead, subject to the dower of his mother-in-lrw, Mary Mechling, until 1850, when he removed to it. Their only two living children are Elvena, wife of Amos Albert, post office Chalfant's, and Jefferson, married to Louisa, daughter of Jacob Cooperider. One daughter, Emily is deceased. These kind hearted people also tenderly reared and educated three orphan children, John Baichley and Alfred Mechling, both of whom became teachers, and Elkana Boyer. The grandchildren of D. C. and Katharine Shelly (the children of Jefferson and Louisa Shelly), are Emmit, Dennis, Harvey, Nettie May, George and Frank. Daniel C. Shelly is among the foremost in agricultural pursuits, his farm comprising one hundred and seventy-two acres, on part of which the town of Glenford is built. His an old time Lutheran in religion, a Democrat in politics, and firm adherent to whatever he regards as the right.

Schenk, William Henry, M. D., Thornville, born 1824, in Fauquier county, Virginia; is a son of John D., and his mother's maiden name was Miss Gillian Lloyd. His grandfather, Michael, was also a native of Virginia, but his great ancester, the father of Michael Schenk, was a native of Germany. The grandfather of Doctor Schenk, on his mother's side, was George Emory Lloyd, who came with his son-in-law, John D. Schenk, the father of the doctor, to Ohio in 1834. Grandfather Lloyd made his home in the Schenk family, near Etna, Licking county, until his death, at the age of ninety-five. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and Doctor Schenk has often heard him relate the experience and trials of those times. The "bare foot" story, he said, was no fiction. He had often taken the place of ill clad soldier on sentinel, to keep him from suffering. He kept a diary and was tempted to print it, but was as often tempted to abandon it. A work on arithmetic was nearly ready for the press, but this, too, was allowed to go by default. He made his own almanacs, and often amused himself with women who did not like their age to be known, by asking them to tell him the day of the week, and the day of what month they were born. Having thus entraped them, he would laugh and say, "now I know your age exactly," and they would, with equal merriment, chide his supposed presumption, until he felt himself forced to vindicate the science of numbers and tell them their age with such accuracy as to astonish them beyond description. This veteran soldier and arithmetician was a Virginian of modern fortune, and while living there, owned a few slaves, and after coming to Ohio, persisted in his pro-slavery views. He voted for Washington and for every President down to Zachariah Taylor, in 1848. John D., the father of Doctor Schenk, lived to his eighty-seventh year, and remained a spry old man to that time. The brothers of Doctor Schenk are George Emry, post office Fairfield, Illinois; Michael A., post office Outville, Ohio; Theodrick L., Newburg, Arkansas. His sisters are Valeria, wife of Howland White, post office

Cardington, Ohio; Frances G., wife of Myron Bates, Outville, Ohio. Doctor W. H. Schenk read medicine and graduated at Cleveland in 1852, in which year he located in Thornville, where he has now been in practice for thirty years. In 1854 he married Miss Melinda, daughter of the late venerable Adam Bogenwright, of Thorn, who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred years. Doctor Schenk's children were six in all, but one died in infancy. The survivors are Valeria K., wife of Charles Wilson, Thornville; Miss Francis G., Miss Lilian L. and George Emry Schenk, a dry goods clerk, and Charles E. at home.

Shepperd, T. J., merchant, Moxahala, of the firm of Shepperd and Pile. The same firm also own a store at Rendville. Mr. Shepperd was born in 1840, in Pleasant township, near Oakfield; went to Wisconsin in 1858, returned in 1861, enlisted in the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; remained in that regiment all through the service, four years. Hugh Ewing was his Colonel; Theodore Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel, but Jones was subsequently made Colonel when Ewing was promoted. He was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietem, Atlanta, Mission Ridge, Vicksburg; went with Sherman to the sea, and came out of the war having received but a couple of slight wounds. In 1868 he married Annie E. Fowler, of Pleasant township, and she died in 1877. She became the mother of two children, Addie M. and James W. In 1878 he married Parthena Ayers, daughter of Thomas Ayers, of this township. They have one child, Annie E., born in 1879.

Shepperd, George W., farmer, Pleasant township, Moxahala post office; son of Absalom Barney and Sarah (Snelling) Shepperd; his grandfather, Nathanial Shepperd, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, his great-grandfather was a native of England. His mother's ancestry was English and Welsh. His father came from Maryland to Muskingum county, and from there to this township in 1831, and entered the farm where he now resides. In November, 1859, he married Rebecca M. Brown, of Pike township, who was of Irish descent. Their children are Hester B., Cora and David E. March 9, 1871, he married Adaline McArtor, of Monroe township, who is of English and Scotch descent. Their children are, Alice J., William B., Charles S. and two who died in infancy.

Shough, P. A., deceased; born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in 1824; died in Somerset, Ohio, in 1881. He married Sophia Price, in Virginia, and soon removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his trade, tailoring, and where were born, William, single; George, married, painter; Lizzie, single; Jacob, merchant tailor, married; Joseph, plasterer, married; Newton, clerk, single, and McClure, clerk, single. In 1860, P. H. Shough became messenger in the State Department under Governor Curtain, of Pennsylvania; moved to Somerset in 1870; was an Odd Fellow, and at his death his widow drew $1,000 from the Insurance of the Order.

Shrider, Levi, farmer, carpenter and generally ingenious; born in 1831 in Reading township; son of Peter Shrider, a stalwart man still living, six feet and two inches in his stocking feet. Levi resides on section 20, northeast one-fourth, patented 1805, signed by the great Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States; and the southwest one-fourth,

1808, in the name of Andrew Hite, father of Samuel, Isaac and John Hite. This farm contains a renowned spring, strong enough to fill a tile eight inches in diameter; was used to run a wheel for churning butter, for mill purposes, the early resort of hunters, a short distance below which was a deer lick. A horse mill and still-house were also erected by "Uncle Sammy Hite." Indian graves were not far distant, but now these ancient forms are departed. A pear tree grown from the seed, now thirty inches over the stump, is still in bearing vigor, a few rods from the big spring, and perhaps on a level twelve feet above it. A wood pile was placed surrounding it and the chips and rotten dirt had accumulated around it to the depth of two feet or more, when removed by Shrider fourteen years ago. This removal exposed some of the roots and he was compelled to erect a frame of wood around it and fill this frame with muck from the woods. The tree recovered its former vigor and yields as high as thirty to forty bushels of pears in one season. It has not missed bearing for the last fourteen years, and tradition says it never did fail, and the same tradition makes Samuel Hite the first settler of Thorn, and Solomon Whitmer the first white male child born in Perry or in that territory which now composes it. Levi Shrider was first married April 4, 1855, to Caroline, daughter of John Auspach, of Reading township. By this marriage he became the father of six children, five of whom are now living, to-wit: William H., a blacksmith, in Thornville, Ohio; Samuel C., a farmer; David E., John P., post office of all, Thornville; and Levi C., post office, Somerset. The second marriage took place to Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph Orr, in 1868. The children of this marriage are, Oswell, Estella, Lewis H., Daisy S. and Murray Frederick, now three years old. He followed wagon making until competition of machinery drove him to carpentering and to farming. He has produced fine work in the cabinet line, and the pulpit of the Lutheran Church in New Reading attests his skill. He built his own dwelling and barn, and these are among the most respectable in beauty and convenience. His judgment of land and real estate was complimented by his fellow citizens, by election as land appraiser over a very popular opponent of the same party. He owns one hundred acres of the best land with the best of improvements in Thorn township, and when he bought it, in 1868, he went into debt $3,000. The fact that he has paid out and erected buildings on the land worth $3,000 more, not only asserts the fertility of the soil, but the best order of financial ability and skill as a farmer.

Shriver, William I., Treasurer of Perry county; post office, New Lexington.

Simons, A. P., mine boss, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born April 9, 1853, in Washington county, Ohio; son of Meigs and Eliza (Hocking) Simons; was raised a farmer and continued on the farm until his twentieth year, when he went to mining in this place, and was engaged at that and laying track until December, 1881, when he took his present position with the Straitsville Coal Company. Mr. Simon's great grandfather came from Vermont to Marietta with a colony and lived in the fort at that place, and was wounded by the Indians while living there, and they were obliged to guard their grain fields from incursions by the

red men. After the Indians were driven back, he entered land upon the Muskingum River, in Washington county, Ohio, where he lived until his death. His grandfather, Hosea Simons, came into possession of the home farm and lived there until he raised his family, when he moved into Iowa, where he lived until about 1872, when he departed this life. His father remained in Washington county until his death, which occurred February 18, 1859, in his thirty-second year. His mother was born and raised in Maryland, and came to Ohio with her parents in 1847, who settled in Washington county, where she lived at the time of her marriage. Her father lived with his son until his death in November, 1860, and was in his eightieth year. Her mother lived to be ninety-eight years of age, and died in October, 1878. Mrs. Simons afterward married, January 29, 1854, Mr. John Hammond, of Virginia, and with her family moved in that State, where they lived until the spring of 1866, when they went to Michigan, remaining one year, and then went into Missouri, living in Ralls county one year, and Audrain county from that time until 1881, owning two different farms in this county, one in the south and one in the northern part of said county, owning them at different times. While in the northern part of this county, Mr. Hammond came to his death, October 1, 1871, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Simons, the subject of this sketch, returned to Ohio in 1872, and his mother, Mrs. Hammond, in 1881. Mr. Simons was married February 6, 1877, to Sarah Holt, born August 24, 1855, in Harrison county, West Virginia, daughter of William and Catharine (Gray) Holt. They became the parents of one child, viz.: Arthur. Mrs. Simons died August 2, 1880. Mrs. Hammond and all of her living children are now together in the same house in this place.

Sims, P. R., weighman, Straitsville Coal Company, New Straitsville, Ohio. He was born at Eagleport, Muskingum county, Ohio; is of German parentage; a son of Absalom and Christenia (Hartman) Sims. In 1855 they removed to Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, where P. R. Sims remained with his parents until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. His father, at that time, was fifty-nine years old, and after several ineffectual attempts to enlist, dyed his beard and hair, and succeeded. His enlistment was followed by his sons Simon, John, Isaac, William and P. R., the last enlisting in the spring of 1862 for three years. He remained the entire time, doing good service, and receiving two slight wounds, one at Stone River, and one at the charge of Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Tennessee. His Company was A, of the Ninety-seventh O. V. I. During the term of enlistment, Mr. Sims participated in twenty-one general engagements, his last being the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, one of the severest fought battles of the war; Wood's entire army was brought to bear on thirteen thousand men, who eventually came off victorious, killing three to one of the enemy. His father was killed in the battle of Stone River, Tennessee. His Company was B, of the Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I. His brother William, a member of Company A, Twenty-second Battery, was killed at the battle of Cumberland Gap. His brother, Isaac, a member of Company H, Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, was killed in the forlorn hope charge on the blown up redoubt. His brother, Simeon, a member of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I., was killed at the battle of Mission

Ridge. His brother, John, a member of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I., was wounded at Munfordville, Kentucky, and discharged, leaving P. R. the last of six members from one family. In consequence of the sacrifice made by this family, P. R. was offered a discharge, but declined, preferring to remain and avenge the deaths of his father and brothers, and aid in putting down the wicked rebellion, which had caused him and his mother such losses. While in the service, in 1863, P. R. received a commission as Sergeant of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment, given for meritorious and gallant conduct, signed by Colonel Milton Barnes, Colonel J. Q. Lane, and Adjutant Joseph Gossuch, and was always afterwards known as the "boy sergeant." He was only fifteen years of age when he enlisted, and made one of the most gallant records achieved in the late war. After the close, P. R. returned home, and remained home with his widowed mother, until 1867, when he enlisted in the regular army, and was sent to San Francisco, California, where he was assigned to Company A, Ninth U. S. I., detailed to the mail service on the route on the Bay of San Francisco. The steamer "General McPherson" was plying from the city to Angels Island, thence to Alcatrag (bird) Island, thence to Presictio, Black Point, Fort Point, Goat Island and return. P. R. remained in this service about six months, when an accident occurred, which literally tore off the steamer to the water's edge, wounding several officers and the Captain, Jones. Several of the officer's ladies were aboard the steamer at the time. Nearly every man left the steamer but P. R. and O. H. Gardner, of Lake Village, New Hampshire, who cared for the wounded and ladies until rescue came. For this bravery, they were both rewarded. Gardner was detailed to the city as Sergeant of the Recruiting Department, and Sims as Clerk in the Medical Director's office, Department of California. He remained here until within five months of the expiration of his term, when, on request, he was transferred to New San Diego, Lower California, in the Quartermaster's Department, under Captain Cragie. His term expired May 16, 1870, when he returned to Cambridge, Ohio, to fill an engagement with Minnie Urban, of that place, to whom he was married September 2d. Her father, Gudlib Urban, was born in Leipsic, Germany; her mother, Catharine (Miller) in Bavaria. They settled in Guernsey county about 1858. After his marriage, Mr. Sims removed to New Straitsville, where he now resides, being in the employ of the Straitsville Coal Company, as weighman, a position he has filled almost since coming here.

Sines, John, mine boss, Corning, Ohio; was born February 16, 1837, in Guernsey county, Ohio; son of Absalom and Christena (Hartman) Sines. John's first experience in mining was at Black Rock, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he went into the mines at six years of age and remained there until thirteen, when he went to Simmons Creek and worked in a stone quarry eighteen months. Subsequently he mined at Zanesville, Cambridge, Nelsonville and Straitsville, Ohio. He came to his present location in 1880. Mr. Sines was married January 1, 1856, to Miss Hulda J., daughter of Alexander and Catharine (Hartman) Teal, of Guernsey county, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children and one adopted child, viz.: Leonard D., John A., Annie, Flora

C., Laura C., Herbert, deceased, Etta Dale and Frederick, adopted. Mr. Sines has given close attention to mining and is now one of the most experienced miners in Perry county.

SKINNER, AMOS, farmer, Bearfield township, Portersville post office; born in Virginia, May 25, 1802; son of Peter and Sarah (Roberts) Skinner; father of French, and mother of English descent. He emigrated to Ohio in 1835 and settled in Madison township, this county, lived there a little over a year, and resided one year in Clayton township before he moved to the farm where he now resides. In 1825, he married Margaret A. Murrey, of Virginia, daughter of Thomas Murrey. They are the parents of the following named children: Ferdinand F., married to Elizabeth Hearing. He is deceased. Thomas P., married to Julia A. Whiley, and resides in Kansas; Amos A., deceased; Mary E.; Sarah M., married George W. Murris, resides in this township; Adaline V., married Ezekiel Rose; John R. married Harriet Breece, and resides in Kansas; Julia A., who married Lyman Lamb. He is deceased; Rebecca H., married William Ells, of this township; Elmyra W., married James E. Breece, of this township.

SKINNER, T. P., farmer and stock raiser, post office Buckeye Cottage, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; born in this county in 1834; son of Lemuel and Lucinda (Birch) Skinner. Grandson of Peter and Sarah (Roberts) Skinner. Mr. Skinner was married in 1860 to Miss Harriet Brown, daughter of Isaac and Ellinor (Chinoth) Brown. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Ernest B., Charles E., Frank N., William E., Lester R., deceased, Beverly O., Lucy E., Homer B. and Anna M.

SKINNER, P. H., Rendville, Perry county, Ohio, was born January 5, 1852, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of John and Mary (Smith) Skinner. At the age of two years his father died leaving him, his mother and another brother. They lived on a farm in Union township, Morgan county, Ohio, and he and his brother James, two years older, attended the district school until he became of age. In 1878 he attended school at New Lexington and taught his first school in Chapel Hill, which profession he has followed ever since. Was married January 14, 1881, to Miss Mary Donahoe and located in Rendville in 1881, where he taught a subscription school, and on May 29, 1882, was elected Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George Thompson.

SMITH, MAJOR THOMAS J., provision grocer, east side of Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Major Smith was born, March 16, 1846, in this place; son of James and Eliza Smith. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company G., Sixty-first O. V. I., and veteraned in March, 1864. The second week after his return from the war he entered school and attended about seven months. In April, 1866, established his present business, in which he has been successful. Major Smith was married February 22, 1870, to Miss Madglin, daughter of John and Catharine (Shorr) Fox. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Mary Frances, Thomas J. and Catharine.

SMITH, JOHN D., merchant, Shawnee, Ohio, was born December 29, 1846, in Limerick, Ireland; son of David and Ellen (Burke) Smith. Mr. Smith was raised a mechanic and emigrated to America about the

age of nine years with his mother, a brother and a sister, settling in Dunkirk, New York. His father died while he was yet quite young and for a few years he was obliged to face the storms of life, but he had the courage to tell his mother that he could provide for himself and assist her. He was first employed upon a steamboat plying on Lake Erie from Dunkirk to Toledo, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo, where he remained nine months, and then went to Pennsylvania "to strike oil," but not being successful, he was employed in a brick yard at three dollars per day, in the fall of 1865, remaining during the brick making season of that year, when he returned to Corry, New York, and was employed at the A. & G. W. railroad shops. After remaining with them in the yards for some time, he learned upholstering with them and remained in this place until the fall of 1866, when the shops were moved to Franklin Mills, Portage county, now known as Kent, and where he remained until 1868; at this time he became a journeyman, went to Pittsburgh, failed to get employment and there became a peddler, continuing three months. From Pittsburgh he went to Steubenville, Ohio, and was employed with Thomas Denmead, master mechanic of the P. C. & St. L. R'y, remaining until the next spring, when he was sent to Dennison, Ohio, where he stayed until fall and returned to Steubenville, upholstering until 1870, and was then sent to Lancaster, Ohio, to take charge of the upholstering department of the C. & M. V. R'y shops in that place, from where he went, in 1872, to the diamond fields of Africa. In April of 1872 he received a letter from a Mr. Stickney, a former shop mate of that place, asking him how he would like to go on an adventure to Africa, when he replied, "I'm your Moses," and on April 27, left Lancaster to join him with a Mr. Hall, of Zanesville. This party, on May 3, left for New York and passed over the Alleghanies at night, losing sight of the horse shoe bend, thinking they had lost a great piece of natural scenery, but it could not vie with what came in their way afterward, in the form of mountains. Arrived at New York May 4, where they took the steamer Angeline, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, Scotland, where they arrived May 21. A few days previous to their arrival, President Grant had made a demand on the British Government for the Alabama Indemnity, which gave them some trouble to get through the Kingdom. They remained in this city, Glasgow, two days, visiting the Cathedral and other places of note. From here they went to Melrose on the Tweed, where they visited Sir Walter Scott's residence, Dryburg and Abbey, where this noted bard of romance sleeps his last sleep; also, other places of interest. The next day they arrived at Carlisle and stayed one night, and thence to London, the greatest city of the world, arriving May 29, and the next day booked for South America on the steamer Norseman, and sailed from Southampton, June 10, having remained here for rest and recuperation, as they had been wonderfully sea sick from New York to Glasgow, sailing with high winds and rough sea. The first evening out from Southampton they again were all sick and all the way across the Bay of Biscay and until they reached Madeira Island on Sunday, June 18, which they all hailed with gladness after eight days sailing in bad weather. Smith says it is the most beautiful place in the world. Funchal City is the capital, and here they remained until seven o'clock

P. M., visiting churches and objects of interest. The island is so very steep that sledges are the only mode of conveyance, many of which are models of convenience and beauty, drawn by oxen. At eight o'clock they weighed anchor in good spirits from indulgence in wine cellars. The next sight of land was the Canary Islands and the peak of Teneriffe; from Teneriffe they sailed seventeen days to the Island of St. Helena, where they dropped anchor in Jamestown Bay and landed on July 4. Here they went up Main street, a shabby affair too, where they found the Consul building, where all the foreign consuls were to be found, each one represented by the flag of his country, which in one common breeze floated aloft, and all are equal. Among them there were nine Americans, who, when they came to the Stars and Stripes, dropped their hats and gave three cheers for the Emblem of Liberty. They were W. C. Stickney, of Steubenville, Ohio; Ed. Hall, of Zanesville, Ohio; William A. Walsh and W. H. Wiley, of Richmond, Virginia; John Osborne, of Montana Territory; William Battenhouse, of New York City, and the subject of this sketch. Next they visited the former residence and the tomb of Napoleon, the First, where they were permitted to pluck a few geranium leaves in remembrance of the great warrior, and drank refreshing draughts from the very spring that once quenched the thirst of the sleeping warrior, whose deeds of valor has nerved the arm of many a soldier since. To this place from Jamestown it was six miles, but they returned ready to continue the voyage at about sun set from the mountainous journey. At eight o'clock they were again sailing, this time for the cape. Their visit at this place was on July 4, and having asked the cabin privilege of Captain Coxwell, they, the Americans, had pre-arranged to celebrate it by a dinner. This project met with some difficulty upon a British steamer, as the English aboard opposed it and began to ridicule America and its celebration of that memorable day. They would sing "Rule Britannia" and other songs. At length the Americans armed themselves, being determined not to be thwarted by such opposition, and then warned the British that if it was necessary it would come to the worst. At this the British kept mute. Just previous to serving the meal, a Flag Lieutenant of Rear Admiral Campbell, who was bound for the cape, looked into the cabin and espied that the Stars and Stripes was above the Union Jack in the display arranged, and raised objection, complained to Captain Coxwell, that as he was carrying English mail it should not be permitted and to save trouble, by the Captain's request, they changed the arrangement and hung all the ensigns on a line in equal height. Supper was served and a good time was enjoyed with three invited guests, officers of the steamer. The next day a draft of resolutions were drawn, thanking the Captain for his kindness, which were handed him. On July 13, they landed at Capetown. The first land seen upon its approach was Table Mountain, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles away. The mountain stands 4,600 feet above the sea. The voyage was made in thirty-three days and a half. Upon landing they found business brisk and the streets filled with groups of Kaffirs, Malays, Hindoos, half breeds, etc., many of whom were drunk on Cape Smoke whisky. The first night came on and they slept upon the vessel and the next morning arose at four o'clock to witness one of the grandest of sunrises, which

they often saw, even in more grandeur than that, during their four years stay in Africa. Notwithstanding the beauty, mentioned, the barren waste of Africa, for four long years left nothing to be remembered with pleasure, only the monotony of a waste desert and Karroo remains. The reflections of home and the fertile soil of America kept a spirit of hope alive in the breast of again, through the kindness of Providence, enjoying its scenery and dying amidst its luxuries. On July 19, they started for the diamond fields; traveled by rail eighty miles to Wellington, arriving at noon. This is near Bains Kloof, or mountain. After dinner they took stage and at sun set they reached the summit of the mountain. Took a supper at Constable, a poor substitute for American luxuries. Constable is a relay station. There were now thirteen passengers for the diamond fields. Horses were changed every three or four hours. Traveled for six consecutive days by stage, by way of Buffalo River, passing river beds every mile or two, but only two had any water, those of the Orange and Moder. Next they reached Worcester at twelve o'clock at night. July 24, they reached Victoria West; here they slept five hours, having only two hour's sleep previous to that since they started for the fields. At this place they saw the first ostriches in Africa. Tne next place was Queenstown, one of the best towns upon the way. They next arrived at Jacobs Noll, on the Moder River, and on July 27, arrived upon the fields, having traveled about one thousand miles by stage in seven days and a half. Upon the way the first curious thing that attracted attention was the cape sheep. Its tail was so large that it was supported upon a small wagon to enable it to go about. The sheep would weigh about seventy-five pounds and its tail about thirty-five pounds. The tail of this sheep is used instead of butter for their bread, and is the much more valuable part of the mutton, which is quite sweet. At one place they took breakfast with a Kaffir who lived in a long log house with a cane thatched roof, and built the fire in the middle of the floor with no stove or fire place or chimney. They seemed to live in keeping with their filthy life. July is a winter month there, and during their journey they had heavy frosts. The sight of the fields was something new. Europeans in their native attire and Kaffirs in their nudeness standing about in groups. With difficulty they obtained lodging for the night. Upon the next morning they struck for the American camp, where they found Mr. Flynn, Mr. Lancaster and a Mr. Seiber, all from Chicago, Illinois, of whom they obtained the use of a small tent, in which eight of the party slept upon a small litter of straw for one week, when they purchased tents for themselves. At that time they procured tools for diamond digging. The business proved unprofitable for two months, after which they met with some success, but what they endured upon the diamond fields was an experience worth years of life in some quiet work. The heat, the dust storm, the fleas and many pests, would test the hearts of the bravest. Smith found some valuable diamonds. Of the party John Osborne died at Pilgrims Rest, in the Transvoal. Mr. Stickney died in May, 1873, on the Bay of Biscay, on his way home. Walsh and Wiley returned to Richmond, Virginia, in 1874. Smith returned in June of 1876, starting on Good Friday in April. Mr. Smith's heart gave thanks to Providence for his health and success through the rough and hard

trials of the diamond fields and set out for his native land, which he now fully realized was the land of corn and wine, but twelve hundred miles distant. The journey he was permitted to make in safety by an overland route to Algoa Bay, from where he took a steamer; stopping at Capetown two days, he sailed for England, via the Island of Madeira; landed in South Hampson, May 21, 1876, and took a railroad train for London, May 31, and set sail from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, arriving in thirteen days and a half by the steamer Lord. Here he remained six days visiting the Centennial Exposition, and on his way back visited Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, Virginia, and landed at Lancaster, from whence he started. After his return he married Mary Jane Bougher, daughter of Peter and Mary Jane (Burke) Bougher; soon after which he went to Texas. After he had been gone four months his wife, whom he had left at her father's, died, May 13, 1877, after seven day's illness, leaving a new born babe which also died six weeks after. From this sad scene in life he returned to Lancaster and worked there until the spring of 1878, when he came to Shawnee and opened in business, and in May, 1879, was married to Alice, daughter of Neil and Ann (Fealty) Coyle, of Perry county, Ohio. To them was born one child, viz.: Nellie Ann. Mr. Smith's mother, who was born in Limerick, Ireland, and his brother and sister are living in Preston, Iowa.

Smith, Leonard C., editor, *Weekly Banner*, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 3, 1861, in Licking county, Ohio; son of Sidney and Annie (Lawrence) Smith. His father was a soldier in the late war, and died in the service, soon after Leonard C. was born. The father and son never saw each other. Young Smith began the printer's trade when thirteen, and at sixteen was editor. He assumed his present charge in January, 1881. The paper in his management has rapidly increased in popularity, and bids fair to be a success.

Smock, John M., farmer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born October 24, 1829, in Greencastle, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of John and Margaret (Mathews) Smock. Was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits up to 1872, at which time he changed his occupation to that of teamster; teaming at Five Mile Furnace, south of Logan, four years; at XX Furnace, Shawnee, three years. Furnished iron ore by contract, from Iron Ore Point, for the Fannie Furnace, one year; furnishing all the ore the furnace used during that time; and was engaged about the furnace until November, 1881, when he took charge of the stables which he has controlled up to this time. Mr. Smock was married May 13, 1858, to Mary V. Russell, daughter of William and Catharine (Wenner) Russell of Uniontown, Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: William L., Elmer E., Sarah C., Emma L., Harriet V., Minnie B., Robert Russell, Ella May, John Clarence, and Mary Estella, all living. Mr. Smock served as a carpenter in the army during the late Rebellion, enlisting May, 1863, and remained until October of same year; and upon his return, he volunteered with the O. N. G., and served four months in the Shenendoah Valley under General Siegle, when he was honorably discharged and returned home to his family.

Smoot, John, telegraph operator, Shawnee, Ohio; was born Feb-

ruary 10, 1856, in Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Solomon and Rachel (Pannebecker) Smoot. Mr. Smoot was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-one years of age, when he employed as clerk at Sugar Grove, in the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad office, where he remained about one year, after which they sent him to Lancaster, Ohio; Logan, Ohio; and Nelsonville, Ohio, as clerk. Came to Shawnee next, where he has been clerking and studying telegraphy for six or seven months, and up to this time, and is now engaged as operator for the C. & H. V. R. R.

SNYDER, SAMUEL, was born in 1843, in Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; a son of Peter Snyder. His mother's maiden name was Ellen Dean. He was married in 1865, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Michael Reynolds. The children are: Mary, Ellen, Catharine, Mattie, Dora, Maggie and Stephen A. The brothers of Samuel are: Jacob, William, Joseph, Austin, Alfred, Thomas and Nicholas. In 1881, Samuel Snyder became a successful candidate for county commissioner, and his hotly contested nomination against a field of worthy and formidable competitors, was ratified at the following election, and he is now serving the people of his native county with great devotion to the general welfare. He is a working man, and in partnership with his brothers, carries on three portable saws and one planing mill. The hands with these mills often camp near the saw, do their own cooking, and thus reduce the expenses to the minimum, while the profits are kept up to the maximum, by judicious purchases of timber, by large contracts of lumber to the trade abroad, and the conversion of much suitable material into flooring and other forms for building, for bridges, and so on. The extortionate rates of freight charged by the B. & O. Railroad, is assigned as sufficient reason for removing the planing mill from Somerset to some other point, where competition for freight is likely to insure better terms.

SOPHER. J. H., senior partner of the Corning *Weekly Times*; was born May 12, 1849, near Pennsville, Morgan county, Ohio; son of J. D. and Julia (Newlon) Sopher. Mr. Sopher was removed from his place of nativity when a child, to Rosseau, Morgan county, Ohio, where he remained until manhood, when he was engaged as a clerk in a store for about three or four years, and then engaged in business for himself, selling drugs, medicines, etc., which he continued eighteen months in Rosseau, when he moved his business to Ringgold, where he was appointed post master. At this place he remained eighteen months, and then moved to Junction City, Perry county, Ohio, having previously disposed of his goods, but continued as post master, employing a deputy for nine months, at which time he had the deputy appointed post master. At Junction City he was employed at various kinds of business; where he remained about two years, when he was obliged to leave on account of the ill-health of his family. From there he went to near Portersville, Perry county, Ohio, where he was engaged at various pursuits—publishing a small amateur monthly known as the *Comic Visitor*, remaining there until November, 1880, then came to this place, where he continued the publication of the paper, and in a short time afterward, made it a semi-monthly, changing the name to the *Corning Times*, issuing it at fifty cents per year. Again, in June, 1881, he changed the is-

sue to a weekly, and made it a five-column folio, for one dollar per year; and in December, 1881, took into partnership Mr. George S. Weaver, of Columbus, Ohio, which firm continues as Sopher & Weaver. August 31, 1882, they again enlarged the paper to a seven-column folio, and issued it at one dollar and fifty cents per year. It was the first, and is now the only, paper published in the Sundy Creek valley mining districts, and is neutral in politics. Mr. Sopher was married February 18, 1875, to Miss Mary F., daughter of Lazarus and Lorena (Shepard) Pierce, who lived near Ringgold, Morgan county, Ohio. This union has been blessed by two children, viz.: Allie May, and William H. Mr. Sopher's father was a former resident of Virginia, and afterward of Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio at an early date, and settled in Morgan county, of which he remained a citizen up to the time of his death, which occurred during the late civil war, dying April 22, 1862, at Savannah, Tennessee, a soldier in his country's cause. His mother also came from the eastern States, marrying after she came to Ohio, and is still a venerable resident of Rosseau, Ohio. Mrs. Sopher's parents came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, during the pioneer period, and were married in this State, living near Ringgold, Morgan county, Ohio, up to the time of their deaths. Mr. Pierce died in 1862, and Mrs. Pierce died in 1874.

Souslin, Isaac, farmer; post office, Somerset, Ohio; born in 1838, in Perry county; is a son of Jacob Souslin, and his wife, Sarah E., daughter of Michael Lutz. His grandfather, Martin Souslin, was a resident of Licking county, Ohio, where he deceased. Isaac was married in 1865, to Miss Nancy Stickel. He enlisted in Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I., and served to the end of the war. He was partner in a tan yard for six years, with his brother-in-law, Charles Stickel; farmed rented land two years; and in 1876, he bought in section 35, Hopewell, of William Parks. He has greatly improved this farm, and demonstrated the power of industry and good husbandry in production of good crops. The children are: Charles F., John R., Laura W., Sarah K., Louisa Ellen, Mary Alice, Bertha Olive, William Henry, Daniel Richard, and James A. Garfield Souslin. Mr. and Mrs. Souslin are Lutheran in religion, and add to the comforts of home the light of the newspapers and the contentment of Christians.

Sparks, Leroy B., carpenter, Shawnee, Ohio; was born February 15, 1854, in Bowling Green, Licking county, Ohio; son of William and Elizabeth (Brady) Sparks. Was raised upon a farm to the age of eleven years, when his father moved into Brownsville, same county, and with whom he made his home until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio. He learned the carpenter trade while at home with his father. Upon coming to Shawnee, he first employed with the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, as a carpenter, and worked six months; and has been employed at that business at the following places: London, Madison county, Ohio, two months; Upson Coal Company, Shawnee, Ohio, one year; Odd Fellows' Hall, this place, for B. Hollenbach, two months. At this time he returned to his father's home, and remained three months, during which time he was married to Jessie M., daughter of George W. and Alcinda (Fry) Holmes, of Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio. They are the parents of two

children, viz.: Edward P. and Allie Grace. After his marriage he returned to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained up to this time, and has been employed at his trade upon contracts for Swartz, three months; assisted in building the M. E. Church; for XX Coal and Iron Company, one year; on contracts with John Campbell, two months; at Fannie Furnace, three months; again at XX Furnace, about one year; and with the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, up to this time.

SPENCE, THOMAS, mine boss at No. 9, Rendville, Ohio; was born June 2, 1840, in England. At eight years of age he went into the mines of England, where he worked until 1863, when he came to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and remained about one year; then came to Bellaire, Ohio, and was mine boss there about six years. He came to the Hocking coal district about 1872, and to his present place in 1879. Mr. Spence was married June 19, 1858, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Robert and Anne (Maughan) Bickerton, of England. They adopted a child, Catharine, married to Mathew Robson, and Elizabeth and Anne. Mr. Spence has had an extensive experience in mining, and thoroughly understands the business.

SPENCER, HENRY W., farmer, Reading township, post office Somerset; son of William C., and grandson of William Spencer, who was born in 1772, and came to Perry county in 1805, his wife being Martha Love, a sister of Thompson Love's mother, and of Irish descent. Henry's grandfather died in his eighty-eighth year, and his grandmother nine years prior to this event. His father was born on the Spencer homestead in 1808, and is yet living, while his mother died there in her sixty-eighth year. Her maiden name was Weirick. Her sons were Horace, shot to death by one Harvey in an altercation in Omaha; John, who resides in Dayton, Ohio; and Harry, who resides upon the homestead of his ancestry, near Somerset. Her daughters were Louisa Cain, Ellen Overmeyer, Martha Law, and Ann Shirley, all deceased, leaving Henry and John the only survivors. The family is of Old School Baptist belief, and Whig, or Republican in politics. Henry was in Company E, Seventeenth Ohio, and Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, and served as a soldier to the end of the late war. He was united in marriage May 1, 1866, to Miss Emma Keys, a daughter of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Keys, whose maiden name was Henderson. The family at present comprises Father Spencer, his granddaughter, Henrietta Overmeyer, Miss Belle, the sister of Mrs. Henry Spencer, and four children, viz.: Charles, May, Paul and Nellie. The Spencer homestead, under the proprietorship of Henry, its present chief, maintains its ancient reputation for social hospitality and intelligence. It has fallen to his lot to live where his grandparents died, where his father was born, where his mother bade him a last farewell, and where, also, three of his sisters returned to receive paternal care in their last sickness. It was his uncle, Eli Spencer, who represented Perry and Muskingum in the Senate of Ohio, and the public has indicated its partiality towards Henry also. In the fall of 1880 he was elected land appraiser in Reading township by fifty majority, when the party of his worthy opponent carried the township by one hundred and forty majority for Hancock.

Spiece, Philip, born in Prussia, came to America when young and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and there married Susannah Merchant. His sons, Peter and David, were born in Pennsylvania, and Adam in Reading township; the latter married Miss Odlin, and has one son living in Dayton. Philip came to Ohio in 1809, and settled where David now lives. Was of the Reformed church, and a farmer.

Spiece, David, born January 3, 1807, second son of Philip, who, with his son Peter, bought the homestead and who then bought Peter's share. Married, for his first wife, Mary M. Houtz, by whom he had the following living children: Susan, wife of Abner Rarick, a farmer, five children; Daniel, farmer, one son and two daughters; Solomon, carpenter, bachelor, Dayton, Ohio; Lydia, wife of John Price, farmer, Paulding county, Ohio; George, married to Isabel Bowman, farmer and miller, has four sons and one daughter, Paulding county, Ohio; Sarah, single, at home; Peter, married to Cecelia Mitchell, farmer, two sons and two daughters, Fairfield county. David, married a second wife, Katharine (Voght) Davis in 1848, by which union he had four children; those living are Jane C., Almedea S., wife of Henry Baker, who has one son and three daughters, farmer, Reading township; John W., teacher, farmer, single. His taxes, $40 per year now, have been as high as $100 during the war. He kept wood fires exclusively to within a few years; has used tobacco fifty years; drinks from a hard water spring, and has lived on the same place for seventy-three years, and has voted at the same poll for fifty-three years, the Democratic ticket up to 1854, and the Republican ticket since then. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and one of the few early settlers.

Spirer, Daniel, day laborer, Shawnee, Ohio, was born February 27, 1849, in Fairfield county, Ohio, son of Ambrose and Theresa Spirer. Mr. Spirer was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he engaged in huckstering and assisting in a store for two years, and then moved to Shawnee in 1873, where he has been engaged in trimming coal upon railroad, digging ore, and hotel business up to this time. He now owns eight and one quarter acres of land with a substantial frame dwelling upon it, just out of corporation limits of Shawnee. Was married July 20, 1870, to Regena, daughter of Adam and Frances (Cable) Bock, of Fairfield county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Theresa Ann, Adam, Cecily, Joseph, William, and Margaret, all living at home.

Springer, Ezekiah, farmer, Saltlick township, post office, Hemlock, Ohio, son of Daniel and Jane (Jones) Springer, was born March 29, 1823, in Harrison county, Ohio. Mr. Springer was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits to the present time. Lived in his native county until he was thirteen years of age, when, with his father, he came to the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he now resides. His father entered this land, paying $1.25 per acre. He built his cabin, cleared the farm, and lived upon it until 1846, when he sold it to his sons Ezekiah and Rezin. Mr. E. Springer has added twenty acres to his eighty acres and much improved the farm, having erected a fine farm residence. He also assisted in

cutting the logs and building the first cabin upon the farm. Mr. Springer has been deacon of the Christian or Disciple Church about twenty-five years. Was married October 3, 1853, to Catharine, daughter of John and Rebecca (Avery) Condon, of Salt Lick township, this county. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Benjamin F., Mary, William, Rebecca, John, Alice, Lewis, Granville, Lillie and Annie.

SPRINGER, BENJAMIN F., farmer, Saltlick township, post office, Hemlock, Ohio, was born in this township; son of Ezekiah and Elizabeth (Condon) Springer. Was brought up on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits to the present time. When twenty-one years of age, he went to Union county, Ohio, and worked upon a farm three years, when he returned home and was married, September 1, 1877, to Almira J., daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth J. (Storer) Sanders, of what is now Coal township. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Alton J., and Effie B. In about one year after his marriage he moved to Clark county, Iowa, where he remained about three years and six months, when he returned and located on his present farm near Hemlock, Ohio.

STALLSMITH, JOHN S., manufacturer of woolen goods, Hemlock, Ohio; born October 19, 1833, in Harrison county, son of George and Elizabeth (Springer) Stallsmith. Mr. Stallsmith was brought up on a farm and followed farming until he was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, when he began working at the carpenter trade, which he followed for about four years. He then enlisted in the army, in 1861, for three years, or during the war, and served up to the holidays of 1863, when he veteranized for three years, or during the war, and served up to August, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of the close of the war. Mr. Stallsmith enlisted as a drummer and refused two proffered promotions to First and Second Lieutenant, as it would have taken him from his company, but was discharged as First Sergeant. He served in Company A, Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I., in the Army of the Cumberland, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and was in the following engagements: Mill Springs, Kentucky, January 19, 1862; Siege of Corinth, Mississippi, May, 1862; Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Shepperdsville, Kentucky, 1862; Cages Ford, Tennessee, November 22, 1862; Stone River, December 30, 1882 to January 2, 1863; Hoover's Gap, June 26, 1863; Tullahoma, June 30, 1863; Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864; Tunnel Hill, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Dalton, Georgia, May 12, 1864; Dallas Gap, Georgia, May 27, 1864; Pine Mountain, Georgia, June 19, 1864; Kennesaw Mountains, Georgia, June 24, 1864; Chatahoochie River, Ga., July 5, 1864; Peachtree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864; Nashville; Savannah; Averysboro, North Carolina, March 16, 1865; Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1865; and on Sherman's March to the Sea. Upon returning home he purchased a store in Millersville, which he owned about six months, when he sold the store and engaged in running a saw-mill for about six years, after which he went into the woolen manufactory which he continued up to 1881, when he quit but again re-

sumed,and was the cause of Hemlock being built,by the establishment of the woolen mill. He is now Justice of the Peace of Saltlick township, and has served several terms as township trustee, and as school director. Mr Stallsmith was married December 29, 1865, to Hannah, daughter of James and Eliza (Veil) Ball, of Coal township. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Eva May, Eliza Helena, William Hermon and Cora Jane. By his first wife he had three children, viz.: Jacob Geo., John W., and Mary Elizabeth.

STALTER, JOSEPH, farmer, post office New Lexington, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; born in this county in 1848; son of John and Mary (Stakely) Stalter; the former died in 1880. Mr. Stalter was married, in 1869, to Miss Mary Snider, daughter of Peter and Ellen (Dean) Snider. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: John P., Lucy, deceased; William P., Mary E., Gertrude, Thomas V. and Jessie, deceased.

STEVENSON, JAMES, engineer, Rendville, Ohio; was born August 19, 1838, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania; son of Samuel and Susan (Kissinger) Stevenson. When a child his parents moved to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he made his home until he became a man, after which he made his home in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He came to his present residence in 1879. Mr. Stevenson was married July 7, 1860, to Miss Eva E., daughter of David and Catharine Kennedy, of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children, viz.: George M., married to Anne I. George, of Perry county, Ohio, and Laura, who died in infancy.

STEWART, JOHN, born in 1836, in county Donegal, Ireland; came to America in 1852; revisited Ireland, England, the isle of Man and Scotland in 1865. His marriage is referred to in the Hammond biography. His brothers are James, George, Hugh, Thomas and Gilbreth. His sisters are Ann, Jane, Mary and Lucy, all in Ireland. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Meldrem. After learning the blacksmith trade, and visiting different parts of the United States, and meeting with some thrilling adventures on the frontier, Mr. Stewart married and settled on the Hammond homestead, to which his industry and thrift have added many acres and much improvement. He ranks among the foremost farmers in enterprise and intelligence, and is the founder of a new American house of Stewart.

STEWART, JAMES, miner, New Straitsville; he was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, September 16, 1842; is a son of Hugh and Jane Stewart, natives of Ireland. He came to America in 1859, and settled in Schuylkill county,Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1861; he then came to Athens county, Ohio. In 1864, he married Mary Duffey, whose parents were natives of Ireland. Mr. Stewart came to New Straitsville in 1871, and began mining coal for the Straitsville Mining Company, by whom he is yet employed. He has, by his industry, accumulated the home where he now resides.

STICKEL, CHARLES, son of Daniel M. Stickel, who was born in Hesse Cassell, Germany in 1798, and died in Somerset, O., in 1861, at the age of sixty-three years; his wife was Katharine Staffinger. They brought with them three children to the State of Virginia, in 1833, where they remained about six years. They came to Somerset in 1839. Their

sons are John, in Van Wert, Ohio; Daniel and Charles in Somerset, Ohio. The daughters are Emily Parkeson, post office Somerset; Catharie Parkeson, of Newark; Maria, of Somerset; Mary Fromm, of Canal Winchester; Nancy Souslin, near Somerset. Charles Stickel was married to Phidelia J. Jones, daughter of Jehu B. Jones. He finished work as an apprentice at the tanning trade in 1867, and now owns the residence and tannery of his preceptor. He volunteered in Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, O.V. I., Captain Jackson in 1861; was wounded November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge; re-enlisted and was honorably discharged July 25, 1865. He has added the Forquair, to the Poorman estate and tannery, works three hands, and his leather is sought for at home and abroad. He is Lutheran in religion, Republican in politics, and his career illustrates the rewards of patriotism, sobriety, industry and plodding perseverance. His mother is yet living at the age of eighty-one, to which advance period of life she has arrived without the aid of snuff or tobacco.

Stillman, T. Spencer, born March 26, 1823, in Weathersfield, Hartford county, Connecticut; son of Deacon Ebenezer Stillman, and the youngest of twelve children. His mother's maiden name was Miss Rhoda Francis, said to be the most handsome woman in her vicinity. The children are Frank, of Hamilton, New York; Ebenezer, deceased; John, who died in Mobile, and whose sons were in the Rebel service; Henry, Hartford, Connecticut; Lewis, Newark, New Jersey; Thomas Spencer, of Somerset; Mary, widow of John Doubleday, and mother of Henry S. Doubleday, deceased, of Somerset; Fanny, widow of Frederick S. Moors, of the United States Navy; Eliza, died at thirty-two years of age; Anna, still living; Rhoda, widow of C. W. Badger, Newark, New Jersey, and Caroline, died in infancy. T. Spencer Stillman was married November 14, 1850, to Mrs. Swayzie, a young and beautiful widow, whose maiden name was Miss Sylvia Dawes, cousin of Senator Dawes, of Massachusets. At first his father was a shoemaker, but soon became owner of several tracts of those rich and beautiful lands bordering on the Connecticut River, near Weathersfield. Thomas was educated as a dry goods clerk, became a clerk of a steamer, plying between Hartford and New York, then a dry goods merchant on his own account in Hartford, thence removed his store to Hamburg, South Carolina, where he was during the Mexican War, becoming acquainted there with Brooks and other celebrities of that State; sold out in 1848 and embarked in the produce trade in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was captivated by the charms of his present wife, then became a farmer near Weathersfield, which business he followed for three years, and then March 19, 1853, came to Somerset to join W. S. French, a cousin, in the sub-contracts on the old Scioto and Hocking Valley Ry., under the chief contractors, Seymore, More & Company, who "pegged out," as Tom says in his curt reference to those times, "and left me $9,000 short of money paid out of my private means for labor, but no man can say I owe him a dollar for work done on the railroad." He has judgments in Licking and Perry Courts vs Seymore, More & Co., amounting to over $50,000, but in those days a laborer had no lien on the road his labor and his money constructed. Mr. Stillman, and his amiable wife. have not been blessed with children, but their hearts and hands are

open to the unfortunate, and though their ship has met with rude buffetings on the ocean of life they are comfortably moored in its afternoon, and Mr. Stillman as notary and pension agent, keeps his bank account healthy.

STITH, JOHN, farmer, post office Rushville; born in 1813; is the eldest son of the late Rev. Elder Jesse Stith, of the Baptist Church, and his wife, Polly Graham. The Rev. Elder was born in North Carolina, and was only in his nineteenth year when his son John was born, on a farm bordering on the Reservoir in Walnut township. Elder Stith and his wife became Baptists when quite young, and their devotion to the church often impelled them to travel on foot from Walnut township to the Pleasant Run Church, and carry their children, then too small to be left at home. Their sons were John, Henry, James, Jesse and William Baker Stith; the daughters were Amy Trovinger, now a widow, and Nancy Grey, now dead. The sons are all living except Jesse, who volunteered in the army and fell a sacrifice on the bloody field of the Wilderness while a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, and the Sixth Corps, whose gallantry won unfading laurels. John was married to Delilah, daughter of the venerable Isaac Hite, September 6, 1835. Her mother was Magdalena, daughter of John and sister of the late Henry Bretz, who were of the early settlers, and distinguished not only for their thrift, but for their piety and respectability in Fairfield county. After six years residence on the "Refugee," Etna township, Licking county, John purchased the famous farm where he and his dutiful wife now reside, in Richland, Fairfield county, since 1842. In 1880 their house took fire and burned to the ground, the insurance covering only a part of the loss. In a few days not less than twenty teams were in line from Pleasantville loaded with material for the grand country structure, which now adorns the premises, and these were only twenty testimonials of sympathy for a deserving neighbor and an honest man. Their children are Mary, wife of Joseph Puffner, post office Rushville; Isaac, who was last heard from in California, whither he went with his uncle Levi Hite; Amy, wife of Levi Saum, post office Rushville; Katharine, single; Levi, married to Katharine Nagle, Lancaster; William Allen, married to Amanda Louis; Lizzie, single, residing with her aunt, Levina Hite; Phebe, wife of David Henderson, post office Salem; John, married to Ella Spohn; Nancy, single; Levina, wife of John Holliday, Bushe's Station; Jonas, single; Jesse, married to Phebe Ann Stoltz, Delphos, and Ruth, wife of William Bull, of Hickman's Mills, Jackson county, Missouri—fourteen in all—the youngest lacking but one year of being of age. This interesting family is not only remarkable for its size, but also for its robust health, not one of whom ever doubted their capacity to paddle his, or her, own canoe. Grandfather Stith began to preach before he could read his text, but he soon not only could read, but rose to the front rank as a speaker in his church, while his sons and daughters all grew to be men and women, noted for their success in life and for the generous hospitality, which kindles happiness around the old Baptist hearthstone.

STOBBS, CATHBERT, miner, New Straitsville; was born in New Castle, North England, January 12, 1847; is a son of Ralph and Catharine (Clark) Stobbs, natives of England. At the age of sixteen he

came to America. He was married at Pomeroy, Ohio, November 15, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Hughey and Esther Williams, natives of Wales. They are now the parents of six children, two of whom were born in Pomeroy, and four in New Straitsville.

STOLTZ, LEWIS, JR., was born in 1843, in Jackson township, a few months after the death of his father, Lewis Stoltz, Sr. He had five brothers and three sisters. Lewis went into the Forty-sixth Regiment, Company F, Captain Henry H. Giesy. Three of his brothers joined the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Company G, Captain Ephraim Brown, two of whom lost their lives. He was wounded on the same day and at the same battle where General McPherson fell. He and his wife, who was Miss Margaret Petty, were married November 24, 1867, and have succeeded to the ownership of the Petty homestead, where she was born, and where she grew to womanhood; and where, surrounded by the associations of childhood, and blessed with a kind husband, their beautiful home maintains the generous welcome to its friends, which was so often met there in days of Father Petty.

STONEBURNER, JOSIAH, farmer; post office, Crooksville; was born in Muskingum county in 1820. Settled in Perry county in 1860. Son of Jacob and Margaret (Hartsell) Stoneburner. The former died in Muskingum county in 1831, the latter in Morgan county in 1845. Mr. Stoneburner's parents emigrated from Maryland in a very early day, and settled in Clayton township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Mr. Stoneburner was one of a family of eleven children, six of whom are still living. He was married in 1838, to Miss Sarah A. Williams. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: N. H., Josiah, deceased; Margaret A., deceased; Mary J., deceased; John W., Augustus, Manda C., deceased; Sarah A., Mary C., deceased; Harvey E. Those living are all married and living in this county. Mr. Stoneburner had three sons in the late war. Josiah enlisted in 1861, in Company A, Sixty-second Regiment, O. V. I., Captain Edwards. He participated in the following engagements: Winchester, Virginia; Port Republic, Harrison's Landing, Black Water, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Petersburg, Virginia; Signal Hill, Deep Run, Chapman's, Virginia, and Darby, Virginia. John W. enlisted in 1864, in Company H, Thirty-first Regiment. N. H. was in Company H, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment. Mrs. Stoneburner's grandfather was in the Revolutionary War.

STONEBURNER, N. H., farmer and potter; post office, Crooksville; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1839. Came to Perry county in 1859. Son of Josiah and Sarah A. (Williams) Stoneburner. Mr. Stoneburner has been in the pottery business about twenty years. Married in 1860, to Miss Clarissa A. Brown, daughter of B. S. Brown. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John F., Mary and Ada. Mr. Stoneburner enlisted in the war in 1864, Company H, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment. He participated in the following engagements: Winchester, Virginia, Martinsburgh and Old Town. Discharged at Zanesville.

STORER, JAMES L., M. D., Corning, Ohio; was born April 18, 1830, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Case) Storer. At the early age of two years, James L. Storer was

brought to Ohio by his parents, who settled and lived in Muskingum county, on a farm, where he was reared to the age of fifteen years, when he entered the Muskingum County College, situate at Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio; and in the fall of 1851, graduated at that institution. Immediately after graduating, he began teaching school, which he continued for a number of years, mainly in Kentucky and Ohio. In about two years after graduating, he received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. In 1855 or 1856, he began the study of medicine, and in 1858, he began the practice of medicine, which he continued until the breaking out of the late war, when he was engaged in the army until the close of the war, at which time he again took up the practice of medicine in his former field of practice, at Millertown, Perry county, Ohio, where he has continued up to this time. Dr. Storer was married June 8, 1854, to Miss Esther, daughter of George B. and Mary Jane (Frazier) Passmore, of Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Edgar A., Jesse and Guy. All at home.

STROUSE, S. F., boot and shoemaker, Junction City, Perry county, Ohio. Son of John and Leah (Minich) Strouse; born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1850; left there when about eight or nine years of age, and went to Pickaway county, then went to Iowa; lived there five years, then came back to Pickaway; went to his trade when about fourteen. Set up shop for himself in 1869, in Straitsville, this county; came to Junction City in the fall of 1872, where he now does business. Was married to Miss Rosa, daughter of William and Catharine (Darsham) Haine, in 1874. Are the parents of three children, viz.: Lola May, Alice L. G., Vernon F. Mr. Strouse's people are of German descent.

SULLIVAN, FRANK, wagon maker, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May 22, 1850, in Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of John and Hester (Williams) Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan was raised a farmer, and has lived in the following places, viz.: McConnelsville, Morgan county, Ohio, one year; Amesville, Athens county, Ohio, in all and at different times, about ten years; eighteen months, while engaged on portable saw mill; fourteen months in hotel business; two years in dry goods business, and about five years in wagon making business, after he left his father's home; on a farm near Hartleysville, Putnam county, Ohio, one year; Nelsonville, short time; in Missouri short time, in hotel business; one winter in Ames township, Athens county, Ohio, where his father packed tobacco; thence to Buffalo, Putnam county, Ohio, two years, where he learned his trade; after which he went to his father's farm, living one year; and then, as above stated, in Amesville five years; in Maxville, two years at his trade, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, one year ago, and has engaged at wagon making up to this time. Was married September 23, 1874, to Eva, daughter of James and Charlotte (Blackburn) Evener, of Athens County, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Reason, deceased; Austin, deceased; Sylvia, deceased; and Blanche, the only one living.

SWARTZ, GEORGE W., grocer; post office, Thornville, Ohio; born 1828, in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio; a son of John Swartz, whose wife's maiden name was Susan Jordan, both natives of Rocking-

ham county, Virginia. One brother, John, lived in Jacksontown, Ohio. Another, David, resides in Wyandot county, Ohio; post office, Fowler's Station. A sister, now Mrs. Sarah, wife of John Shook, post office, Little Sandusky, Ohio, was first the wife of E. Bowers, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth O. V. I., Sixth Army Corps, who was lost in service. Father Swartz died in his sixty-third year, but Mother Swartz is still living, near the age of seventy, with her daughter, Mrs. Shook. George W. Swartz first married Matilda, daughter of William Clumb, in 1849. By this marriage he became the father of Margaret, wife of Jefferson Cover, of Thorn, and Sarah J., wife of John Clark, Junction City, Ohio, a son of Allen Clark, near there; a third daughter is Miss Susan, at home. After the death of his first wife, he was married to Miss Josephine Highland, of Mercer county, Ohio, and by this marriage there is one son, Morris Swartz. About six years after his last marriage, he became blind, in the fall of 1867. His service in the army had much to do with his misfortune. He was finally placed on the pension rolls, and in 1868, he, with only $2.20 in cash, began business in Thornport, as a grocer and retailer of liquors, and has provided himself with a neat home, and lives in comfort. His head is twenty-four inches; weight, two hundred and twenty pounds; and height, five feet nine inches in stockings. He is a grandson of Phenus Swartz, a native of Germany, and inherits a conk shell that called to dinner prior to the Revolution. This grandfather served this country in the Revolution, and died near Wooster, Ohio, thirty-five or forty years since. His maternal grandfather, Adam Jordan, was also a fifer in the Revolutionary War, and drew pension; his widow drew afterwards, and after her marriage to a second husband. An uncle, Silas Swartz, served in the Mexican War, from the State of Illinois. An uncle, Andrew Swartz, of Stark, Illinois, is still living.

Sweeny, John, butcher, Shawnee, Ohio; was born July 22, 1841, in Monroe township; son of Thomas and Bridget (McCabe) Sweeny, natives of Ireland. John was brought up on a farm, where he remained until twenty-two years of age. He traveled one year on the Muskingum River. In 1866 he engaged in merchandising in Monroe township, where he remained five years. Came to this place in 1873, and worked two years at the carpenter's trade, then engaged in his present business. Mr. Sweeny was married February 5, 1867, to Miss Mary, daughter of Bernard and Julia (Conway) O'Farrell. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Julia Anne, Bridget Catharine, Rose Lily, Mary Ellen and Theresa. Mr. Sweeny is doing a good business.

Swinehart, Peter, farmer, was born in 1810, in section nineteen, Hopewell township; has been Justice of the Peace twenty-one years, county commissioner six years; has held every office in his township except constable, and has been a resident of this township for seventy-two consecutive years. His great grandfather and mother, tradition affirms, crossed the ocean from Germany with a large family, and being able to pay only the fare of the younger and more helpless of their children, the older ones were hired to service in America to settle the bill. Whether John, the grandfather of Peter Swinehart, was among the last named, is not known, but that he lived in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and there reared a respectable family, among

whom was his son John, the father of Peter, is certain. Leaving all his relatives in Pennsylvania, John Swinehart and his wife emigrated to Perry county in 1807. A few years after, John's father paid him a visit, perhaps in 1810, the year Peter was born, and returned the same year to Pennsylvania. He must have carried back good news of his son John, for in 1814 two sisters of John, the wives of John Linn and Henry Coble, escorted hither by their mother, settled in Perry county. After she had visited her son John, and his wife, and kissed his children, born in the forest home, she bade good bye to her two daughters and to her son John, mounted one of the horses that had pulled the wagon from Pennsylvania, and rode home. She was a small sized, sprightly woman, of fearless heart. At the same time, or at least the same year, there came Andrew Swinehart, son of him who crossed the ocean, uncle of John, and great uncle of John's son Peter. This ancient Andrew, who either came with his father over the sea, or was soon after born in Pennsylvania, settled as a carpenter and joiner in Somerset, where he died. This Andrew was the father of the late venerable Samuel Swinehart, who died on his farm near Somerset, and Jacob, who died at the toll-gate east of Somerset, and of Daniel and Peter Swinehart, who lived in Circleville, Ohio, and of George, the father of that Samuel who now resides in section thirty-two, Hopewell. When Peter was only a few years of age, his father, John Swinehart, moved from section nineteen to section nine, Hopewell, and before his cabin was chunked and daubed, and quilts were hung on the wall for protection, and while his wife expected soon to be confined in childbed, he was drafted into the army, reported at Franklinton, and failing to get leave of absence, crossed the Scioto, broke through the ice, and after a tedious and perilous journey through the woods, reached home, arranged for the comfort of his family, returned to military duty, was arraigned for desertion and bailed by Jacob Anspach, afterwards the father-in-law of Peter, and served until honorably discharged. The brothers of Peter are Jacob, Little Sandusky, Ohio; Jonathan, Henderson county, Illinois; Samuel, deceased in Hopewell township; Daniel, deceased in Fulton county, Indiana; George, Black Swamp, Sandusky county, Ohio; Andrew, Bloomdale, Wood county, Ohio; and his sisters are Sally, deceased wife of George Anspach, Thorn township; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Jacob Cooperider, Thorn township; Katharine, deceased wife of Jerome Stalter, deceased; and Juda, wife of Jacob Lawrence, post office, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Peter Swinehart was married to Miss Sophia Anspach in 1834. She died in 1881, in the sixty-seventh year of her life, and the forty-seventh of her marriage. Their children and post offices are Simon P., Glenford, married to Elizabeth Shelley; John, Arcola, Illinois, married to Susan Bowman; George Henry, Linville, Ohio, married to Martha Orr; Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Cooperider, Glenford; Ann Sophia, wife of Emanuel Cooperider, Glenford; Magdalena, wife of Oliver Cooperider, Glenford; Margaret, wife of George H. Bowers, Gratiot, Ohio; Nancy C., wife of George Hupp, Brownsville, Ohio: Levina Emeline, wife of Joseph H. Orr, Glenford, and Melzena Alice Swinehart. Peter relates that an uncle, sometime about the year 1812, entered a half section of land, made the required down payment, and failing to meet the back

payments, the land reverted to the government. Subsequently the certificates held for such lands were made receivable by act of Congress for their face value at any land office of the United States. In 1830 Peter applied one certificate to eighty acres of land ten miles west of Fremont, at the Tiffin, Ohio, land office, for himself, and did the same for his father. Fourteen years later he sold his eighty for $300, and a year later half of it sold for $400, and now the whole eighty is estimated to be cheap at $4,000. Peter Swineheart weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds, is about five feet ten inches in height, and his head measures twenty-three and one-half inches in circumference. He has furnished an interesting assortment of facts relating to early days in Perry county, which appear in the general history of Hopewell township.

SWINGLE, L. B., dental surgeon, corner of Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Dr. S. was born January 29, 1842, in Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, son of Nicholas J., and Mary M. (Leffler) Swingle. Dr. Swingle began the practice of his profession in the fall of 1867, in his native town. In May, 1873, he established his office in this place where he has built up a good practice. The Dr. was married June 21, 1881, to Miss Annie, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Grimes) Bearer.

TAYLOR, JAMES, dealer in coal land, projector of railroads and inventor, and at present a resident of Columbus, Ohio; born in Perry county in October, 1825, a son of Thomas Taylor, and a grandson of Thomas Taylor, native of county Down, Ireland. He was editor of sundry newspapers, and for three years editor-in-chief of the *Ohio State Journal*. James Taylor would be a leader in human thought and action in any community. As a writer his style is vigorous, pungent and sententious. He was asked "When did your father, Thomas Taylor come to America?" "He did not come at all," was the reply. "How then did he get here?" "He was brought," was the answer. "Who brought him and when?" "He was impressed into the British service under General Gage to coerce the Colonies, and landed in Boston in 1774." "I suppose he deserted the British service after that?" "No," replied Mr. Taylor, "he did not; he just left. How could a man desert an army he never joined? No, sir; he just left Boston, wandered into Western Massachusetts, and finally joined the American army; was appointed ensign and orderly to James Monroe, chief of Washington's staff; served with Monroe while in the army and otherwise to the close of the war; then settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, on Monroe's farm, where his seven sons and five daughters were born." These seven sons were Nathaniel, William, Thomas, John, George, James, deceased young, and Joseph. The daughters were Katharine, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and Ellen. Of these seven sons, Thomas, Jr., was the father of James, and had also seven sons and five daughters. The names were Joshua O. Taylor, a Justice of the Peace in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio, for thirty years; Thomas Evan Taylor, died in Danville prison; James; John S., in Clayton township, Perry county; George W., deceased, who was Justice of the Peace in both Harrison and Clayton townships; William A., Columbus, Ohio; and Albert G., killed at Mission Ridge. The sis-

ters of James and the daughters of Thomas Taylor were Amelia, wife of William Adams, Pike township; Elizabeth, deceased wife of L. D. Gardner; Sarah, wife of John B. De Long, of Harrison township; Mary, deceased at eighteen; and Katharine, wife of William A. Babbitt, New Lexington, Ohio. By careful and actual count more than a company of the Taylor family were in the army on the Union side, twenty-one of whom died or were killed in the War of the Rebellion. James Taylor was married to Miss Amanda Hatcher, of New Lexington, Ohio. Their children are Laura, wife of Judge Kelly, of Perry county; and Miss Stella, of New Lexington.

Taylor, J. C., furniture dealer, Junction City; born near Bridgeport, Belmont county, January 21, 1840; son of Samuel A. and Hannah (Calaughan) Taylor. His mother's parents, James D. and Abagail, were from Ireland. His grandparents, John and Mary E. (Yost) Taylor, were early settlers of Belmont county, from Pennsylvania. Mr. Taylor's lot has been cast in many places; he has lived in seventeen States. At the age of two years, his father's family moved to Cincinnati, thence to Wheeling, West Virginia, Bridgeport and Grant county, Wisconsin, successively. At the age of seventeen years he began an extensive tour as a carpenter, walking from place to place through many States, and at twenty-one commenced mercantile life at Barnesville, O., as senior member of the dry goods firm of Taylor, Wilson & Co. Later he followed farming and other pursuits in that vicinity, and in August, 1873, removed to New Lexington, operating a meat and provision store until he lost it by a destructive fire, February 23, 1874. After a short stay in Zanesville, he came to Junction City, April 20, 1874. He was employed for several years in the planing mill of Bringardner & Co.; was then salesman in Brown's store, and carpenter until the spring of 1880, when he formed a partnership with H. A. Pletcher, and has since conducted a general furniture and undertaking business. He was married September 1, 1864, to Elizabeth J. Neptune, of Barnesville, daughter of William H. and Elenor (Barnes) Neptune, who emigrated to Belmont county from Loudon county, Virginia. They have had two children, Wilbur L., deceased; and William Walter.

Teal, Lawson, Auditor's clerk, New Lexington, Ohio; born in April, 1817, in Bearfield township; son of Lloyd and Rachel (Moore) Teal. Young Teal was brought up on a farm, and began teaching when twenty-three years old, and taught ten or twelve years, and has been Auditor's clerk about fourteen years. Mr. Teal married Alice, daughter of Peter and Cynthia (Barnes) Vansickle, of Pike township. They are the parents of two children, Edward L., deceased; and Herman A. Mrs. Teal was first married to Stephen Bailey. They became the parents of three children, Orr, Joseph and Cynthia.

Teal, A. A., Rendville Ohio; was born in Bearfield township, February 28, 1841; son of Edward and Nancy (Koons) Teal. Mr. Teal was brought up on a farm. In 1861 he volunteered in Company D, Thirtieth Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Siege of Vicksburg, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Teal was married in April, 1864, to Elizabeth A. Clayton. They are the parents of six children, namely: Edward L., Myrtle

May, Evanna Markie, Ada May, Harry Hooker, and Cora Bell. Edward L. died when eight years of age, in the State of Illinois. His first residence after marriage was in Pike township, and in 1867 he moved to the State of Illinois, where he remained nine years, and in 1876 he returned with his family to Perry county, where he did business for several insurance companies; also, sold fruit trees.

TEATERS, JAMES, merchant, New Lexington, Ohio; was born May 5, 1833, in Donegal, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; son of Michael and Margaret (Henry) Teaters, of German ancestry. In about the year 1848 he went to Point Mills, West Virginia, where he followed milling. From this place he moved to Roney's Point, and subsequently to Tridelphia, where he was railroad agent, postmaster and merchant for four years. April 12, 1870, he came to this place and established his present business. Mr. Teaters was married September 5, 1861, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Eliza Humes. They are the parents of five children, viz.: William Elsworth, deceased; George Alden, deceased; Lizzie May, Frank Stewart, and John Henry.

TEDROW, GEORGE, potter; post office, Crooksville; born in Muskingum county in 1840; came to Perry county in 1853; son of Moses and Mary (Dunifant) Tedrow. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Clara E. Rambo, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Rambo. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Blanche, Dora, Charles and Frank.

TEETER, THOMAS B., Corning, Ohio; was born near Linnville, Licking county, Ohio, September 17, 1841; son of Curtis and Mary (Essford) Teeter. When at the age of ten years, he went to work in the woolen mills at Newark, Ohio, where he remained four years; then boated two years on the Ohio Canal, after which he dug coal until the 17th of April, 1861, when he enlisted in the Third Ohio three months service, and re-enlisted for three years, and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1864. He was engaged in the battles of Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Green Brier, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and was captured near Cedar Bluffs, Georgia, and held as a prisoner at Belle Island, until his exchange at City Point, Virginia. When he came to Columbus, Ohio, he immediately joined in pursuit of John Morgan, in his raid through Ohio. After his capture, he went South and joined the army of the Cumberland, and marched with General Sherman as far as Kingston, Georgia. He returned to Perry county at the close of the war, and mined coal. In 1865 he went to Haydenville and worked there until the spring of 1871, when he came to Straitsville and mined one year. In December, 1872, he purchased a lot on the corner of Clark and Railroad streets, in the above town, and engaged in the grocery business, and continued there until the spring of 1881, when he came to this place. Mr. Teeter was married January 9, 1866, to Miss Nancy A. Jiles, by Rev. Cady, near New Lexington, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Ida, William J., Edward, Mary E., Samuel J. and Unis H.

TERREL, JESSE, farmer, Monday Creek township, Maxville, Ohio; was born January 23, 1812, in Harrison county, West Virginia; son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Nixon) Terrel. Mr. Terrel's early life was spent in hunting, and when game became scarce he went to farming,

which he has followed to this time, and by industry and economy, has gained a handsome fortune. Mr. Terrel was married the first time, September 19, 1833, to Nancy, daughter of Ralph Webb. Mrs. Terrel died October 18, 1864. They became the parents of ten children, viz.: Benjamin G., deceased; Leroy S., deceased; Martha J., deceased; William, Isaac H., Jerome, Mary Ida, deceased; Clara, deceased; Samuel T. and Frank. He was married the second time, February 21, 1867, to Mariah, daughter of John and Mary (Long) Sykes. Mr. Terrel's grandfather, Matthew Terrel, came from England and settled in Virginia, and was Drum Major in the Revolutionary War. His son, Timothy, father of the subject of this sketch, was the sixth in number of thirteen children born unto him. Timothy came to Ohio in 18 5, in search of game, and located in Monday Creek township. Mrs. (Webb) Terrel's father came to Falls township, Hocking county, Ohio, in 1817.

THACKER, ORRIN, Auditor of Perry county: post office, New Lexington.

THARP, ABISHA, miller, Hemlock, Ohio; was born November 25, 1855, in Perry county, Ohio; son of Alfred and Annie (Storrer) Tharp. Mr. Tharp was brought up as a miller, and has followed the business up to this time, except two years he farmed; and has been employed as stated below: Milling in Buffalo Shoals, Wayne county, West Virginia, about ten years with his father; at this place about five months, when he went to Pickaway county, Ohio, and farmed about six months; returned to Hemlock, farmed one year, and again went to milling for Benjamin Sanders, which he continued about five months, when he, in partnership with Spencer S. Sanders, rented the mill and ran it for one year, since which he has milled for Spencer S. Sanders up to this time. Mr. Tharp was married December 25, 1879, to Nora Dell, daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah Frances (Leffler) Sanders, of this place. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Clarence Sebastian.

THARP, JAMES M., grocer, Bristol, Pike township, Maholm post office, Ohio; was born December 10, 1857, in Bristol, this county; son of James and Elizabeth (Lyons) Tharp. Mr. Tharp remained with his father until he was eighteen years of age, when he began teaching school and has taught in the following places: Monday Creek township, District No. 5, four months; Pike township, District No. 7, two months; Pike township, District No. 8, Bristol, four terms, three six months terms, and one four months term; near Somerset, one three months term, and between the terms he taught in Bristol. Mr. Tharp's father came from Pennsylvania to Ohio when a boy with his parents, whose father entered land two miles south of this place, and near Bowman Hill iron ore mine, and afterward owned two hundred acres of land now owned by Robert Bennett, and was one of the pioneers of the forest. His son, James, and the father of the subject of this sketch, once owned one hundred and twenty acres of land where Buckingham now stands, and afterward owned fifty-three acres near this place, now owned by John McCabe. Upon selling this, he moved to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he lived one year, and then into Fairfield county, living one year, when he moved back to this place, where he has since lived. In the spring of 1882, James M. Tharp, the subject of this sketch, bought a grocery, where he is now engaged in selling family groceries.

THOMAS, SIMEON, farmer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born July 2, 1842, in Saltlick township, this county; son of Joseph and Jane (Smith) Thomas. Mr. Thomas was raised a farmer, and made agricultural pursuits the business of his life until within the last eight years. Farmed in Perry county, Ohio, with the exception of two years, when he farmed in Pickaway county, Ohio. Returned to this county in 1873, and engaged at Beard's Furnace until fall of 1876, when he came to Shawnee, and where he has remained up to this time, engaged at mining, except one year, when he assisted in building the New York Furnace. Mr. Thomas was married August 28, 1862, to Margaret M., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Worley) Wells. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Jessie M., Elizabeth Jane, and John A., deceased. Mr. Thomas is at this time a trustee of the M. E. Church of this place. Mr. Thomas enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, O. V. I., March 12, 1861, the first company enrolled in this county for three months, and served four months; returned home and followed farming until January 12, 1864, when he re-enlisted in Company B, Tenth Regiment, O. V. C., for three years or during the war; served eighteen months, and was discharged in August, 1865, because of close of war. Was under fire nearly every day after going into the service, and saw the hardest battle at Atlanta, Georgia, where he had his horse shot from under him. Was on Sherman's March to the Sea.

THOMPSON, GEORGE, was born in the county of Armagh, Ireland, August 20, 1811, and died at Corning, Ohio, May 10, 1882, aged seventy years, nine months and twenty days. The deceased came to America when only ten years old. Nearing the age of manhood, he became an apprentice to learn the harness-making trade in New York City. June 6, 1834, he was married to Catharine Skinner. Six children were born to them, three of whom now survive, viz.: Adam, married to Anne Cummiskey; she is now deceased; John, married to Mary A. Slevin, and Timothy, married to Jennie A., daughter of Colonel James and Catharine (Cook) Dalzell. George Thompson, the subject of this sketch, lost by the Morgan Raid property to the value of eight hundred dollars; also lost heavily in prospecting for oil in Perry county, Ohio. During his twenty-one years of service as Justice of the Peace, there was never one of his decisions reversed by the higher courts. In 1835 he came to Ohio, and entered eighty acres of land, and laid out the town of Thompsonville; and, in order to get a post office, the place was named Chapel Hill. He donated an acre of ground on which the Catholic Church and pastor's residence now stands, and afterward united with this church, continuing a faithful member until he departed this life. He was appointed postmaster under Pierce's administration, and his commission dated January 13, 1860, is signed by J. Holt, Postmaster-General. Having been elected Justice of the Peace for Monroe township, he was commissioned by Governor S. P. Chase, and he was continued in office until his death.

TINKER, CHARLES H., Recorder of Perry county, Ohio, was born June 21, 1847, in Union township, Morgan county, Ohio; son of S. and Mary A. (Blackstone) Tinker. When Charles H. was two years old, his parents located on a farm in Monroe township, where he was brought up. He followed farming until 1875, when he engaged in merchandis-

ing at Millertown, where he remained one year; then moved to Junction City, and continued his business there two years. Came to this place in 1879, and clerked two years in a dry goods store. He was elected to his present office in October, 1880. Mr. Tinker was married March 7, 1872, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Samuel Morgan, of Monroe township. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Frank Albert, Lydia Viola, Charles B. and William Leroy.

Tracy, T. J., stone mason, Pike township; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born November 29, 1850, in Harrison township, this county; son of William and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Tracy. Mr. Tracy was raised in New Lexington, Ohio, and has been a resident of that place nearly all of his life. Was married December 7, 1871, to Emma, daughter of William and Lovenia (Patterson) Rambo, of Grangers' Mills, this county. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Lizzie, Guy, John and Lovenia, now living. Mr. Tracy has made stone masoning the business of his life up to this time, and has been a contractor for the last eight years, undertaking county contracts at New Lexington, for the bridges near Arnold's Mill over Rush Creek, one near C. & M. V. depot, Rush Creek, two over Fowler's Run, and one over Yager's Run. Out of New Lexington he put in stone work for one near XX Furnace, Shawnee, Ohio; one near George Deffenbaugh's Honey Creek; one on Main street in Corning; one near Beard's Shaft, same place, and now has a contract for one over Fowler's Run at New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Tracy is fourth sergeant in Company A, Seventeenth O. N. G., and was in the skirmish at Corning during the miner's strike in the fall of 1880.

Trout, William, farmer and stock grazer by occupation, post office Glenford, Ohio; was born in Hopewell township; he is a son of George Trout and Francis Cowen, who were married in 1822. He and his brother, George H. Trout, occupy the ancient homestead in section three. The last named was married in 1863, to Miss Ann Maria Walser, and are the happy parents of four children, named Sarah Frances, John W., George Allen and Martha A. Trout; of these John W., now fourteen, exhibits excellent genius as a draftsman and penman. His uncle William has remained unmarried and has a large and comfortable room of his own in the family home, where he enjoys all the comforts of bachelor life, and where all welcome callers are treated to the hospitalities of a gentleman. William and George H. are the only surviving sons of George Trout. The surviving daughters are Susan, wife of Samuel Cooperider, and Margaret, wife of George Cooperider, post office of both, Brownsville, Ohio. The mother of this family died in 1852, and the father in 1860, in his sixty-second year. When twelve years of age he came with his grandfather, Judge Trout, to Somerset, Ohio. His brothers, the sons of Judge Trout, were Jacob, a soldier in the War of 1812, and went to Fort Wayne; John, who settled in Hancock county, Ohio, and laid out the village of Van Buren; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Parkeson, who moved to Miami county, Ohio; Juliann Sophia, wife of Jacob Brunner, of Somerset; Margaret, wife of Rev. Andrew Hinkel, who with his wife died in Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, and who, though both a Mason and Odd Fellow, was buried by the Lutheran Church; George, the father of William and

George H. Trout, who died in Hopewell township; Henry, who lived in Somerset and vicinity and died there; Philip, who lived and died in Perry county, and Michael, the youngest, born in 1809, who resides in Germantown, and is yet a practicing physician at the age of seventy-three years. Judge George Trout, when yet a resident of Pennsylvania, was an inn keeper, as he was also after his removal to Somerset, Ohio. He was one of the first Associate Judges of Perry county, helped to lobby the bill to organize the county and to establish the county seat at Somerset, donated the ground where the court house now stands, assisted in the entertainment of General Jackson at the hotel of Ben Eaton in Somerset, was a Democrat in politics, and old time Lutheran in religion, and an honest man from principle. He died in 1829, in Somerset, universally lamented, in the sixty-seventh year of his life. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Zeigler, who survived her husband many years and died at the age of eighty-two. The relics of Judge Trout, in possession of his grandson, William Trout, in whose possession are also the records of the family, are a cane, the gift of a friend on his departure from Pennsylvania for Ohio; a pair of old time shoe buckles, worn by the Judge at the Jackson supper; a profile likeness, said to be a good representation of the forehead, nose, mouth and chin of the Judge, black upon white paper, framed in a circular frame about four inches in diameter. The name Sophia came into the family from the Zeigler side, based upon a legend that Sophia, a sister of Mrs. Trout, in the haste and confusion of retreat from hostile Indians, somewhere in Carolina, was forgotten, and when her father returned to her rescue, he found her hiding behind a door of the cabin, crouching with great fear and mute as a mouse, and she was thus saved from the massacre that drenched the village near by in the blood of innocence. The Trout family fled from Alsace when it fell into the power of the French to avoid submission to the demands of intolerance upon its Lutheran citizens, preferring liberty in the wilds of far off America to home and country and kindred, and patrimony in France. An ancient mound, covering nearly an acre at its base, and rising to a height of perhaps twenty-five feet, is found on the Trout farm, section three, Hopewell, and a like mound is seen half a mile southwest of the first named, in section nine. In size, regularity of shape, and beauty of contour, these mounds present an imposing aspect to the eye and the questions arise, were they created from natural forces, or by the hands of men? For twenty odd years the Trout brothers have devoted themselves to the rearing of the best breeds of sheep. They breed from none now that do not bear the test of U. S. sheep register, and they are consequently in the front ranks of sheep husbandry and they have added one hundred and fifty-seven acres to the original homestead range for their flocks in Licking and Perry.

Turner, Frank N., merchant, Rendville, Ohio; was born September 30, 1852, in Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; son of Jesse and Ruth T. (Foster) Turner. Mr. Turner was raised in the place of his nativity, which remained his home until 1880. Mr. Turner attended school at Blair Presbyterian Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey, from which he graduated; after which, in June, 1873, he entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in

1877. In the fall of 1877 he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, remaining until 1878, at which time his health failed him and he was obliged to leave off his studies, and return home where he remained until 1880, when he went to Kansas, from whence he came to Rendville, Ohio, in September of same year, and employed with the Sunday Creek Coal Company, remaining with them until April, 1881. He afterward bought out Charles Herring, of the firm of Carter & Herring, and upon May 1, 1881, he formed a co-partnership with Charles Carter the firm being Carter & Turner, which partnership continues up to this time, and has met with good success. Mr. Carter's father still resides upon the homestead in Pennsylvania.

Turner, Joseph, mine boss, New Straitsville, Ohio.

Tussing, L. A., of the firm of Tussing & Donaldson, attorneys at law, and Mayor, New Lexington, Ohio; was born January 2, 1851, in Monday Creek township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Rev. Samuel C. and Juliet (Marlow) Tussing. Mayor Tussing was educated in the public schools, and at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. Began teaching when about eighteen and taught six years: began reading law in 1876, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and began practice in this place immediately after his admission. In June, 1878 he formed a partnership with L. J. Burgess, firm name Burgess & Tussing, which was dissolved September, 1880, when the present firm was formed. In April of the same year, Mr. Tussing was elected Mayor of New Lexington, Ohio.

Ucker, Jacob, clerk in New York store, Shawnee, Ohio; was born September 1, 1851, in Hocking county, Ohio; son of George and Theresa (Cabell) Ucker. Was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-two years of age, when he came to Shawnee in the fall of 1873, and was employed dumping coal one year, as weighmaster two years, since which he has been clerking in the store of the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, having been with them seven years, in all. Mr. Ucker was married July 2, 1873, to Rachel, daughter of Asbury and Edith (Turner) Voris, of Hocking county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Ella and Jacob Edward, living; Charles and John, dead.

Vansycle, Stephen A., son of Peter A. and Cynthia (Barns) Vansycle, daughter of Rev. Isaac Barns, and grandson of Andrew, who died in New Jersey at the age of ninety. Stephen's father arrived in Ohio and settled on the farm where he died in 1876, at the age of ninety-three. He spent over $800 for the monuments and fencing of his burial ground, and that of his venerable consort. He reared eleven children to the estate of married life. Among these are Almira, wife of George Pherson, ex-treasurer of the county; Alice, wife of Lawson Teal, Deputy Auditor, and Stephen A., the subject of this sketch, who was married to Eliza Saffel, deceased, February 24, 1880. Their children are ames Reuben, Isaac Alfred, Mary Jane Swinehart, Lydia Katherine Brookhart, now a widow residing with her only child at the home of her father; John Thomas, William, Calvin, Ellen Brehm, Elizabeth Poland, Perry Elmer and Frank, the youngest son. Stephen began life a renter, in a few years bought forty acres near Bristol, and paid $100 on the contract, having time to pay the other $300. He alleges this was the

hardest money he ever earned, but he got through and kept on buying until he had one hundred and sixty acres in a body. He also is of the opinion that the first $1,000 any man earns, is far the most difficult to acquire. He can read tolerably, but his learning was chiefly acquired in leveling the forest and threshing wheat with a flail. He sold out the farm he earned by hard knocks and economy, and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Reading township, prospered there, bought the Cassel farm, and then next to it the beautiful home of the late Judge William M. Brown, in sight of Somerset, where he now lives in comfort, and but for the loss of his cherished wife, also in happiness. His first tax receipt was $1.08; last year he paid over $180, and worked twelve days to pay his road tax. His children generally inherit the thrift of their ancestors and have nearly all grown to the estate of womanhood and manhood. He is of German Baptist extraction, never held, or was a candidate for any office, except school director, his church being non-combative and non-office holding. He has avoided lawsuits, and except the last sickness of his wife, $100 would pay all his bills for the doctors or medicine, though he has reared a large family.

Vening, George H., carpenter and contractor, Rendville, Ohio; was born July 24, 1850, in Logan, Hocking county, Ohio; son of Henry and Mary A. (Gregory) Vening. George H. was brought up on a farm near New Lexington, and learned his trade with his father; came to his present residence in November, 1879. Mr. Vening was married November 4, 1878, to Miss Sophia, daughter of William Newton and Susanna (Dixon) Irwin. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Ethel May and Mary Edna. Mr. Vening has had good success, being one of the best mechanics of the county.

Wagner, John, was born June 3, 1823, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; son of George Wagner and Catharine Ritz; post office Rushville, Ohio. The family is of German descent on both sides. Father Wagner came to Ohio in 1831, bought the farm on which he died, in 1850, and in the days prior to railroads, kept a regular drove stand and hotel. The sons, who came with him from Pennsylvania, were Simon Peter and George Washington, and the daughter was Mary Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Westall, who died in Lawrence county, Illinois. Those born afterwards were Susan Catharine, wife of Joel Petty; Henry M., who married Miss Leach; Jacob R., who married Mary Haines; Anna Jane, wife of Moses Petty; Matilda, deceased, former wife of Daniel Berket, all of whom reside in Lawrence county, Illinois. April 18, 1844, John Wagner was married to Ann Stoltz, who is the mother of eight sons and three daughters now living. These are: George W. married to Jane, daughter of Lewis Combs, post office Rushville; Simon Peter, married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Neely; Henry M., married to Jessie, daughter of Lucretia Baker, a widow near Linnville, Licking county, Ohio: Samuel S., married to Belle, daughter of William Rutherford, post office Rushville, Ohio; Mary K., wife of Wesley, son of Samuel Thomas; Margaret Ann, wife of Asa, son of David Dennison, post office Rushville, Ohio, and Matilda Jane, wife of Lewis A. Gillespie, post office Hancock, Perry county, Ohio. The children yet single and at home are: John R., Thaddeus, David Grant and Sherman. The religious connection is of the Brethren Church. The

home of John Wagner, two miles east of Rushville, ranks among the foremost in the county both in size and value, and is the fruit of that persevering adherance to one occupation, characteristic of the Wagner name.

WALKER, ROWLAND, son of John Walker; born 1798, in Great Dolby, Leicestershire, England, and grandson of Rowland Skivington Walker. In the childhood of John Walker, his father paid for teaching him to read and write, twelve cents per week, at the same school where the poor were admitted free. The town built the school house. Newspapers cost six-pence, or twelve cents. John served four years as apprentice to a butcher, getting his board, while his father clothed him and paid ten pound ($50) for his tuition. Saturday was the day fixed for beef sales and no other day, in Nottingham, was a sale of beef permitted by retail. As late as 1840 he sold beef, best cuts at fourteen cents per pound, and steak, free from bone, sixteen cents per pound. His maternal grandfather, Mawley, gave him twenty guineas to begin butchering on his own account, and he said he made money at it, or he could not, in 1843, have brought his wife and all the children to the United States. In 1821, he married Sarah Dixon, who came with her husband and six children to Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. Their children were Sarah Ford, who died in Pennsylvania; Rowland, George, Mary, Mrs. Ann Bailey and John, who all came to Perry Co. with their parents in 1864, and settled in Pike township, on a farm one mile from the N. S. & S. R. R., where his wife died in 1877. This farm was sold at $100 per acre, or $16,000, a price due to mineral deposits. After this he bought east of Somerset, and in sight of it, a large tract which he divided between Mrs. Bailey, a daughter, widowed by the loss of her husband in the army, who brought with her from Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, five children; and Rowland, a son who had gone to Illinois, but is now here, and with whom his father is spending the evening of his life, and who has drawn a pencil portrait, both of his father and mother, which do credit to an art taught him in the common schools of England. It was the expressed desire of Mother Walker to have the following lines, slightly altered in expression, engraved upon her tomb:

Sarah Dixon was my name,
England was my nation,
America my dwelling place,
And Christ is my salvation.
When I am dead and in my grave,
And all my bones are rotten,
This inscription testifies,
That I am not forgotten.

WALKER, JOHN, JR., farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born September 23, 1836, in Nottinghamshire, New Bedford, England, and son of John and Sarah (Dixon) Walker. Mr. Walker was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits in the summer season and the lumber trade in the winter season for about thirteen years. From the time he was twenty-one years of age until he was twenty-five years of age, he made the handsome sum of $1,700, during the winter

season alone with his team. He was united in matrimony with Hannah M., daughter of John and Catharine (Vansickle) Grimes. They have no heirs. Mr. Walker came to the United States with his father in May of 1843, who settled in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1864, when he came to Perry county, Ohio. John Walker, the subject of this sketch, came to Perry county in 1862, and owns two hundred and forty acres of land in Bearfield township, and also fourteen acres in New Lexington, where he now lives an acceptable citizen.

WALKER, WILLIAM H., was born September 3, 1841, in the town of Somerset, Ohio. He is the eldest of the sons of Joseph Walker, a native of Maryland, who came to Somerset, in company with his family, in the year 1820, and who, in the year 1836, became the husband of Catharine Miller, daughter of George Miller, the weaver. The father of Joseph Walker was William, a blacksmith, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Walters, sister of Jacob Walters, who carried on shoemaking in Somerset. Moved to Zanesville where he died and where his wife still survives him. The grandfather of this Jacob was also William Walters, a maker of leather breeches, who was murdered for his money by a man who confessed the deed on the gallows, and that he got only six cents in cash. The father of this murdered man was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to the age of one hundred and fourteen years. He was a native of Holland. In August, 1862, William Henry Walker, subject of this sketch, was united in marriage with Miss Maria Russell and the same day departed with Company H, Ninetieth O. V. I. for the war. They have five sons and two daughters living. As stated in the sketch of W. H. Russell, he began business under the name of Walker & Russell in 1866, and his success in his chosen occupation exceeds the average of business men, who start on far greater capital, and is due to that care, attention, industry, sobriety and perseverance which have distinguished both the partners.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, miner, Shawnee, Ohio, was born May, 1846, in Edinburgh, Scotland. Son of George and Jane (Wallace) Wallace. Was raised in Edinburgh and learned the trade of lamp maker, and was also a miner some eight years in Lanarkshire, Scotland. Mr. Wallace was married September 10, 1869, to Isabel, daughter of William and Margaret (Graham) Keay, of Edinburgh, Scotland. They are the parents of five children, viz.: George, Margaret, Jane, William and Alfred. Mr. Wallace came to America in August of 1872, leaving his family in Scotland, but in 1873 he sent for them and they arrived in this place on May 14, of the same year. He has made mining his business since coming to this country, and is now inside bank boss in the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company's Mines, a position he has held for one year past.

WATT, ISRAEL, farmer and stock raiser, post office McLuney. Born in this county in 1825. Son of Joseph and Mary (Hitchcock) Watt. Grandson of Robert Watt. Grandson of Isaac and Susan (Fuller) Hitchcock. Married in 1848 to Miss Rebecca Iliff, daughter of Thomas and Saloma (Reed) Iliff. They are the parents of five children, viz.: John I., Mary S., Thomas, deceased; J. W. and L. D. Mr. Watt's father was a captain in the War of 1812.

WATT, JAMES, farmer, post office, Saltillo. Born in Baltimore

county, Maryland, in 1809. Settled in Perry county in 1837. Son of Charles Watt, who died in 1833, in Muskingum county. Elizabeth (Longley), his mother, died in 1825. Mr. Watt is a grandson of Richard and Elizabeth Watt, and also grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth Longley. They are of German and English descent. Mr. Watt's grandfather was married in 1830 to Miss Eliza A. Barnett, daughter of Peter and Mary (Owens) Barnett. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Austin G., deceased; Elizabeth, Charles, John W., William H., John J., deceased; Jonathan, deceased; and George W., deceased. Those living are all married. Mr. Watt had three sons in the late war. George W. enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Thirty-first Regiment, Captain William Free, Army of the Cumberland. He was engaged in the following battles, viz.: Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Resaca. Austin G. enlisted in 1861, Company H, Sixty-second Regiment, and William H. in Company D, Thirty-first Regiment.

Weatherburn, Thomas, mine boss, New Straitsville, Ohio, was born April 27, 1846, in Saghill, county of Northumberland, England. Son of Thomas and Ann (Robson) Weatherburn. Mr. Weatherburn was brought up as a miner in his native county, where he lived until he emigrated to America, setting sail from Liverpool June 1, and landing in New York June 17, 1870, from where he went directly to Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, and was engaged in mining for two years. From Cambridge he came to this place, February 20, 1873, and has been engaged as follows: Laying track for one year in what was then called the Old Troy mine, now known as the Thomas Coal Company mine; laying track one year in what was then the Patterson Coal Company mine, now W. P. Rend & Company's mine; after which he took his present position of mine superintendent for W. P. Rend & Company. Mr. Weatherburn was married August 14, 1869, to Miss Mary Ann Wilson, born January 2, 1848, in West Cramlington, Northumberland, England, daughter of Robert and Mary (Farrer) Wilson. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Ann, born July 2, 1870, and died August 17, 1872. Mary Hannah, born February 5, 1873. Robert William, born August 28, 1875. Joseph, born August 7, 1878, and Evelyn, born April 19, 1881. Mr. Weatherburn's father was born March 14, 1819, in England, where he still lives. His mother was born June 29, 1822, and is still living. Mrs. Weatherburn's father was born May 14, 1823, in England, and is now living in this place, where he has resided for the past ten years. Her mother was born May 8, 1823, in England, and died February 17, 1873, in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio.

Weaver, George C., junior partner of the Corning Weekly *Times*. Was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, November 15, 1835, son of John W. and Julia A. (Sayler) Weaver. Mr. Weaver resided in Virginia and Cumberland, Maryland, until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Columbus, Ohio, in the fall of 1852, and commenced learning the printing business in the office of the *Ohio Statesman*, then owned and edited by Samuel Medary. Owing to a strike in the office, he was offered a better position in the *Ohio State Journal* office, which he accepted and where he finished a four years apprenticeship, at which

time he joined the Printer's Typographical Union No. 5. In 1856 he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman printer. In 1857 and 1858 he attended school at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, but the panic of that year so affected his father's financial condition that he was obliged to leave school before graduating, and returned to Columbus in 1858. In 1860 he again went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which license has been renewed from year to year until the present time. May 23, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of George and Rebecca Getz. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Harry G., Mary E., John Walter, and his first born, Charles Wesley, who departed this life in September of 1863. Mr. Weaver came to Perry county, Ohio, July 8, 1881, as agent of the Perry county Auxiliary of the American Bible Society, and after having spent several months in Monroe and Harrison townships, the work having been suspended in October, he returned to Columbus. December 10, 1881, he commenced work on the Corning *Times*, and formed a co-partnership with James H. Sopher, including a half interest January 1, 1881, which interest he still holds.

Weaver, Jacob C., Shawnee, Ohio, was born July 15, 1845, in Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio; son of John P. and Catharine (Lenhart) Weaver. Mr. Weaver's father is a merchant, and he was raised in Eagle Port, Morgan county, Ohio, until he was thirteen years of age, when his father moved to Blue Rock, Muskingum county, Ohio, and remained about eight years, where Jacob C. was married, August 19, 1865, to Matilda, daughter of Hiram and Matilda (Larrison) Lucas. They became the parents of four children, living, viz.: Harlon C., Tillie K., Eva J. and Elcie D.; and one deceased; Annie C. After his marriage he moved to Delcarbo, and from there to Roseville, Ohio, where he lived about two years, engaged at mining, and returned to Blue Rock, where he remained five years at farming and then came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has lived up to this time. Since coming to this place his first wife died September 26, 1877. Mr. Weaver was married again December 18, 1879, to Elcedana, daughter of Anthony and Delilah (Rusk) Townsend, of Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Mary S.

Weiland, Joseph, butcher, Main street, New Lexington Ohio. Mr. Weiland was born June 15, 1840, in Hocking county, Ohio son of George and Catharine (Shrader) Weiland. Joseph was brought up on a farm, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. When about fifteen he began working at the cooper's trade, which he followed during the winters and farmed during the summers until he enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth O. V. I., in September, 1861, and was discharged in July, 1865. He served in the army of the Cumberland and was with General Sherman in his "March to the Sea." On his return he engaged in his present business at Nelsonville, Ohio, where he remained two years and then came to this place in April, 1869. Mr. Weiland was married January 11, 1868, to Miss Mary, daughter of James and Catharine (Hoodlet) Edington, of Nelsonville, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Clara Ida, George J., John E. and

Thomas J. This firm is doing an extensive business in their line, both at this place and at Corning, where they have a branch shop.

WELLS, DAVID, postmaster, Rendville, Ohio, was born April 3, 1840, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England; son of William and Elizabeth (Fryers) Wells. David went into the mines of England at the age of twelve years, and worked until 1866, when he came to America, and located in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he remained about fifteen months. Thence he went to Clinton county, Pennsylvania. Came to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1868, where he remained until 1876 when he came to Perry county, Ohio, and located at Moxahala and followed his accustomed occupation, mining. He came to Rendville in March, 1880, and was appointed postmaster January 30, 1882. Mr. Wells was married first, January 11, 1862, to Sarah Jane, daughter of John and Anne (Frith) Dyson. They became the parents of four children, viz.: Anne Elizabeth, married to John Smith; Mary Anne, married to Martin Davidson; Susanna and Caroline. Mrs. Wells died in September, 1873. Mr. Wells was married the second time, March 22, 1875, to Mrs. Margaret, daughter of Robert and Mary (Parrot) Bardsley. They are the parents of two children, viz.: William and Robert. Mrs. Wells was married first to John Sykes, by whom she had one child, Mary Anne.

WELLS, JOSIAH, superintendent S. C. Mining Company; post office, New Straitsville. He is a son of Matthew and Jane Wells, of the county of Cornwall, England. He was born in Charleston, St. Austile, January 8, 1842, and when a boy removed with his parents about twenty miles east, to Pencilva, near Siskead. His parents had seven children, four of whom died in infancy. The others, the subject of this sketch, and two sisters, are yet living. One sister, Elizabeth, is in Bunly, Lancashire, England; the other, Grace, is in Adelaide, South Australia. Josiah went to work as a miner at the age of fourteen. February 15, 1861, his father died, aged fifty-one years, and three years after, he came to America, leaving his mother in England. He first went to Lake Superior, Michigan, and in the latter part of 1866 he came to Nelsonville, Ohio. Three years after, he was married to Cornelia Galentine, and in 1870 he came to New Straitsville, when there were only three or four houses erected there. In March, 1875, he cast his first vote, and at the same time was elected township and corporation clerk. He filled the former office five years. In 1874 his mother died, at the age of seventy-three years. In November, 1880, Mr. Wells took charge of the Straitsville Central Mining Company's mine as superintendent, which position he still holds. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have had nine children, two of whom are dead. Four boys and three girls now constitute their family.

WELLS, FRANK C., contractor, brick and stone mason, Corning, Ohio; was born November 28, 1849, in Newark, Licking county, Ohio, son of David A. and Anne (Cunningham) Wells. From his family the town of Wellsburg, West Virginia, derived its name. The Cunninghams are from the Eastern States, of English ancestry. Frank C. was brought up at Hebron, Licking county; went to his trade at twenty-one and has followed it to the present time. He came to Corning, Ohio, April 6, 1880. Was married July 30, 1872, to Miss Mary M.,

daughter of Thomas Owen, a native of Wales. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Mary L., David T., died when about seven years old; Leota B., Orville C., deceased and Nellie C., deceased. Mr. Wells united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when about fifteen and is at present an efficient officer in the church and Sunday school. Mrs. Wells has been a faithful member of the Baptist Church since she was about sixteen years of age.

WEST, J. L., merchant and liveryman, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born May 2, 1856, in Perry county, Ohio; son of John T. and Sarah (Little) West. Mr. West was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he came to this place with his parents and attended school about one year, after which he worked at Plummer Hill coal mine for about two months. He then took charge of and superintended a grocery store about one year for his father, at this time purchasing the store himself, continuing about six months, and added to his business that of general merchandise, which he continues to this time. In November, 1881, he bought his brother's livery stable, and in April, 1882, bought the livery stable of J. Watkins, who had been in the business since the town began its existence. April 28, 1882, he bought the livery of Thomas Raybould, and thus controls entirely the livery business of New Straitsville; and runs a semi-daily hack and mail line to Shawnee and return. March 27, 1879, he purchased a house and lot from Thomas Fuliner for $1,000; May 12, 1882, he also purchased a house and lot from Jane Skinner, for the sum of $1,000, and owns a lot at Sand Run. Was married January 10, 1881, to Charlotte Harper, born September 11, 1861, in Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary (Spencer) Harper. They became the parents of one child, viz.: John Clarence, who was born December 3, 1881, and died May 23, 1882. Mr. West's parents were born in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1837, and settled in Perry county, Ohio, where his father entered land and cleared the place to set his house. He entered eighty acres of land and added to it by purchase until he owned three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and sixty acres of which he sold during the coal excitement in this vicinity for $25,000, yet owning the remaining one hundred and sixty acres, which is among the finest coal lands. He also owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in Hocking county, Ohio, and invested $12,000 in houses and lots in this village. Mrs. West's father came to Ohio from Virginia at an early day and married Mary Spencer, of Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, and engaged in the business of coal operating, which he followed up to the time of his death, in 1875, in his sixty-first year. Her mother died in 1866 in her thirty-ninth year. In Longstreth's addition to Nelsonville, Ohio, Mrs. West owns twenty town lots at this time.

WESTALL, JOHN W., was born in Reading township, in November, 1832, and, excepting his two sons, Samuel and Frank, is the only one of this name left in the county, save his half brother, residing on the homestead, three miles west of Somerset. His great-ancestor, George Westall, was born in London, England, and after a 42 days' voyage, full of peril, landed in Rockingham county, Virginia, in time to serve in the Continental army as a drummer. He had three sons—

James, who died in Cumberland county, Illinois; Ambrose, who was a cripple from an accident in infancy, and Gilderoy, whose children by his first wife, Katharine Lidey, sister of Gen. John Lidey, were Samuel, Joseph F., Eliza, Daniel A., John W., Rachel, Mary, Sarah, and George W., all of whom, except Rachel and Mary, settled in Lawrence county, Ill., these having settled in Whitney county, Ind. John W. Westall was married first in 1855 to Susannah, daughter of Jacob Petty, leaving at her death Samuel M., H. Franklin, and Susannah Katharine, an infant only two weeks old, at the death of her mother in 1861. In April, 1865, he moved to Somerset and started in the grocery trade, which he wound up in 1876, after the death of his second wife, who was a Miss Berkheimer. His father, Gilderoy, came to Ohio in 1821, when 21 years of age, and was noted for his skill as a wrestler, a sport not only peculiar to the Virginians, but much practiced in the early part of the present century in Ohio. His second marriage was to Katharine Montgomery, daughter of Rev. Joshua Montgomery, by whom he became the father of four sons and three daughters, who with their mother reside upon the old homestead.

Whitmore, Peter, son of Peter, Sr., was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 16th, 1801, and when yet an infant came with his parents to Perry county in 1802, and in the following year moved on the farm where he lived 78 consecutive years, to the date of his death in 1881. This period of consecutive residence at one place was not exceeded at the date of his death by any resident of Ohio known to him or the writer in 1879, when the facts and dates of this sketch were obtained directly from Peter Whitmore himself, whose memory was found clear and distinct, the intellectual faculties in full play and the naturally mirthful temperament radiant with pleasing humor. He had seven brothers, all of whom preceded him to the grave. He had then but one sister living, a Mrs. Zellinger, in Piqua, Ohio. His mother's name was Mary Magdalena Overmeyer, an aunt to the venerable Peter Overmeyer. Peter Whitmore picked up chestnuts from the ground where the old Court House in Somerset now stands, met bears in his path through the woods at night when a boy 12 years old, and on one occasion scared away this grizzly denizen of the forest by clapping his shoes together. The bears were hard on pigs, but the worst wild beast and the most uniformly hated was the catamount, or wild cat. He went to German school to one Hartman, and to English school to James Johnson, who taught on subscription, about the year 1812. He never attended a free school. The first mill was Shellenbarger's, below Lancaster. His brother John nearly froze on one trip there, and would have frozen but for the kindly offices of Mrs. Binckley, the mother of George W. Peter Whitmore was the seventh child and the third son. He bought 140 acres of the home farm long after his first marriage and prior to his father's death by buying out the interests of his brothers and sisters. He added 44 acres to this purchase and erected a fine brick house in 1840. His barn is also a superb structure, and his vines and orchard, the best in quality and care of selections. In the last few years of his life his passions for good fruit led him to buy and plant liberally. He found for some years past that sheep paid better than wheat, but he had not tried the fertilizers now in general use. He was reared a Lutheran; did

not believe in close communion or consubstantiation, and, therefore, with three brothers left that church and joined the M. E. Church, to which, as also his present wife, he continued to adhere. In 1824 he voted for Clay, in 1828 for Jackson and other Democratic nominees for President and for Pierce in 1852, for Fremont in 1856 and Republican candidates since. "My father's tax reached $5.50, and we all thought it prodigious. I now pay $65, and we still think it is too much. First saw Zanesville in 1814, when I was twelve years of age. It looked to me then like a big city. Salt was $4.50 per bushel in 1807, so a large company was organized to visit the Kanawha salt works, in Virginia. It consisted of axmen, huntsmen, pilots with compass in hand, horses, pack-saddles, oats bags, camping attachments, etc., etc. They cut a trail from here to Logan and from there they found one already blazed. The Whitmore ancestry came to this country 150 years ago from Switzerland. My father, Peter Whitmore, Sr., was born in 1760. He was a soldier in the Revolution for three years, and came to Belmont county, Ohio, several years prior to his arrival in Perry, 1803." Peter Whitmore was first married to Miss Lizzie Darsham, a sister of the late Jacob Darsham, of this county, in the year 1823. Their children were Isaac, who married Catharine Stoltz (a daughter of Henry) and died on the home farm leaving two daughters. Dr. Allen, married Lovena Turner, daughter of Joseph Turner, of Rushville, and they had three sons and two daughters living. After the death of this first wife, Dr. Whitmore was married to a daughter of David Brown, and has resided in Thornville for near 30 years, as a practitioner of medicine. The last marriage produced no children. Hannah, the only daughter, wife of John Wise, Newark, Ohio. Benjamin, a grocer of Somerset for near 25 years, whose first wife was a Miss Thomas, daughter of David Thomas, now of Rushville, to whom one daughter, Laura, was born. The second marriage was to Miss Mary Kishler, to whom two daughters and one son were born. He is very prosperous and successful in business. Michael, died when four years old. Adam, married a daughter of Jacob Bugh, and resides in Milton Station, Coles county, Illinois, and a farmer by occupation. David, who was not heard from for 23 or 24 years. He is now in Washington Territory. Thomas, was married to a daughter of Mr. Andrew Baker, of this county, and a sister of ex-sheriff Martin's wife. He is in the hardware trade at Topeka, Kansas. He has five children, and was in 55 battles of the Rebellion where his comrades fell. Frank, was in the late war from first to last, and went to Arizona, where he was killed by a mine explosion. William, was married to a Miss Baltzer, in Miami county, Ohio. He resides in Topeka, Kansas, where he is chief clerk in the post office, at a salary of $85 per month. He also saw service in the late war. John, was married to a daughter of Ellison Martin, and resides on the home farm. This marriage produced two beautiful twin daughters, now over twelve years of age, since which one more daughter was born. He was also in the war and the only one of six brothers who was wounded. Randolph was married in Topeka, Kansas, where he is in service as a freight agent. He was also in the war. The second marriage of Peter Whitmore was to Miss

Mary Davis. The children by this marriage were George, who died in his fourth year; Daniel, now married to a Miss Dorris, and devoted to agricultural pursuits, and Miss Mary, who with her mother, reside in the ancestral home, hallowed by a thousand recollections of the past, the beautiful homestead of Peter Whitmore, Sr., and Peter, Jr., whose names and memory it embalms and commemorates.

WHITMORE, REV. SAMUEL, minister in the United Brethren Church; born November 8, 1821, in Richland township, Fairfield county. He is a son of George Whitmore, and a nephew of Peter Whitmore, Jr., now deceased. His grandmother was an Overmeyer, a sister of Peter Overmeyer, Sr. His mother was Sarah Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1842, Samuel Whitmore was married to Miss Susannah, daughter of George Bowman, the first of this name in Perry county, and who had a brother, Daniel, the father of Michael Bowman, now of Somerset. The wife of George Bowman, Susannah Rugh, was a sister of Solomon, Peter and Michael Rugh, of Fairfield county. Samuel had five brothers—Andrew, Solomon, Peter, Isaiah and George, and one sister, now Mrs. Walmire, of Thorn, formerly Mrs. Jonathan Palmer of Richland township. His mother was married to a second husband, Mr. John Brown, of Richland; and by this marriage he has two half-sisters, one a Mrs. Isabella Yaney, the other a Mrs. Sarah Ann Miller. He and his goodly wife have but two daughters, a Mrs. Isaac Mechling and a Mrs. Daniel Needy, both of Somerset. Rev. Mr. Whitmore has served his church in the capacity of Presiding Elder, a dignity which he supported with satisfaction to his district and superior officers. On the maternal side, he traces his ancestry to that of John George Obermeyer, who was born in Baden, in 1727, and in testimony of whose "honest service and praiseworthy conduct, especially in his knowledge of Evangelical Lutheran religion, the Rev. John Christian Ebersole, pastor of Blachenloch, most cheerfully certifies," in 1751. After sailing four weeks on the Rhine, landing at Amsterdam on June 20, he set sail for England, and on the 22d set sail for America. These facts are preserved in German manuscript, kindly translated by Rev. M. Walter, of the Lutheran Church, now residing in Somerset.

WHITE, REV. JAMES, is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and was born January 17, 1832. He is one of sixteen children—eight sons and eight daughters, who all grew to womanhood and manhood. His father, John W. White, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to Ohio in 1802 or '03. His entire family are Presbyterian, except one brother. Of the sixteen children, six brothers and six sisters are still living in 1882; all are married, and all have homes of their own. Father White was a farmer, and died at the age of seventy-seven, in Muskingum county. His wife, the mother of Rev. James White, is yet living, at the age of eighty-one years, and it was on occasion of her illness in 1882, that caused a visit from James, all the way from New York, to smooth the pillow of her affliction. Growing better in a few weeks, he returned to his home, grateful for the restoration of his aged parent. Those who know Rev. James White best, need not be told of that command which enjoins upon us all to "Honor our parents, that our days may be long in the land." The maiden name of this aged mother was Hannah Guthrie. The mother of her husband was a Ham-

ilton, and a relative of the great Alexander Hamilton, of whom Daniel Webster said while speaking of him as the finance minister of Washington: "The rod of his genius smote the rock of our dried up resources, and forth came floods of revenue." The history of Rev. James White begins with his education at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, where he also served two years as Professor of Mathematics. He was licensed to preach in April, 1861; was Chaplain of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio National Guards; served as pastor of Jonathan Creek U. P. Church for eighteen years, near where he founded the Madison Academy, of which he served as President during the last ten years of his pastorate. This academy still flourishes, and, it is believed, will stand as an enduring monument to his memory. In 1879, Rev. White received a call from the Charles Street U. P. Church, of New York City. This church has not less than five hundred and twenty members, and they pay a salary of $2,500, furnish a study, well lighted and warmed, and other emoluments, making the station one of the first in rank and dignity; and no man could fill it more gracefully or ably. He celebrated his silver wedding September 21, 1882. His estimable wife was, in her maiden days, Miss Amelia A. Wallace, daughter of Rev. William Wallace, of Cambridge, Ohio. The children of Rev. White by this marriage are, the wife of Mr. Edward Ream, a prosperous and highly esteemed hardware merchant of Somerset, Ohio, and her brother, John P. White, now of New York.

White, Hamilton, liquor dealer, New Straitsville; was born in 1842, in Scotland; is a son of Hamilton and Margaret White. In 1864 he came to America, stopping a short time in Pennsylvania. From there he went to Illinois, and in Chicago enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He was mustered out of the service in Selma, Alabama, and returned to Illinois. In 1872, he came to New Straitsville, and was married to Ann McBride, daughter of John and Ann McBride, natives of Ireland. They have one daughter, born June 8, 1877.

Wigton, J. H., farmer and stock raiser; post office, Roseville, Muskingum county. The father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Muskingum county in 1817. Was married in 1842 to Miss Sarah Horner. They had nine children, of whom J. H. is one. Their names were: J. H., Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary J., Margaret A., deceased; Alice C., Mattie M., J. C., W. W., deceased; one married. The father died in 1873.

Wilkins, John, farmer; post office, Mount Perry; was born in 1816, in Frederick county, Virginia; son of James, Jr., and grandson of James, Sr., who was an English soldier; and in consequence of a severe wound in one of the battles of the Revolution, never again returned to his native country, but remained in Virginia, where he married a Highland Scotch wife, who became the mother of an only child, James Wilkins, Jr. This James was by tradition entitled to an estate in England, which was lost by the slackness of the laws then in force, and the infancy of the only heir in America, which heir perhaps was entirely unknown, on the false supposition that James, Sr., had died without heirs. The father of John Wilkins was a soldier in the War of 1812; the husband of Hannah Roberts, whom he married about the beginning of the present century; a superintendent of a large Virginia plantation, at a

good salary for many years; the owner of a few slaves there, at the death of one of whom, John cried bitterly as having lost a kind nurse. In 1830 the Wilkins family came to Perry county, and a few years later to Muskingum county, where James, the father, died, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a man of remarkable physical endurance, and in his eightieth year, could plow, sow and reap. Mother Wilkins survived her husband only a few years. Her children were Nancy, the wife of Joseph, and the mother of Nathan Plank, who after the death of her husband became the wife of Joseph Snyder, and died as such in Hopewell township; Charles and Mary, of Lawrence county, Ohio: William, White Cottage, Ohio; Joseph, Lytlesburg, Ohio: Theodore, Lima, Ohio; Rev. Llewellyn, of the New Light belief: and two children, deceased, in Muskingum county. In 1839, John Wilkins was married to Mary, daughter of John Bowser. He soon settled where he now lives, section thirteen, Hopewell, and where some of the soil on his farm has been under cultivation for sixty consecutive years, and the last crop of corn measured over one hundred bushels to the acre. It thus supports its fertility by alluvial deposit, and by its natural strength.

Their children are eight in number, all living, except Mary, deceased wife of Samuel Bowman, Arcola, Illinois; Leroy, farmer, post office same; James, John T., Eliza, wife of Samuel Bowman, and Abraham, post office, Mount Perry, Ohio; Ann Maria, wife of Daniel Siberds, and Emanuel, post office, North Manchester, Indiana. These sons and daughters are all comfortably situated, and some of them growing wealthy. Five of the sons weigh 1,160 pounds, the lightest of whom is nearly 200. The mother was a large, handsomely sized woman; the father has weighed 180 pounds; head twenty-two and one-fourth inches, health good, habits temperate, but not abstemious from stimulants. After the death of his wife in 1879, Mr. Wilkins was married to Mrs. Delilah Stine, in 1881, whose maiden name was Dollings; of Scotch and English parentage, and whose father was a native of Virginia, and whose mother was a native of Kentucky. By her first husband, John Creighton Stine, she had two sons, both married; one a teacher and the other a potter by occupation. She alleges that her grandfather, Slover, was a Tory in the Revolution, and that her father fought on the American side, in 1812. At this second marriage, she and her children were welcomed to the Wilkins home by all of Mr. Wilkins' sons and daughters, who reside in the vicinity.

Williams, John L., was born the 18th of June, 1813, in Berkley county, Virginia. His brother, H. T., lives in Virginia. At the age of fifteen he went to the tailoring trade, receiving a freedom suit and his boarding and clothing for a term of five years. He attended subscription school, and for those days became a fair scholar in reading, writing and arithmetic. About this time his father died and he went home and conducted the farm for about two years, when in 1836 he landed in Somerset, Ohio, where he had a brother-in-law by the name of William Wright, a saddler, whose sister Mr. Williams had married prior to his removal to Ohio. He was there married December 19, 1835, to Jane Ellen Wright. By this union eight children were born, the eldest, Sarah, in Virginia, the others in Somerset, whose names occur according to date of birth: Sarah, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary, Kitura, John,

Jane and Charles. Of these, only Rebecca and Charles are now living, Rebecca in Somerset, and Charles in Lancaster. He has, at this date, eleven grandchildren living. On his arrival in Somerset, he began the tailoring business, which he carried on to the time of his appointment as postmaster in 1861, which position he has maintained to this date, twenty years or more. Prior to his service as postmaster, he was elected eight consecutive years as clerk of the township, which, considering the fact that the township was strongly opposed to Mr. Williams' politics, exhibits his popularity and the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was never beaten for this office, and it was not until he declined being a candidate that his successor was chosen. He joined the Methodist Church in 1841, and has maintained his membership ever since. His taxes, and those of his second wife, who was Elizabeth C. Rhodes, still living, amount to $70 a year. His success in life is due to his upright dealing, his sterling honesty, his unflagging industry, his genteel deportment, and his inborn politeness and urbanity, which even now, at the age of sixty-eight, adheres to his manners. Only two men are now living who were here when Mr. Williams first came to Somerset. These are William Jackson and David Brunner. He has belonged to the Masonic fraternity since 1839. His son, John, died at Nashville, a member of the Ninetieth Ohio Regiment. His remains are lying in the cemetery in Somerset. He corresponded for the Lancaster *Gazette* while in the army, and his bosom companion, Tom Talbot, while bearing the colors at Atlanta, fell a sacrifice on the altar of his country's cause. Just this year a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was instituted in Somerset under the name of "Tom Talbot Post," a fitting compliment to the youthful hero, and to the memory of daring deeds and undying affection.

Williams, Elias David, collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May 15, 1836, in Aberystwyth Cardiganshire, Wales; son of David and Catharine (Evans) Williams. Mr. Williams remained in his native place working in lead mines, until December, 1863, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York, from whence he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years and six months and thence to Irondale, Jefferson county, eighteen months, and then to Coshocton, Ohio, where he superintended the Home Company's coal mine two years, and then came to his present locality, being the second family that located in the place, and is now engaged by the Upson Coal Company, where he has been successful, being one of the free-holders of the place. Mr. Williams was married in December, 1855, to Ann, daughter of John and Jane (Rollins) Edwards. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Jane, Kate, Mary, David, Ann, John, Maggie and William, living and seven deceased. Jane is married to Evan O. Jones, Kate to Charles E. Davis, both of Shawnee, Ohio; Mary to William Davis, of Orbiston, Ohio. Mr. Williams is now deacon in the Welsh Presbyterian or Calvinistic Methodist Church.

Williams, Edmond D., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 28, 1837, in Monmouthshire, Wales; son of Daniel and Ann (Harris) Williams; was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits in connection with mining until he was twenty-eight years of age. The farm his father rented and upon which he was born, had been rented by

the Williams family for over two hundred years, and in his day the rent was only half as much as neighboring farms. The owner, Windham Lewis, said that the rent should not increase while it was rented by the Williams family. His great grandfather raised a family of fifteen children: his grandfather a family of twelve children, and his father a family of ten children, all upon this farm of three hundred and fifty acres, only thirty of which are arable, the remainder being pasture land. The farm was rented last by his brother Daniel, who lived until February 25, 1879. But the farm changed hands some four years previous to his death. After being engaged upon the farm he went to Mountain Ash, remaining two years as a miner, from whence he came to America in June of 1868, and has been engaged at the following places: Youngstown, Ohio, three months, farming; Oak Hill, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, short time; Orangeville, nine months, mining; Monongahela River, mining; Pan-Handle Railroad, four years, mining; Illinois, mining; S. E. Railroad, mining two years; Springfield, Illinois, mining; Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad, three months, railroading; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about two years, mining; Pan-Handle Railroad, six months, mining; Shawnee, where he has been engaged in mining to the present time, coming to this place in the fall of 1880. He was married September 20, 1881, to Ann, daughter of James and Esther (Jenkins) Driver. They became the parents of one child that died in infancy.

Williams, John R., blacksmith, Shawnee, Ohio: was born June 18, 1837, in Llanfachreth parish, county of Anglesey, North Wales: son of Robert and Mary (Jones) Williams. At the age of fourteen he went into his father's shop to learn his trade. His grandfather was also an iron worker. At the age of twenty, John R. came to America and located in Pomeroy, Meigs county, where he remained until 1872, when he came to this place, and worked for the Shawnee Valley Coal and Iron Company seven years. In 1879 he established his present shop in which he is prepared to do all kinds of general smithing. Mr. Williams was married in the spring of 1866, to Miss Mariah, daughter of Henry and Anne (Williams) Davis, of Gallia county, Ohio. They are the parents of nine children, four of whom are deceased, and five living, viz.: Annie, Henry, Robert, Sarah and John.

Williams, William E., tinner and sheet iron manufacturer, Shawnee, Ohio: was born November 21, 1845, near Llamlly, Carmarthinshire, Wales; son of William and Anne (Evans) Williams. At the age of eleven years William E. went to work in the coal mines of Scotland, and worked two years. Then he successively worked in the tin shop, foundry and coal mines, until May, 1869, when he sailed for America, locating first in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and followed mining there, and at the following places: Pomeroy and Shawnee, locating here in 1872; established his present business in 1876. Mr. Williams was married May 12, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret Thomas. They became the parents of three children, viz.: Mary and Anne, deceased, and John, living with Daniel Lewis, whom Mr. Williams has employed to care for his son. Mrs. Williams died May 26, 1869, and is buried in the Welsh cemetery, at Minersville, near Pomeroy, Ohio.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS W., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born April 5, 1840, in Carno, Monmouthshire, Wales; son of Thomas and Mary (Williams) Williams. Mr. Williams was raised in Carno until he was about twelve years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York after a seven weeks' voyage, when he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and remained at Charter's Creek near Pittsburgh about nine months, engaged in coal mining, and has been employed as follows. Weatherfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, until about 1864, coal mining while there, and during the time he made that place his home; he was at Minersville, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Mosouri. Was married March 1, 1867, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Daniels) Morgan, of Minersville, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Mary Ann, Catharine, Hannah, William, deceased; Thomas, deceased; and Lizzie, deceased. After his marriage he has been engaged as follows: Weatherfield four months; Brookfield, Ohio, six months; Mason City, Virginia, about three years; Coalton, Kentucky, until 1873; Mason City three months, and then moved to Shawnee, where his family has remained up to this time, but he was employed a short time in mining in Coshocton, Ohio. He owns a neat and comfortable home in this place.

WILLIAMS, DAVID S., mine boss for W. P. Rend and Company, Rendville, Ohio; born August 28, 1840. in Wales; son of David S. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Williams. At the age of seven years he went into the mines in Wales and worked there until 1860, when he came to America and located in Trumbull county, Ohio, and engaged in mining. He remained there about fifteen years, then went to Illinois and filled the position of mine boss at Streator, Lasalle county, for two years. He then returned to this State and was mine boss for Maple Hill Coal Company about three years. He came to Rendville in November, 1881, and took charge, as mine boss, first at number three, then at number two, accepting his present position in August, 1881. Mr. Williams was married December 23, 1858, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Abram. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth, married to Louis S. Howbrie; William S., Mary Ann, Catharine, Minnie Jane, David D., Margaret, Thomas, Lucy, deceased; and Lewis, deceased. Mr. Williams has had a very extensive experience in mining and fully understands the business, having been mine boss since he was eighteen years of age.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS J., farmer, Madison township, post office Sego. He is a son of William and Mary (Wright) Williams, and was born August 8, 1828. He is an agriculturalist, which vocation he has always followed. He came to this township in 1836, and was married May 1, 1855, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Boone) Cullum. They have four children: Howard H., Charles A., Mary B. and Elmer E.

WILLIAMS, REESE E., mine boss, Shawnee; was born December 4, 1842, in Breconshire, Wales; son of Thomas and Rachel (Williams) Williams. Mr. Williams was moved to Monmouthshire at the age of four years, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, and was engaged in Wales as follows: Glamorganshire about five or six years, as foreman in a mining shaft. At this time he emigrated to

America, landing in New York; and has remained here up to the present, engaged as follows: At Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, three months; Thomastown, Summit county, Ohio, where he was attacked by typhoid fever, from which he narrowly escaped with his life: mining in this place in the winter season and at Talmage in summer season, for about four years. During the time he was engaged at this place he was married, July 3, 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Williams) Thomas. They became the parents of one child, viz.: Elizabeth, who only lived fifteen months. Mrs. Williams departed this life February 8, 1872, aged nineteen years and a few days. In 1872 Mr. Williams came to Shawnee, where he has remained to this time, in his present position, which he took in June of 1872. Mr. Williams' second marriage took place May 22, 1881, to Mary E., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Harris, of Glamorganshire, Wales. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Celia. Mrs. Williams was educated in Wales for a school teacher, where like a tradesman, they are obliged to serve an apprenticeship of five years before they can be employed, upon their own application, by a school board. After entering upon their appranticeship they can only be released by the payment of ten pounds or giving six month's notice. After serving out an apprenticeship they are then granted what is known as a Queen's certificate; after this still, ther require improvement upon the part of teachers, by which they are graded every two years as long as they continue to teach, and it would be well also to state that this apprenticeship includes, "Household and domestic economy, pastry, etc." Mrs. Williams taught in Wales eight years and employed her vacations in visiting some of the prominent places of interest in England and Ireland. She went across Milford Haven to Waterford and Kilkenny, through Limerick; to the lakes of Killarney and through Cork.

Wilson, James, farmer and hotel keeper, Maxville, Ohio; born in Hopewell township, Perry county, Ohio, March 24, 1821, son of Isaac and Margaret (Rison) Wilson. Spent early boyhood on a farm, and in 1838 came to Monday Creek township with his father, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Wilson was among the early settlers of that township and has always been one of its most highly respected citizens, having served in the capacity of trustee of that township for two terms. He was, at one time, extensively engaged in quarrying and burning limestone, but is now quietly residing on his farm and keeping hotel in the village of Maxville. He was married February 8, 1844, to Eliza, daughter of David and Sarah (Larimer) Haggerty, of Fairfield county, to whom was born one child, Isaac, who died at the early age of three months. Mrs. Wilson died on the anniversary of her marriage, in 1845, having been a bride but one year. Mr. Wilson was married the second time to Margaret, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Ray) Larimer, January 2, 1850.

Wilson, Thomas, farmer and stock raiser, post office Roseville, Muskingum county; born in Muskingum county in 1814; came to Perry county in 1828; son of Zedick and Elizabeth (Stewart) Wilson; grandson of Matthew Wilson, grandson of Pozy and Prudence Stewart. Married in 1842 to Miss Christie A. Wylie, daughter of John

and Hannah (McClain) Wylie. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Harriet, John, deceased; Zadock, George, Marion, deceased; Luther, Clara, Thomas. Zadock served in the last war in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

WILSON, WILLIAM, formerly of the firm of Wilson and Rutter, butchers, New Lexington, Ohio; was born October 11, 1841, in Falls township, Hocking county; son of Ezra and Elizabeth (Burgess) Wilson. William was brought up on the farm and has followed agriculture, husbandry and butchering to the present time. He came to this county about the year 1857, and located in Clayton township, at his present residence. The present firm was formed November 5, 1881. Mr. Wilson was married March 1, 1864, to Miss Rachel C., daughter of George White and Harriet (Richards) Moore. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Sorata Bell, Malcome Everett, deceased; Edward Beecher, Howard Franklin, George Morris, Jesse Heber and Valus Wilma.

WILSON, JOHN, collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born February 21, 1848, in Cockfield, county of Durham, England; son of John and Elizabeth (Wanless) Wilson. Mr. Mason's father moved to Crook, soon after his birth, where he was raised and employed at brick making and mining until he was about the age of twenty years. At nineteen years of age he took the position of weighmaster and timekeeper, which he held about five years, and again for three years was employed in the mine, and a second time was weighmaster and timekeeper for one year, at which time he emigrated to America, leaving Liverpool September 22, and landing in New York October 3, 1879, from where he came to this place where he has lived to the present time, and enjoys his own home. Was married June 28, 1873, to Hannah, daughter of Judge and Isabel (Richardson) Scott, in county of Durham. Mr. Wilson is a local preacher and class leader in the Primitive Methodist Church of this place.

WINTER, W., post office Crooksville; merchant; born in Muskingum county, in 1851. He came to Perry county in 1878. He is a son of Wickum Winter, who died in 1856. His mother, Elizabeth, died in 1857, leaving Mr. Winter to do for himself at a very early age. At the age of seven he engaged in the pottery business with 'Squire Crook, of Crooksville; serving with him till the age of twenty-one years. He then went to Iowa, being there some eighteen months. He then returned and engaged in shipping stone ware, till he engaged in his present business, that of dry goods and grocery trade. Mr. Winter was married, in 1877, to Miss Sarah McKeever, daughter of Samuel and Hannah McKeever. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Francis A., Samuel G. and Thomas M.

WISEMAN, JUDGE JOSEPH G., was born December 6, 1801, in Monroe county, now West Virginia; post office Salem. By occupation in early life a bricklayer and later, a farmer, also. He is a son of Rev. John Wiseman, who came to section twenty-nine, Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, in 1818, and grandson of Isaac Wiseman, who died in Virginia, at the age of ninety-two. The brothers of Judge Wiseman were James G., John R., Isaac, Philip S. and Jacob G. Wiseman; all gone. His sisters were Elizabeth, wife of John Brattin; Mar-

garet, wife of Aaron Morgan; and Ann, wife of George Stinchcomb; all gone. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Green, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and a niece of Hugh McGarey, an Indian fighter, of Kentucky, a companion of Daniel Boone. The memory of these brave men is preserved in a poem by Bryant. The father of Judge Wiseman was with Washington at Valley Forge; died in 1842, in his eighty-second year, and rests in the Methodist Episcopal cemetery, at Salem. He was a local preacher, regularly ordained, and solemnized marriages. Judge Wiseman was married in 1827 to Miss Susan, daughter of John Manley. Four of her six children still survive. In 1844, after the death of his wife, he was married to Mrs. Katharine Parr. In 1855, after the death of his second wife, he was married to Miss Nancy J. Melick, sister of Alexander Melick, of Madison township. His children are: Louisa, wife of N. H. Crouch, of Newark; Minta S., wife of H. F. Winders, Findlay, Ohio; J. Manly Wiseman, married to Caroline Baker, sister of Andrew Baker, and Katharine, wife of Charles Kelsey, post office Salem; one son and three daughters. His son, Theodore, went into the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at the beginning of the war, lost his health, and died at the age of twenty-three. Joseph G. Wiseman became Associate Justice on the Common Pleas bench of Perry county and served six years. He was a Filmore elector in 1856, and a Bell elector in 1860, and served six years as Justice of the Peace. He supported the war policy of Lincoln and has since voted with the Republicans. He has acquired a handsome estate by plodding industry and honest labor, enjoys a pleasant home, and the respect of his neighbors, and except Elijah Kemper and Jonas Groves, has voted longer in Thorn township than any other man. He always was a great reader and patronized literature.

Wolf, Lewis, Superintendent of the German miners at Buckingham, Ohio; was born April 22, 1840, in Knox township, Columbiana county, Ohio; son of Henry and Margaret (Stoffer) Wolf. Was brought up on a farm where he remained until twenty-one, when he engaged in mining iron ore, at which he worked about five years. He then superintended the mining of iron ore and coal, and prospecting for iron ore and coal until 1877, when he came to Moxahala, and in the spring of 1880 came to his present residence. Mr. Wolf was married in the spring of 1861 to Miss Emma, daughter of William McLaughlin, of Georgetown, Columbiana county, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Luander, William, Emerson, Charles, George, Leora and Gertrude. Mr. Wolf has devoted the greater part of his life to mining and prospecting for iron ore and coal, by which he has acquired a very useful experience.

Wolf, George, Jr., dealer in hides, fur, sheep pelts, at Junction City, Ohio; son of William D., and Susans (Chidester) Wolf. Was born March 10, 1842, in Ewing, Hocking county, Ohio. He stayed on the farm till the age of nineteen, after which he went to the saddler trade and served three years apprenticeship; then worked as journeyman for a few years, a part of the time running a shop of his own. He started a saddle and harness shop in Junction City in 1871, which he carried on until 1879; since that time has been engaged in his present business, dealing in wool in the summer season. Mr. Wolf was married

in January of 1871, to Catharine, daughter of John and Christina Filing. They are the parents of one child, Lizzie Idela. Spent one winter with the Osage Indians, being at that time connected with a trading post.

WOOD, J. E., shoemaker, post office, Moxahala, Pleasant township; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Left home when eleven years old, went to Pittsburgh, obtained work on the boat "Metropolis" for five years; then learned the shoemaker trade at Pittsburgh; then went to New Orleans; from there to Galveston, Charleston, Augusta, Nashville; then worked in several towns in Kentucky. Then he went back to New Orleans and through the southwest, Mexico, Texas, and the Indian Territory; lived with the Comanche Indians a while; rescued a white child from the Comanches, brought it east, and his mother raised it. He enlisted in 1861 in the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; was captured at the first Fredericksburg fight, remained a prisoner on Bell Island four months; he was then exchanged, returned to Camp Chase and did guard duty for eight months, and was then sent forward again and joined his regiment. He was in the battles of Slaughter Pen, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; was wounded there and taken to City Point Hospital; was then transferred to Emery Hospitel; then to Little York, and then discharged. Since then he has made his home in Clayton township.

WOODCOCK, JOHN W., SR., of the firm of Woodcock, Son & Co., New Lexington, Ohio; was born July 16, 1815, in Licking Creek, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; son of Bancroft and Elizabeth (Giles) Woodcock. John Giles, grandfather of Mr. Woodcock, joined the British Navy when eleven years of age, and served eleven years. He was in the engagement between the Rodney and De Grace, and received a wound in the leg by a spike which he pulled from the wound with his teeth. At the age of sixteen years John W. went into his father's foundry. The first cupola west of the Allegheny Mountains was put up by him. The blast was produced by a large bellows, worked by horse power. In 1838 the father and son moved to Wheeling, West Virginia, and continued business there until 1849. From there John W. came to Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, where he conducted the foundry business until 1873, when he came to this place. Mr. Woodcock made the first coke at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, produced west of the Allegheny Mountains. Bancroft Woodcock was the patentee of the celebrated "Self sharpner" plow. This plow came into use in 1832, and has continued to be used to the present time. Samuel J., the youngest of John W.'s family, is the inventor of the mill manufactured by the Woodcock firm in this place. This is believed to be the best feed grinding mill now in use. Mr. John W. Woodcock, the subject of this sketch, was married March 4, 1841, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George and Jane (Miller) Abel, of Belmont county, Ohio. They are the parents of the following children, viz.: Jane Elizabeth, George B., John C., Irene E., Hattie, deceased, and Samuel J.

WOODWARD, ROBERT BRUCE, M. D., was born March 4, 1839, in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of David Woodward, a highly respectable farmer, who was a native of Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Susan

German, a native of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Of six sons, only Samuel D. and John T. Woodward survive. Two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Bowden, and Isabel, wife of Loyd F. Croft, are living. Evans, Harrison and Amos, brothers of Dr. R. B. Woodward, are deceased. October 14, 1869, the doctor was married to Miss Ella, daughter of the late venerable James Combs, of Reading township, Perry county, Ohio. The children by this marriage are: Robert Edmund, Charles D., and an infant daughter, Adelle. Dr. Woodward, when yet in his minority, devoted himself to books, using all his spare time from work upon the farm, in acquiring knowledge; became a teacher in the common schools of his native county; read medicine with Dr. Cushing, and afterwards with Dr. Beckwith, both of Zanesville, Ohio. Graduated February 14, 1867, at Cleveland Medical College, at the head of his class of twenty-eight, in anatomy and materia medica; practiced some time in Zanesville, and March 25, 1869, located in Somerset, where he devoted himself with assiduity to his chosen profession. He soon rose in public esteem, not only as a valuable physician, but as an exemplary citizen. He was three times elected Mayor of Somerset, and to his faithful service the town owes its first delivery from the machinations of rowdyism and disorder. He volunteered in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., and served to the end of the War of the Rebellion, being honorably discharged September, 1865. Was Representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. O. F., two sessions. His industry, devotion to his profession, and his scrupulous attention to every duty assigned to his charge, has won for him golden honors, and such a share of public confidence as seldom falls to a man of his age. His practice of medicine has become so extensive as to make large drafts on time, both day and night, and its burdens are so great that none but an iron constitution and an unflagging energy could equal the demands upon his professional service.

Worstall, Thomas D., cigar manufacturer and tobacconist, New Lexington, Ohio; born June 28, 1859, in Putnam, Ohio; son of Dudley R. and Anne Lucy (Berkshire) Worstall. Young Worstall learned his trade with his father, who has been engaged in the same business for about thirty years. Thomas D. established business in this place in 1881, and is building up an active trade.

Wright, Jackson, farmer, Pike township; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born February 2, 1826, in this township, and on the farm where he now lives; son of Thomas and Margaret (Ankney) Wright. Mr. Wright was brought up on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to this time. He lived with his father until he was twenty-four years of age, when he was married December 26, 1850, to Rebecca Groves, born August 16, 1830, in Reading township, this county; daughter of Lewis and Ellen (Huston) Groves. They are the parents of six living children, viz.: Burrel B., James Horace, Lewis Alexander, Maggie Caroline, Mary Ellen, Thomas A., and one deceased, William Jackson. Soon after this marriage, he moved into the old homestead, where his father had bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and lived there for five years, when he moved into the new frame dwelling by which his father had supplanted the log cabin of yore in

1843, where he still lives. Mr. Wright's father came from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in 1812, moving by a four-horse wagon. It rained upon him every day but one while upon his journey. In 1813 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and soon after that purchase, entered three hundred and twenty acres; and as opportunity afforded and fortune blessed him, he bought two farms of one hundred and sixty acres each, near New Lexington; one of one hundred and sixty acres, lying just west of the land he had entered; and one of one hundred and sixty acres, where Patrick Sherlock now lives; owning all of this land at one time. He lived to see his eighty-first year, and died July 1, 1865. His wife survived him, living until March 30, 1881, and was in her ninety-second year at the time of her death. Mr. Wright, the subject of this sketch, became the support of his parents in their declining years, and from the time he moved into his present dwelling until they died, he cared for them. His father gave him one hundred and seventy-one acres of the home farm, to which he afterward added eighty acres, buying forty acres from his brother-in-law, William Storts, and forty acres of his brother, Calvin; also eight acres off of what is now the James McDonald farm; and at his father's death he received seventy-eight acres by will. He has since sold thirty-one acres to Burrel, forty-seven acres to James, and forty acres to Lewis, his sons, and yet owns two hundred and nineteen acres. Mr. Wright has served several terms as township trustee, and is a prosperous farmer.

YAKA, MRS. MARGARET, Pike township; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born December 21, 1816, in Mansfield, Ohio; daughter of Samuel and Drusilla (Creig) Croskrey. At the time of Mrs. Yaka's birth there were but few cabins in Mansfield. She was married to Henry, son of Mark and Elizabeth (Davidson) Yaka, of Loudon county, Virginia, October 23, 1842. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Mary E., Samuel, Wm. B., Catharine, and John Henry. They also adopted a child, Sarah J. Two and the adopted child—Mary E. and William B., are now living. Mrs. Yaka has lived a farmer's wife since her marriage, and now lives near New Lexington in her own house. Her grandfather Croskrey came to this State in an early day, and entered four quarter sections of land, that is now the present site of Mansfield city, and her father built the first house in that city; but on account of her mother's health, he moved from that place, and finally settled in Perry county, O., where he lived until his death. Mr. Henry Yaka, husband of the subject of this sketch, died June 11, 1880.

YARGER, JACOB, SR., farmer, Clayton township, Perry county; post office, New Lexington; born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803; came to this county with his father in 1811; son of John and Elizabeth (Auker) Yarger; the former died about the year 1853, the latter about the year 1823. Mr. Yarger was married in 1828, to Miss Susan Keister, daughter of John and Mary M. (Hunts) Keister. They are the parents of eleven children, viz.: John, deceased; David, Jacob, Peter, Daniel, Elizabeth, deceased; Samuel, Adam, Henry, Mary, Joshua, are all deceased.

YARGER, JACOB, JR., farmer, Clayton township, Perry county; post office, New Lexington: son of Jacob and Susannah (Keister) Yarger. The latter died in 1864. Grandson of John and Elizabeth (Auker) Yar-

ger. Mr. Yarger was married in 1862, to Miss Saloma, daughter of Henry and Saloma (Yarger) Kokensparger. They have four children, viz.: Jacob H., Mary E., Levi H. Saloma K.

YARGER, DAVID, farmer; post office, New Lexington, Perry county; born in this county in 1829; son of Jacob and Susannah (Keister) Yarger; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Auker) Yarger. The latter died in 1864. Mr. Yarger has been twice married; first, in 1857, to Miss Sophia Kokensparger. This union was blessed with seven children, viz.: William H., Frederick D., Sarah A., Samuel, Noah E., John, Charles. Mr. Yarger was married again in 1871, to Miss Mary Barker, daughter of William Barker. They have one child, viz.: Allie.

YOUNKER, JOHN L., blacksmith, Maxville, Ohio; born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, November 16, 1838; son of Leonard and Christina (Wittman) Younker. His father was very desirous that his son should become master of the sciences, and in early boyhood he attended school at Limbach, Germany; and at the age of 14 years entered Temple Hof Academy in the same kingdom, and made such progress, that at eighteen years of age, he was permitted to enter the famous Erlangen University, in the Kingdom of Bavaria. He had only remained here two years, when the death of his parents threw him upon his own resources, and he was compelled to give up his college life, and at once emigrated to America, landing in New York City, September 21, 1858, and at once went to Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, and apprenticed himself to the machinist trade, and continued to apply himself at this trade for about eighteen months, when he also began to work at the blacksmith trade. On the 31st day of March, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Regiment, United States Infantry, serving as corporal, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, until he was taken prisoner at Coal Harbor, Virginia, June 11, 1863. He was at once taken to Richmond, and from there to Andersonville, Georgia, where he endured all the tortures and sufferings of that infernal rebel prison; was taken from Andersonville to Florence, thence to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was paroled December 11, 1864, having been a prisoner exactly eighteen months. After being paroled, he returned to Annapolis, Maryland, and rejoined the army, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment as hospital steward. He was honorably discharged from the army at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, March 31, 1865, and immediately returned to his home in Circleville, Ohio, and resumed the trade of blacksmithing, which employment he has ever since followed. In the autumn of 1877, he removed to Webb Summit, Hocking county, and remained three years, removing to Maxville, Perry county, Ohio, in 1880, where he has ever since resided. In the spring of 1881 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still continues to hold. Was married in Circleville, Ohio, December 9, 1860, to Loisa, daughter of George and Phoebe Schlicher, of Perry county, Ohio, to whom were born six children, viz.: Frank, Mary, Emma, Rose, Maggie and Philip M.; the oldest, Frank, died in infancy. Mr. Younker is considered one of the best read men of the township in which he resides, and is a first-class mechanic and a good citizen.

YOUNKIN, E. P., Pleasant township, Moxahala, carpenter, born September, 1842, in Bearfield township; son of John and Margaret (Trout) Younkin, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father came to

this State in 1818, entered a farm in Bearfield township and became one of the wealthiest farmers in that township. He was in the War of 1812, and died July 12, 1881, aged 90 years. When the subject of this sketch grew up to manhood he went to Illinois, remained there nineteen months and the rest of the three years he spent in the west he lived in Iowa; he then returned to Perry where he remained one year, then came back to Moxahala, where he still resides. June 7, 1873, he married Miss Agnes McCall, daughter of Matthew and Levina (Gaddis) McCall, of Morgan county, and of Scotch descent.

YOST, A. R., dealer in general hardware and agricultural implements, Somerset. He was born in 1839, in this county. His father, Isaac Yost, was born in 1807 in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1808, settling in Reading township. John, grandfather of A. R. Yost, died in 1854; his grandmother, in 1859. They were the parents of seven children. The father of the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He was married in 1834 to Miss Elizabeth Pherson, of Clayton township. She was born in 1815. He removed to Clayton township in 1834 and lived there until his death, May 10th, 1881. His wife died in 1874. They were the parents of eight children. A. R. Yost is the third. He was married in 1864, to Miss Olivia Leiter, of Stark county. She was born in 1841 in Mansfield, Richland county. They are the parents of three children, Charlie, Mary and Laura. In 1869 he came from the farm and engaged in the dry goods line with his brother Albert. Went out of that in 1876. Began the hardware business in 1878, buying an entire new stock. He is, also, the patentee of an axle oiler.

ZARTMAN, WILLIAM F., was born in 1845, on the ancient homestead of Peter Zartman, his grandfather, and of Peter, his father, section 24, Thorn. The mother of William F. Zartman was, in her maidenhood, named Sarah Binckley, daughter of Jacob, who now lives with her, aged ninety-three years, and a grand-daughter of Christian Binckley. His three sons, who came with him from Pennsylvania the same year, were John, Adam and Henry, all dead and all among the early pioneers. The grandmother's maiden name was Elizabeth Reid. The great ancestor, Mr. Peter Zartman, must have come into Thorn township in 1805, or thereabout. He was prosperous, and gave homes to his six sons, Samuel, Solomon, David, Franklin, Washington and Jackson, who all moved to Miami county, Indiana, and to his three daughters, Sally, wife of David Mohler; Polly, wife of John Shroyer, Palmetto, Kansas, and Mary Ann, wife of A. Springer, Neptune, Ohio. Peter Zartman, the father of William F., is the only son, and Mrs. Mohler the only daughter that remained in Perry county, of this large and influential family, and Peter died in 1882, at an advanced age, leaving but one child behind him as his survivor. The only brother of William F., was Levi Franklin, who joined the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and gave up his life in the service of his country. The religion is Lutheran. William Francis Zartman was married in 1864, to Miss Clara, daughter of Valentine Weirick, the name being of English extraction, while that of Zartman is German. The surviving children of this marriage are Elmer, Lizzie and Elsie. The first born, Laura, is dead.

ADDENDA.—The following sketches were received too late for insertion in their proper places:

CARTER, CHARLES, merchant, Rendville, Ohio; was born November 10, 1852, in Pleasant township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Charles and Rachel (Tharp) Carter. Mr. Carter was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty years of age, at which time he went to school; attending the New Lexington high school one year; one summer at Granville, Ohio, and one summer at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in a business course at the latter place. During the years he was attending school, he taught in the winter season and for five years afterward followed teaching. In March of 1881, he opened a store of general merchandise, in partnership with Charles Herring, at Rendville, Ohio, which partnership only continued about one month under the firm name of Carter & Herring, when Herring sold out to Frank N. Turner, and the firm of Carter & Turner was established, and has continued up to this time, meeting with good success. Mr. Carter was married September 22, 1876, to Miss Mary, daughter of James and Sarah (Horner) Wigton. They are the parents of two children, viz.: James and Sarah.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM, farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, O.; was born February 15, 1843, in Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Nicholas and Susan (Davidson) Hammond. Mr. Hammond was raised a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits, together with fine sheep breeding of the Merino stock, his business up to this time. The mines of the Nuget Coal Company are excavations of his farm. He was married October 15, 1872, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Julia (Wright) Selby.

KLIPSTINE, PHILIP, farmer, Corning, Ohio; was born on the 12th day of August, 1820, in Greene county, Pennsylvania; son of William Klipstine and Nancy (Sherman). Was raised on a farm; lived in Tyler county, Va., and when 22 years of age came to Monroe township.

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ERRATA.—On page 46, eighth line from the top, in place of "John Dodds," read "George Dodds."

On page 48, second line from bottom, in place of "Jermiah Lovell," read "Josiah Lovell."

On page 104, nineteenth line from the bottom, in place of "Poin Isabel," read "Point Isabel."

On page 159, second line from the bottom, in place of "bread," read "bred."

On page 220, twenty-fourth line from the bottom, in place of "1874," read "1774."

On page 226, sixth line from the top, in the place of "War of the Revolution," read "War of 1812."

On page 418, the biography of GRIMES, H. C., should read GREINER, H. C.

[Since Mr. Colborn's history was printed, reliable information develops the fact that the first settlement in the county was as early as 1801, instead of 1805, as he has given it: also, that the first Lutheran Church at Overmyertown, now New Reading (a log building), was erected in 1805, which was, no doubt, the first public house of worship in what is now Perry county.]—THE PUBLISHER.

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# HISTORY

OF

# FAIRFIELD AND PERRY COUNTIES,

## OHIO.

## THEIR PAST AND PRESENT,

*CONTAINING*

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF OHIO; A COMPLETE HISTORY OF FAIRFIELD AND PERRY COUNTIES; THEIR TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, VILLAGES, TOWNS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, INDUSTRIES, STATISTICS, ETC.; A HISTORY OF THEIR SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; MISCELLANEOUS MATTER; MAPS OF THE COUNTIES; BIOGRAPHIES AND HISTORIES OF PIONEER FAMILIES, ETC., ETC.

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COMPILED BY A. A. GRAHAM.

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*ILLUSTRATED.*

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W. H. BEERS & CO.
*1883.*

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